

DICTIONARY OF DATES

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A
DICTIONARY OF DATES

RELATIVE TO ALL AGES AND NATIONS

FOR

UNIVERSAL REFERENCE,

COMPREHENDING

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES, ANCIENT AND MODERN,

FOUNDATION, LAWS, AND CONSTITUTIONS OF COUNTRIES—THEIR PROGRESS IN CIVILISATION—INDUSTRY, TRADE, ARTS, AND SCIENCE—THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS IN WAR—AND THEIR CIVIL, MILITARY, AND ECCLESIASTICAL INSTITUTIONS, AND VARIOUS OTHER

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

By **JOSEPH HAYDN**

NINTH EDITION,

REVISED AND CAREFULLY ENLARGED,

By **BENJAMIN VINCENT,**

ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND DEPUTY OF THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF
GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON

EDWARD MOXON AND CO, DOVER STREET

1860

PREFACE TO THE NINTH EDITION

On printing of the Seventh Edition of this Dictionary had commenced (in 1855), when the Compiler becoming too unwell to continue useful labours, the publisher Mr Edward Moxon, requested me to finish the work and correct the press. I soon perceived the excellence of the plan proposed by Mr Haydn, but also became aware, that in the execution of the work there was need of considerable improvement, that ^{to} new additions were required, and that many superfluous articles ^{were} omitted. To effect this improvement, and thereby render the Dictionary worthy of its established reputation, I have devoted much thought, and labour,—particularly since the publication of the last Edition, 1857. In the present edition, the chronological tables have been extended and continued, about five hundred new articles have been added and a large number of others re-written, the important dates are compared with recognised authorities, and much biographical, critical, literary, and scientific information has been supplied. To accommodate these additions, the size of the page has been enlarged, and the matters of less importance have been either printed in smaller type or excluded. Conscious still of the existence of many imperfections, we request the friends of this work to continue kindly to send corrections and suggestions for the benefit of future editions.

B. VINCENT

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

THE design of the Author has been to attempt the compression of the greatest body of general information that has ever appeared in a single volume, and to produce a Book of Reference whose extensive usefulness may render its possession material to every individual—in the same manner that a London *Directory* is indispensable, on business affairs, to a London merchant.

He grounds his hope of the Public taking an interest in this work altogether upon its own intrinsic utility. Its articles are drawn principally from historians of the first rank, and the most authentic annalists; and the *Dictionnaire* DATES will in almost every instance, save its possessor the trouble of over voluminous authors to refresh his memory, or to ascertain the date and features of any particular occurrence.

The volume contains upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND ARTICLES, judiciously arranged; and from the selection of its materials it must be new to every man in the British Empire, whether learned or unlearned, or in any connected with the professions or engaged in trade.

It would be difficult to name all the authors from whose works the Compiler of this volume has copiously extracted; but he may mention among the chief Herodotus, Livy, Pliny, and Plutarch. He has chosen, in general chief of the Latin writers, Petavius, Usher, Blomfield, and the Abbe Lenglet Dufresnoy. In events embraced in foreign history he has relied upon Henault, Volt, Combe, Rollin, Melchior Adam, the *Nouveau Dictionnaire*, and chief in their respective countries. On subjects of general literature, his authorities are Cives, *Historia Literaria*, Moreau, Bayle, Priestley, and others of equal repute. And English occurrences are drawn from Camden, Stow, Hall, Holmshed, Chamberlayne, Rymer, Hume, Gibbon, Goldsmith, &c. In these the Compiler has freely used the various abridgments that have hitherto been published, and he is largely indebted to them for the facts and dates more prominently forward.

Chambers, Aspin, Beatson, Anderson, Beckmann the *Cyclopaedia Annual Register, Statutes at Large*, and numerous other compilations. In almost every instance the authority is quoted for the extract made and date assigned though inadvertence may have prevented in some few cases, a due acknowledgment.

The leading events of every country, whether ancient or modern kingdoms are to be found in the annals of each respectively, as in the cases, for instance, of GREECE, ROME the EASTERN EMPIRE, ENGLAND, FRANCE, and GERMANY. But, independently of this plan of reference, when any historical occurrence claims, from its importance, more specific mention, it is made in a separate article, according to alphabetical arrangement. Thus, in the annals of England, the dates are given of the foundation of our universities, the institution of honorary orders, and signature of *Magna Charta*—we find, in those annals, the periods of our civil wars and remarkable crisis in our history, set down as they have occurred, but if more ample information be necessary to the Reader, and if he desire to know more than the mere date of any fact or incident the particulars are supplied under a distinct head. In the same way, the pages of *Battles* supply the date of each in the order of time, yet in all instances where the battle has any relation to our own country, or is memorable or momentous, the chief features of it are stated in another part of the volume.

The Compiler persuades himself that the DICTIONARY OF DATES will be received as a useful companion to all Biographical works, relating, as it does to *things* as those do to *persons*, and affording information not included in the range or design of such publications.

JOSEPH HAYDN

LONDON, May, 1841

[Printed in 1748.]

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JOSEPH HAYDN

LONDON, May, 1841

[Died Jan. 17, 1856]

TABLE OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD AND THEIR GOVERNMENTS

(Compiled from the Almanach de Gotha for 1860)

COUNTRY.	POPULATION	RULER.	BIRTH.	ACCESSION.
Anhalt-Bernburg, Pop. in 1858	56,000	Alexander, duke	March 2, 1806	March 24, 1834.
Anhalt-Dessau 1858	119,000	Leopold, duke	Oct. 1, 1794	Aug. 9, 1817
Argentine Confederation 1858	874,000	J. J. Urquiza, president		Nov. 20, 1853.
Austrian Empire 1851	26,340,000	Francis-Joseph, emperor	Aug. 18, 1830	Dec. 2, 1848.
Baden 1858	1,336,000	Frederick, grand-duke	Sept. 9, 1836	April 24, 1852.
Bavaria 1858	4,615,800	Maximilian II. king	Nov. 28, 1811	March 21, 1848.
Belgium 1858	4,623,100	Leopold I., king	Dec. 16, 1790	July 21, 1831.
Bolivia 1859	1,800,000	J. F. Linarez, dictator		March 31, 1859.
Brazil 1859	8,750,000	Pedro II., emperor	Dec. 2, 1825	April 7, 1831
Brussels 1858	475,400	William, duke	April 25, 1806	April 25, 1831.
Buenos Ayres 1859	350,000	Valentin Alsina, governor		May 1857
Chili 1858	1,559,000	Manuel Montt, president		Oct. 18, 1856.
Chinese Empire 1859	415,000,000	Hienfung, emperor	Aug. 1831	Feb. 24, 1860.
Costa Rica 1859	215,000	J. B. Mora, president		May 4, 1859.
Danish Principalities 1859	3,500,000	Alex. John I. (Cousin) prince		Jan. 1859
Denmark, &c. 1859	2,915,000	Frederick VII. king	Oct. 6, 1808	Jan. 20, 1848.
Dominican Republic 1859	300,000	J. D. Valverde		1858.
Egypt 1859	5,125,000	Saki Pacha, viceroy		July, 1854.
Esquator 1859	987,000	Francis Robles, president		1856.
France, &c. 1859	40,677,000	Napoleon III., emperor	April 20, 1808	Dec. 2, 1852.
Great Britain, &c. 1859	216,000,000	Victoria, queen	May 24, 1819	June 20, 1837
Greece 1858	1,087,250	Otho, king	June 1, 1815	(Oct. 5, 1832)
Hayti (St. Domingo) 1859	560,000	Falve Gaudard, president		Jan. 23, 1859
Hanover 1859	1,880,000	George V. king	May 27, 1819	Nov. 18, 1851
Hawaii 1859	120,000	Kamehameha IV	Feb. 9, 1834	Oct. 16, 1854.
Hesse-Cassel 1858	738,739	Frederic-William I. elector	Aug. 30, 1802	Nov. 20, 1847
Hesse-Darmstadt 1858	845,571	Louis III., grand-duke	June 9, 1808	June 16, 1848.
Hesse-Homburg 1858	25,746	Ferdinand, landgrave	April 26, 1783	Sept. 7, 1848.
Holland, monarchy, &c. 1858	20,100,000	William III., king	Feb. 19, 1817	March 17, 1849
Lotharstein 1858	7,180	John, prince	Oct. 5, 1840	Nov. 12, 1858.
Lippe 1859	105,086	Leopold, prince	Sept. 1, 1851	Jan. 1, 1851
Mecklenburg-Schwerin 1858	545,180	Frederic, grand-duke	Feb. 28, 1825	March 7, 1842.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz 1851	99,700	George, grand-duke	Feb. 23, 1815	Nov. 6, 1816.
Mexico 1858	7,869,600	Miguel Miramon, president	Dec. 12, 1779	June, 1858.
Modena and Massa * 1858	604,520	{ Francis V., grand-duke } (expelled)	June 1, 1819	Jan. 22, 1846.
Monaco 1859	7000	Charles, prince		June 20, 1856.
Montenegro 1859	125,000	Daniel, prince	Dec. 8, 1818	1854
Nassau 1858	439,800	Adolphus, duke	May 25, 1826	Aug. 20, 1859.
New Granada 1858	2,363,100	M. Ospino, president	July 24, 1817	April 1, 1837
Oldenburg 1858	294,350	Peter grand-duke		Sept. 27, 1853.
Panama 1858	138,510	J. De Obaldia, president	July 8, 1837	Febr. 1858.
Papal States 1857	3,126,300	Pius IX., pope		June 16, 1846.
Paraguay 1859	600,000	O. A. Lopez	May 13, 1793	March 17, 1857
Parma * 1857	800,000	Robert, duke (expelled)	July 9, 1848	March 27, 1854.
Peru 1859	13,000,000	Nasir-ol Deen, schah	1859	1849.
Portugal, &c. 1859	6,528,300	Ramon Castilla, president		Oct. 1856.
Prussia 1858	17,740,000	Podro V., king	Sept. 16, 1837	Nov. 16, 1853.
Reuss-Greiz and } Reuss-Schweitz }	129,000	{ Frederick William IV. king } { William, prince regent }	Oct. 15, 1795	June 7, 1840.
Rumanian empire 1856	71,360,000	Henry X., prince	March 22, 1797	Oct. 9, 1856.
San Marino 1858	8,000	Henry LXXVII. prince	June 29, 1794	Oct. 31, 1856.
Sardinia, &c. 1858	5,300,000	Alexander II. czar	Oct. 20, 1789	June 19, 1854.
Saxony 1858	2,123,150	Belhusi, capitano	April 29, 1818	March 2, 1855.
Saxe-Altenburg 1858	124,600	Victor-Emanuel II., king		Oct. 1855.
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha 1858	153,890	John, king	March 23, 1849.	March 23, 1849.
Saxe-Meiningen 1858	165,130	Ernest, duke	Sept. 16, 1836	Aug. 3, 1853.
Saxe-Weimar 1858	267,130	Ernest II., duke	June 21, 1818	Jan. 26, 1844.
Schlesenburg-Lippe 1858	30,150	Bernard, duke	Dec. 17, 1800	Dec. 24, 1803.
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt 1858	70,080	Charles-Alexander grand-duke	June 24, 1818	July 8, 1853.
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen 1858	55,000	George, prince	Dec. 20, 1794	Feb. 13, 1797
Serbia 1854	926,000	Frederic-Gunther prince	Nov. 6, 1793	April 28, 1807
Spanish monarchy, &c. 1857	20,830,500	Gunther, prince	Sept. 24, 1801	Aug. 19, 1855.
Sweden and Norway 1855	5,072,800	Alex. Miklosh		Dec. 23, 1855.
Switzerland 1850	2,362,740	Isabella II., queen	Oct. 10, 1830	Sept. 23, 1853.
Tuscany * 1859	1,807,000	Charles XV. king	May 3, 1836	July 4, 1859.
Turkish Empire 1845	26,500,000	Fr. Payer in Hdt., president		July 4, 1859.
Two Sicilies 1856	6,117,000	{ Ferdinand IV., grand-duke } (expelled)	June 10, 1835	July 21, 1859.
Uruguay 1859	260,000	Abdul-Medjid, sultan	April 23, 1823	July 1, 1859
Venezuela 1859	1,865,800	Francis II., king	Jan. 16, 1836	May 22, 1859.
Waldeck 1858	87,600	Berro and Peregira, presidents		1859.
Wurtemberg 1859	1,051,000	J. Castro, president		1859.
United States of America 1859	25,000,000	George-Victor, prince	Jan. 14, 1851	May 14, 1845.
		William I.	Sept. 27, 1781	Oct. 30, 1816.
		James Buchanan, president		March 4, 1857

Chevalier Boissacompagni is now governor-general of the League of the provinces of Central Italy (Feb 1860)

DICTIONARY OF DATES.

ABA

ABACUS The capital of the Corinthian order in Architecture, ascribed to Callimachus, about B.C. 540*. This name is also given to a frame traversed by stiff wires, on which beads or counters are strung, frequently used in infants' schools for instruction in Arithmetic. It was used by the Greeks, Romans, Chinese, &c. The multiplication table has been called the Pythagorean abacus.—M. Lalanne published an *ABACUS* at Paris in 1845.

ABATTOIRS Slaughter houses for cattle in France. In 1818 there were five near Paris, erected by decree of Napoleon in 1810, the finest is that near Montmartre. The money raised from them in 1842 was about 48,000*l*. An abattoir was erected at Edinburgh in 1851. Abattoirs form part of the New London Metropolitan Cattle Market, opened in June 13, 1855.

ABBASSIDES The descendants of Mahomet's uncle, Abbas Ben Abdul Motaleb. Thirty six caliphs of this race (including Haroun Alraschid) reigned at Bagdad, from A.D. 733 to 1257.

ABBAYE, a military prison near St. Germain des Près, Paris, where 164 prisoners were murdered by infuriated republicans led by Maillard, Sept. 2 and 3, 1792.

ABBEYS, monasteries for either men or women, governed by an abbot or abbess, were founded in the third century, near the close of which the sister of St. Anthony is said to have retired to one. An abbey was founded by St. Anthony at Phium, in Upper Egypt, A.D. 305. The first founded in France was at Poitiers, in 360. The first in Ireland was in the fifth century see *Clogher, Elphin, Down*. The first in Scotland was in the sixth century see *Iales*. And the first in Britain was in 560 see *Bangor*. The abbey of Mount Cassino, near Naples, founded by St. Benedict about 529, was estimated the richest in the world, and furnished many thousands of saints to the Church.—110 monasteries and priories were suppressed in England by order in council, 2 Henry V. 1414. *Salmon*. These foundations were totally suppressed throughout the realm, 31 Henry VIII. 1539. According to Tanner they consisted of 374 larger monasteries (revenue 104,919*l*. 13*s*. 3*d*), 186 lesser monasteries (revenue 33,479*l*. 13*s*. 7*d*), and 48 houses of the knights hospitallers (revenue 2385*l*. 12*s*. 8*d*) total houses, 608, revenue, 140,785*l*. 6*s*. 3*d*. The number of persons resident in Religious houses (including chantries, chapels, &c.) at the Reformation, has been computed to amount to 47,721. Abbeys were suppressed in France in 1790. See *Monasteries*.

ABBOT, from *Ab* (father), a title adopted by the Jewish doctors, and the heads of primitive monasteries. There are cardinal abbots, bishop abbots, mitred abbots and croziered abbots, when holding their dignities from the Pope. In England, mitred abbots were lords of parliament, twenty seven abbots and two priors were thus distinguished in the 4th Edward III. 1329, but the number was reduced to twenty five in the Parliament 20 Richard II. 1396. *Coke*. The abbots of Reading, Glastonbury, and St. John's, Colchester,

* It is said to have had its origin in a simple incident.—On the death of a young maid of Corinth, her lover gathered the ornaments she had most valued when living and placed them in a wicker basket, covered by a tile, upon her tomb. Close to her grave an acanthus had taken root, and the flower shooting forth in the spring, its leaves twined around the basket, and convolved beneath the tile in the form of volutes. Attracted by this display Callimachus, the founder of the Corinthian order, made it the model for his capital, the tile being the *ABACUS*, the foliage of the acanthus the volutes, and the whole forming the capital which adorns his column. *Perault*.

were hanged and quartered for denying the king's supremacy, and not surrendering their abbey, 1539 See *Glastonbury*

ABDICATIONS OF KINGS are numerous in ancient history Those in later times of most remarkable character and greatest political importance, and to which reference may more frequently be made, are the following —

Stephen II, of Hungary, surnamed <i>Thunder</i> , A.D.	1181	Joseph Bonaparte, of Naples, to take the crown	
Albert, the Bear of Brandenburg	1143	of Spain	June 1, 1808
Lescoq V., of Poland	1300	The same (by flooding before the British from	
Uladiasus III., of Poland	1306	Madrid)	July 29, 1808
John Balliol, of Scotland	1306	Louis, of Holland	July 1, 1810
Otho (of Bavaria), of Hungary	1809	Jerome, of Westphalia	Oct. 20, 1818
Eric IX., of Denmark, &c	1439	Napoleon, of France	April 5, 1814
Charles V., Emperor	1550	Victor Emanuel of Sardinia	March 18, 1821
Christina, of Sweden	1654	Pedro IV. of Portugal	May 2, 1826
John Casimir of Poland	1669	Charles X., of France	Aug. 2, 1830
James II., of England	1688	Pedro I., of Brazil	April 7, 1831
Frederick Augustus II., of Poland	1704	Domin Miguel, of Portugal (by leaving the king-	
Philip V. of Spain (renamed)	1724	dom)	May 28, 1834
Victor Amadeus, of Sardinia	1780	William I. of Holland	Oct. 8, 1840
Charles, of Naples	1789	Christina, of Spain, queen dowager regent	
Stanislaus, of Poland	1795		Oct. 12, 1840
Charles Emanuel II., of Sardinia	June 4, 1802	Louis-Philippe, of France	Feb. 24, 1848
Francis II. of Germany, who became Emperor		(immediately afterwards deposed.)	
of Austria only	Aug. 11, 1804	Louis Charles, of Bavaria	March 21, 1848
Charles IV., of Spain, in favour of his son		Ferdinand, of Austria	Dec. 2, 1848
	March 19, 1808	Charles Albert, of Sardinia	March 26, 1849
He again abdicates in favour of the Bonaparte		Leopold II. Grand-duke of Tuscany	July, 1859
family See <i>Spain</i>	May 1, 1808		

ABÉLARD AND HÉLOÏSE. Their amour, commenced at Paris, A.D. 1118, when Héloïse (a canon's daughter) was under seventeen years of age. Abélard, after suffering an ignominious injury, became a monk of the abbey of St. Denis, and died, in 1142, at St. Marcel, of grief which never left his heart. Heloise begged his body, and had it buried in the Paraclete, of which she was abbess, with the view of reposing in death by his side. She was famous for her Latin letters, as well as love, and died in 1163. The ashes of both were carried to the Museum of French Monuments in 1800, and the museum having been subsequently broken up, they were finally removed to the burying ground of Père la Chaise, in 1817. The works of Abélard and Héloïse were published in one volume in 1616*. Their letters have been frequently paraphrased and imitated. Pope's imitation is well known.

ABENCERRAGES A powerful Moorish tribe of Grenada opposed to that of the *Zegrins*. From 1480 to 1492 their quarrel deluged Grenada with blood and hastened the fall of the kingdom. They were exterminated by Boabdil (Abu Abdallah) the last king, who was himself dethroned by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492, when his dominions were annexed to Castile.

ABERDEEN, N. Scotland A seat of learning of considerable antiquity. Gregory the Great conferred peculiar privileges on Aberdeen, in A.D. 893. The university was founded by bishop William Elphinstone, for which purpose he had a bull from the Pope, Alexander VI. in 1494. King's College was erected in 1506. Marischal College was founded by George Keith, earl marischal of Scotland, in 1593, rebuilt in 1837. In 1858 the universities and colleges were united by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 83—king Malcolm III., having gained a great victory over the Danes in the year 1010, resolved to found a new bishopric, in token of his gratitude for his success, and pitched upon Morlich in Banffshire, where St. Beatus was first bishop, 1015. The see was removed, early in the twelfth century, to Aberdeen, and was discontinued at the revolution, 1689. Now a Post Revolution bishopric, instituted in 1721. See *Bishops of Scotland*.

ABERDEEN, EARL OF, † his Administration was formed in consequence of the resignation of the first Derby administration. It was sworn in Dec. 28, 1852, resigned Jan. 30, 1855. Sometimes called the *Coalition Ministry*. See *Palmerston*.

Earl of Aberdeen, *first lord of the treasury*
 Lord Cranworth, *lord Chancellor*
 Earl Granville, *president of the Council*
 Duke of Argyll, *lord privy seal*.

Lord John Russell † *foreign*,
 Viscount Palmerston, *home*, and the
 Duke of Newcastle, † *colonial*, and *war* secretaries.

* Abélard's doctrines were condemned as heretical, A.D. 1123 and 1140.

† Born in 1784. became foreign secretary, January, 1828.

‡ Lord John Russell was succeeded as foreign secretary by the earl of Clarendon, but continued a member of the cabinet, without office. he afterwards became president of the Council, in the room of earl Granville, appointed to the duchy of Lancaster.

§ On the division of his office (June 11, 1854) the duke of Newcastle retained that of war, and sir George Grey was made colonial secretary.

ABERDEEN, EARL OF, HIS ADMINISTRATION, *continued*

Right hon. William Ewart Gladstone, *chancellor of the Exchequer*
 Sir James Graham, *first lord of the Admiralty*
 Sir Charles Wood, *president of the India Board*,
 Right hon. Edward Cardwell, *president of the board of trade*
 Hon. Sidney Herbert, *secretary at war*

Sir William Molesworth, *chief commissioner of works and public buildings*
 Marquess of Lansdowne, a member of the cabinet without office.
 Viscount Canning
 Lord Stanley of Alderney
 Right hon. Edward Smith, &c.

ABHORRERS A political court-party in England, in the reign of Charles II, and so called, in contra-distinction to another party, named the Addressers (afterwards *Whigs*), from their address to the king. The former (afterwards *Tories*) expressed their *abhorrence* of those who endeavoured to encroach on the royal prerogative, 1680 *Hume*. The commons expelled several members for being Abhorrers, among them sir Francis Withens (whom they sent to the Tower), and prayed his majesty to remove others from places of trust. They also resolved, "that it is the undoubted right of the subject to petition for the calling of a parliament, and that to traduce such petitions as tumultuous and seditious, is to contribute to the design of altering the constitution." Oct. 1680 *Salmon*.

ABINGDON LAW In the civil war against Charles I, lord Essex and Waller held Abingdon, in Berks the town was unsuccessfully attacked by sir Stephen Hawkins in 1644, and by prince Rupert in 1645, on these occasions the defenders put every Irish prisoner to death without trial, hence the term "Abingdon Law."

ABJURATION The abjuration of particular doctrines of the Church of Rome was enjoined by statute 25 Charles II 1672. The oath of abjuration of the pope and the pretender, denying the authority of the one and the claims of the other, was first administered by statute 13 William III 1701, By 21 & 22 Vict. c 48 (1858) an alteration in the oath was authorised for Jews.

ABO, a port of Russia, founded prior to 1157, and till 1809 capital of Swedish Finland. It has suffered much by fire, especially in 1715 and 1827. The peace of Abo between Russia and Sweden was signed in 1743. It was seized by the Russians in Feb 1808, and ceded to them in 1809, they rebuilt it in 1827 after the fire. The University was erected by Gustavus Adolphus and Christina, 1640, *et seq*.

ABORIGINES, (from *ab origine*, without origin) a term applied to the earliest known inhabitants of Italy (from whom came the Latins), but now applied to the original inhabitants of any country. The Aborigines Protection Society was established in 1838. Reports on the conditions of the Aborigines in the British Colonies were presented to Parliament in 1834 and 1837.

ABOUKIR, Egypt. The ancient Canopus, the point of debarkation of the British expedition to Egypt under general sir Ralph Abercrombie. Aboukir surrendered to the British, under Abercrombie, after an obstinate and sanguinary conflict with the French, March 8, 1801. See *Alexandria*. The bay is famous for the defeat of the French fleet by the immortal Nelson, August 1, 1798. See *Nile*. A Turkish army of 15,000 was defeated here by 5000 French under Bonaparte, July 24, 1799.

ABRAHAM, ERA OF So called from the Patriarch Abraham, anciently Abram, who died B.C. 1821 used by Eusebius. It began October 1, 2016 B.C. To reduce this era to the Christian, subtract 2015 years and three months.

ABRAHAM, HEIGHTS OR, near Quebec. The French were defeated here by General Wolfe, who fell in the moment of victory, Sept. 13, 1759. See *Quebec*.

ABRAHAMITES, a sect which adopted the errors of Paulus, and was suppressed by Cyriacus, the patriarch of Antioch. In the ninth century there sprung up a community of monks under a like designation, and it, too, was suppressed, or rather exterminated, for worshipping images.

ABSENTEE TAX In Ireland, a tax of four shillings in the pound was levied on the profits, fees, emoluments, and pensions of absentees, in 1715. This tax ceased in 1753. In 1773, Mr Flood, the great Irish orator, proposed a tax of two shillings in the pound, which was lost by a majority in the commons, of 122 to 102. The question was renewed in the Irish parliament in 1783 by Mr Molyneux, and again lost, on a division of 184 to 122.

ABSTINENCE St. Anthony lived to the age of 105, on twelve ounces of bread and water daily. James the Hermit lived in the same manner to the age of 104. St. Ephraimus lived thus to 115, Simeon the Stylite to 112, and Kentigern, commonly called St. Mungo, lived by similar means to 185 years of age. *Spothswood*. A man may live seven, or even

eleven, days without meat or drink *Pliny, Hist. Nat.* lib ii Ann Moore, the fasting woman of Tutbury, Staffordshire, was said to have lived twenty months without food, but her imposture was detected by Dr A Henderson, Nov 1808 At Newry, in Ireland, a man named Cavanagh was reported to have lived two years without meat or drink, Aug 1840, his imposture was afterwards discovered in England, where he was imprisoned as a cheat, Nov 1841 See *Fasting*

ABSTINENTS. A sect of harmless and mild ascetics, that wholly abstained from wine, flesh, and marriage. They appeared in France and Spain in the third century, and are said to have been numerous elsewhere in A D 170 *Bossuet*

ABYSSINIA. A large country in N E. Africa Its ancient history is very uncertain The kingdom of Axumites (from its chief town Axum) flourished in the 1st and 2nd centuries after Christ About 960, Judith, a Jewish princess, murdered a great part of the royal family, and reigned forty years The young king escaped and the royal house was restored in 1268 in the person of his descendant Leon Anila In the middle ages it was said to be ruled by Prester John or Prete Ianni The Portuguese missions commenced in the 15th century, but they were expelled about 1612 in consequence of the tyranny of Mendez and the Jesuits The encroachments of the Gallas and intestine disorders soon after broke up the empire into petty governments The religion of the Abyssinians is a corrupt form of Christianity introduced in the 4th century by Frumentius Missions were sent from England in 1829, and 1841 Much information respecting Abyssinia has been given by Bruce (1790), Salt (1805-9), Ruppell (1838), and Parkyns (1853)

ABYSSINIAN ERA This era is reckoned from the period of the Creation, which they place in the 5493rd year before our era, on the 29th Aug old style, and their dates consequently exceed ours by 5492 years, and 125 days To reduce Abyssinian time to the Julian year, subtract 5492 years, and 125 days

ACADEMIES Societies of learned men to promote literature, sciences, and the arts, are of very early date *Academia* was a shady grove without the walls of Athens (bequeathed to Academus for gymnastic exercises), where Plato first taught philosophy, and his followers took the title of Academicians, 378 B.C. *Stowley*—Rome had no Academies—Ptolemy Soter is said to have founded an academy at Alexandria, about 314 B.C. Theodosius the Younger, Charlemagne, and Alfred are also named as founders of academies Italy is celebrated for its academies, and Janinus mentions 550, of which 25 were in the city of Milan The first philosophical academy in France was established by Pierre Mercurius, in 1635 Academies were introduced into England by Boyle and Hobbes, and the Royal Society of London was formed in 1660 The following are among the principal academies—

American Academy of Sciences, Boston, 1780

Ancona, of the *Cappuccini*, 1612

Basil, 1440

Berlin, Royal, 1700, of Princes, 1703, Architecture, 1709

Bologna, Ecclesiastical 1687 Mathematics, 1690, Sciences and Arts, 1712

Brescia, of the *Armeni*, 1626

Brest and Toulon, Military, 1682

Brussels, *Belles Lettres*, 1773

Cao, *Belles Lettres* 1706

Copenhagen, of Sciences, 1743

Cortona, Antiquities, 1726

Dublin, Arts, 1742 Royal Irish Science and Literature, 1782, Painting Sculpture, &c., 1823

Erfurt, Saxony Sciences, 1764

Florence, the *Platonic*, 1612

Florence, *Belles Lettres*, 1272 *Della Crusca*, (now united with the *Florentine*, and merged under that name), 1582 *Del Cimento* 1667 (by Cardinal De Medici), Antiquities, 1807

Geneva, Medical 1716

Geneva, Painting &c 1761 Sciences, 1783

Germany, *Nature Curiosi*, now *Leopoldina*, 1662

Göttingen 1760

Haarlem the Sciences, 1760

Irish Academy, Royal, Dublin 1782

Lisbon, History 1747, Sciences, 1779

London.

See *Societies*. Royal Academy of Fine Arts, 1768 of Music, 1734-43 the present, 1822

Lyon, Sciences, 1710, Physic and Mathematics added, 1768.

Madrid, the Royal Spanish 1713 History, 1780, Painting and the Arts, 1763.

Manheim Sciences, 1785 Sculpture, 1775

Mantua, the *Vigilanti*, Sciences, 1704

Marseilles, *Belles Lettres*, 1736

Massachusetts, Arts and Sciences, 1780

Milan Architecture, 1380, Sciences, 1719

Munich, Arts and Sciences, 1769

Naples, *Romana*, 1640 Mathematics, 1660, Sciences, 1695 *Uerculaneum*, 1765

New York Literature and Philosophy, 1814

Nismes, Royal Academy 1692

Padua, for Poetry 1614 Sciences, 1792.

Palermo, Medical, 1645

Paris, *Academie*, 1353 Painting 1891, Music, 1543

French (by Ruchellou), 1635 Fine Arts, 1648,

Inscriptions & *Belles Lettres* (by Colbert), 1663,

Sciences (by Colbert), 1666 Architecture, 1671,

Surgery, 1781, Military, 1751, Natural Philo-

sophy 1796.

Parma, the *Anonimati*, 1550.

Perona, *Isaceni*, 1561, *Fliginti*, 1574.

Philadelphia, Arts and Sciences, 1749

Portsmouth, Naval, 1722 enlarged, 1806.

Rome, *Umoristi*, 1611, *Fantastici*, 1625 *Infecendi*,

1653, Painting 1666, *Arcaici*, 1690, English,

1762, *Lincei*, about 1600 *Nuovi Lincei*, 1847

St. Petersburg Sciences, 1725, Military, 1782, the

School of Arts, 1764.

Stockholm, of Sciences, 1741, *Belles Lettres*, 1758,

Agriculture, 1781 Royal Swedish, 1786.

Toulon Military, 1682.

Turin, Sciences, about 1769, Fine Arts, 1778.

Turkey, Military School, 1775.

Uppsala, Royal Society Sciences, 1720.

Venice, Medical, &c., 1701

ACADEMIES, *continued*

Verona, Music, 1548 Sciences, 1780

Vienna, Sculpture and the Arts, 1705, Surgery

1783, Oriental, 1810

Warsaw, Languages and History, 1783

Woolwich, Military, 1741

ACANTHUS. See *Abacus*

ACAPULCO A celebrated prize, a Spanish galleon, from Acapulco, laden with gold and precious wares, and estimated by some annalists at 1,000,000*l* sterling, and upwards, taken by lord Anson, who had previously acquired booty in his memorable voyage amounting to 600,000*l*. Admiral Anson arrived at Spithead in the *Centurion* with his guns, after having circumnavigated the globe, June 15, 1744

ACCENTS The most ancient manuscripts are written without accents, and without any separation of words, nor was it until after the ninth century that the copyists began to leave spaces between the words. Michælis, after Wetstein, ascribes the insertion of accents to Euthalius, bishop of Sicca, in Egypt, A.D. 458. Accents were first used by the French in the reign of Louis XIII (about 1610)

ACCESSION, THE By this term is usually understood the accession of the house of Hanover to the throne of England, in the person of George I, the elector of Hanover, as the Protestant descendant of Elizabeth, the daughter of James I, he being the son of Sophia, the daughter of that princess. He succeeded to the crown, Aug. 1, 1714, by virtue of the act of settlement passed in the reign of William III, June 12, 1701, which limited the succession to his mother in the event of Queen Anne dying without issue

ACCUSERS By the occult writers, such as Agrippa, accusers are the eighth order of devils, whose chief is called Asteroth, or spy. In the Revelation, ch. xii. 10, the devil is called the accuser of the brethren. False accusers were hanged in England by statute 24 Henry VI. 1446. They were burnt in the face with an F by statute 37 Henry VIII. 1545. *Stow's Chron.*

ACELDAMA (CHAKRIDAM) The field which the Jewish priests bought with the thirty pieces of silver given to Judas Iscariot for betraying Our Saviour. It is still shown to travellers, and being small, is covered with an arched roof, and retains the name *Aceldama*, that is, "the field of blood," to this day. *Matthew*, xxvii. 3—11, *Acts* i. 15—23. This name was also given to an estate purchased by Judge Jeffreys after the "bloody assizes" in 1685.

ACHAIA. In the N. of the Peloponnesus, Greece. The capital was settled by Achæus, the son of Xuthus, about 1330, B.C. (†). The kingdom was united with Sicyon or subject to the Ætolians until about 284 B.C. The Achæi, descendants of Achæus, originally inhabited the neighbourhood of Argos, but when the Homelids drove them thence, they retired among the Ionians, expelled the natives, and seized their thirteen cities, viz., Pellene, Ægira, Ægium, Bura, Tritæa, Leontium, Rhypes, Ceryneæ, Olenos, Helice, Patræ, Dyme, and Phareæ.

The Achæan league revived	about 300	281	Battle of Mantinea. Philopomen defeats the
Aratus made prætor		261	Spartan tyrant Machanidas
Joined by Corinth, &c.	243	239	Alliance with the Romans
Supported by Athens and Antigonus Doson—			198
War with the Spartans	220	224	Philopomen defeated by Nabis in a naval battle
Defeat of the Achæans by the Spartans, and			194
Lysander killed	226		Sparta joined to the league
Battle of Sellasia, Sparta subdued	221		The Achæans overran Macedonia with fire and sword
The Social War begun, battle of Caphyæ, in			182
Arondia, Aratus defeated	220		The Romans enter Achæia, and carry off num-
The Peloponnesus ravaged by the Ætolians	219		bers of the people, among whom is the cele-
Aratus poisoned at Ægium	218		brated Polybius
			165
			Metalus enters Greece
			147
			The Achæan league dissolved, Corinth taken by
			Mummius, Greece subjected to Rome, and
			named the province of Achæia
			146

The Swiss Cantons and the United States of America are said to have adopted the plan of the Achæan league

ACHONRY, BISHOPRIC OF In Sligo, N. Ireland, founded by St. Finian, who erected the church of Achad, usually called Achonry, about the year 520, and conferred it on his disciple Nathy, named in Irish, Dathy, or David, who was the first bishop, and a man of great sanctity. In the ancient annals of Ireland the prelates are mostly called bishops of Lugny, or Lany, from the subdivision of the county wherein it is situated. The see has been held in *commendam* with Killala since 1612. See *Killala*.

ACHROMATIC Telescopes were contrived to remedy the aberrations in colour by John Dollond, whose experiments were published in the *Phil. Trans.*, 1753-8. See *Telescopes*

ACOLYTES. An inferior order of clergy in the Latin Church, unknown to the Greek Church for 400 years after Christ

ACOUSTICS. The doctrine of the different sounds of vibrating strings, and communication of sounds to the ear by the vibration of the atmosphere, was probably first explained by Pythagoras about 500 B.C. Mentioned by Aristotle, 330 B.C. The speaking trumpet is said to have been used by Alexander the Great, 335 B.C. The discoveries of Galileo were made about A.D. 1600. The velocity of sound was investigated by Newton before 1700. Galileo's theorem of the harmonic curve was demonstrated by Dr. Brook Taylor, in 1714, and further perfected by D'Alembert, Euler, Bernoulli, and La Grange, at various periods of the eighteenth century. Chladni published his most important discoveries on the figures produced in layers of sand by harmonic chords, &c. in 1787, and since Biot, Savart, Lissajous, and others in the present century, have greatly increased our knowledge of Acoustics

ACRE. This measure was formerly of uncertain quantity, and differed in various parts of the realm, until made standard by statute 31 Edward I., 1303, and fixed at 40 poles or perches in length, and 4 in breadth—or 160 square poles, containing 4840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet. In certain counties and places the measure is larger *Pardon*

ACRE, ST JEAN D'. Acre, anciently Ptolemais, in Syria. Taken by the Crusaders in 1104, and again by Richard I. and other Crusaders, July 12, 1191, after a siege of two years, with the loss of 6 archbishops, 12 bishops, 40 earls, 500 barons, and 300,000 soldiers. Retaken by the Saracens in 1291, when 60,000 Christians perished. This capture was rendered memorable by the murder of the nuns, who had mangled their faces to repress the lust of the Infidels—Acre was gallantly defended by Djewar Pacha against Bonaparte in July, 1798. It was relieved by Sir Sydney Smith, who gallantly resisted twelve attempts during the memorable siege by the French, between March 16 and May 20, 1799, till, baffled by the British squadron on the water and the Turks on shore, Bonaparte relinquished his object and retreated—St. Jean d'Acre, as a pachaic subject to the Porte, was seized July 2, 1832, by Ibrahim Pacha, who had revolted. It became a point of the Syrian war in 1840, and was stormed by the British fleet under Sir Robert Stopford, and taken after a bombardment of a few hours, the Egyptians losing upwards of 2000 men killed and wounded, and 3000 prisoners, while the British had but 12 killed and 42 wounded, November 3, 1840. See *Syria and Turkey*

ACROPOLIS, or citadel of Athens, was built on a rock, and accessible only on one side, Minerva had a temple at the bottom. *Pausanias*. The roof of this vast pile, which had stood 2000 years, was destroyed in the Venetian siege, A.D. 1687. *Aspin*

ACTINOMETER. An instrument to measure the solar rays, invented by Sir J. F. Herschel, about 1825

ACTIUM (a promontory of Acarnania, W. Greece), **BATTLE OF.** Between the fleets of Octavianus Caesar on the one side, and of Marc Antony and Cleopatra on the other, and which decided the fate of Antony, 300 of his galleys going over to Caesar, fought Sept. 2, 31 B.C. This battle made Augustus (the title afterwards conferred by the Senate upon Caesar) master of the world, and the commencement of the Roman empire is commonly dated from this year. In honour of his victory, the conqueror built the city of Nicopolis, and instituted the Actian games. *Blair*

ACTRESSES. Women in the drama appear to have been unknown to the ancients, men or eunuchs performing the female parts. Charles II. is said to have first encouraged the public appearance of women on the stage in England, in 1662, but the queen of James I. had previously performed in a theatre at court. *Theat. Brog*. Mrs. Coleman was the first actress on the stage, she performed the part of *Ianthe* in Davenant's "Siege of Rhodes," in 1656. *Victor*

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT. The first promulgated, 16 John, 1215*. See *Parliament*. Between 1823 and 1829, 1126 acts were wholly repealed, and 443 repealed in part, chiefly arising out of the consolidation of the laws by Mr. Peel (afterwards Sir Robert) of these acts, 1844 related to the kingdom at large, and 225 to Ireland solely, and in 1856 many obsolete statutes (enacted from 1285 to 1777) were repealed. The greatest number of acts passed in any one year since 1800, was 578, in 1846 (the railway year), 402 were local and

* The following are among the most celebrated early statutes—Statutes of Clarendon, to restrain the power of the clergy, enacted 10 Hon. II. 1164. Statutes of Marlborough, 1267. The Statute of Gloucester, the earliest statute of which any record exists, 6 Edw. I. 1277. Statute of Mortmain, 1279. Quo Warranto, Oct. 1280. Of Winchester, Oct. 1284. Statute forbidding the levying of taxes without the consent of parliament, 1297. Of Presumprue, 1306. See *Clarendon*, &c. *infra*.

personal, 51 private, and 117 public acts. In 1841, only 13 were passed (the lowest number), of which two were private. In three instances only, the annual number was under a hundred. The average number of the first ten years of the present century was 132 public acts. In the ten years ending 1850, the average number of acts, of public interest, was 112. In 1851, the number of acts passed was 106, in 1852, 88, in 1853, 137, in 1854, 125, in 1855, 134, in 1856, 120, in 1857, 86, in 1858, 109. In 1850, 13 Vict. c. 13, was passed, to curtail repetitions in statutes. Statutes were first printed in the reign of Richard III 1483. The Statutes of the Realm, from Magna Charta to George I, were printed from the original records and MSS in 12 vols folio, 1811—1828, under the direction of commissioners appointed in 1801. The statutes passed during each session are now printed annually in 4to and 8vo. Abstracts are given in the *Cabinet Lawyer*, a very useful publication.

ACTS, in dramatic poetry, first employed by the Romans. Five acts are mentioned by Horace (*Art of Poetry*) as the rule (about B.C. 8).

ADAM AND EVE, ERA OF Set down by most Christian writers as being 4004 B.C. There have been as many as one hundred and forty opinions on the distance of time between the creation of the world and the birth of the Redeemer: some make it 3616 years, and some as great as 6484 years. See *Creation*.

ADAMITES A sect that imitated Adam's nakedness before the fall, arose A.D. 130. They assembled quite naked in their places of worship, asserting that if Adam had not sinned there would have been no marriages. Their chief was named Prodicus, they deified the elements, rejected prayer, and said it was not necessary to confess Christ—*Æschærus*. This sect, with an addition of many blasphemous, was renewed at Antwerp in the twelfth century under a chief named Tandemus, Tandamus, or Tanchelin, who, being followed by 3000 soldiers, violated females of every age, calling their crimes by spiritual names. It became extinct soon after the death of its chief, but another of the same kind, named Turlupins, appeared shortly after in Savoy and Dauphny. A Fleming, named Picard, again revived this sect in Bohemia in the fifteenth century, whence they spread into Poland and existed some time. *Bayle, Pardon*.

ADDINGTON ADMINISTRATION Mr Pitt having identified himself with Roman Catholic emancipation to secure the union with Ireland, and being thus unable to propose his "resolutions" in relation to that measure, as a minister, resigned, and a new ministry was formed, March, *et seq* 1801. Terminated May 11, 1804.

Right hon Henry Addington, * first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer
Lord Eldon, lord chancellor
Duke of Portland, lord president.
Earl of Westmorland, lord privy seal.
Lord Pelham, home secretary
Lord Hawkesbury, foreign secretary

Lord Hobart, colonial secretary
Earl St. Vincent, admiralty
Earl of Chatham, ordnance.
Right hon. Charles Yorke, secretary-at-war
Viscount Lewisham.
Lord Auckland, &c.

ADDISCOMBE COLLEGE, near Croydon, was established by the East India Company, in 1809, for the education of candidates for the scientific branches of the Indian army.

ADELAIDE, the capital of South Australia, was founded in 1836. It contained 14,000 inhabitants in 1850, and 18,259 in 1855.

ADEN A free port on the S.W. corner of Arabia. In 1837 a British ship was wrecked and plundered. The sultan promised compensation, and agreed to cede the place to the English. The sultan's son refusing to fulfil this agreement to captain Haynes, a naval and military force was despatched to Aden, which captured it, Jan. 16, 1839. It is now a coal depot for Indian steamers, &c.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF ENGLAND, AND OF GREAT BRITAIN, from the accession of Henry VIII. The following were the prime ministers, or favourites, or the chiefs of administrations, in the respective reigns. For a full account of each administration, see them respectively through the volume, under the name of the premier.

KING HENRY VIII.
Archbishop Warham. Bishops Fisher and Fox,
the earl of Surrey &c. A.D. 1509
Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, &c. 1514
The Earl of Surrey, Tunstall, bishop of London,
&c. 1523

Sir Thomas More, bishops Tunstall and Gardiner, and Cranmer, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. A.D. 1529
Archbishop Cranmer, lord Cromwell, afterwards earl of Essex, Thomas Boleyn, earl of Wiltshire, &c. 1532

* Born 1757, became viscount Sidmouth in 1805, held various offices afterwards, and died in 1844. His circular to the lords lieutenants, dated March 27, 1817, directing them to adopt severe measures against the authors of blasphemous and seditious pamphlets, was greatly censured, and not carried into effect.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF ENGLAND, AND OF GREAT BRITAIN, *continued*

Thomas, duke of Norfolk, Henry earl of Surrey, Thomas, lord Audley, bishop Gardiner, sir Ralph Sadler, &c. A D
 Lord Wriothesley, Thomas, duke of Norfolk, lord Lisle, sir William Petre, sir William Paget, &c. 1540

KING EDWARD VI

Lord Wriothesley *now* earl of Hertford, lord protector, created duke of Somerset, John, lord Russell, Henry, earl of Arundel, Thomas, lord Seymour, sir William Paget, sir William Petre, &c. 1547
 John Dudley late lord Lisle and earl of Warwick, created duke of Northumberland, John, earl of Bedford, bishop Goodrich, sir William Cecil, &c. 1551

QUEEN MARY

Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, Edmund Bonner bishop of London, William, marquess of Winchester, sir Edwd. Hastings, &c. 1554

QUEEN ELIZABETH

Sir Nicholas Bacon, Edward, lord Clinton sir Robert Dudley *afterwards* earl of Leicester sir William Cecil, *afterwards* lord Burleigh, &c. 1558
 Sir William Cecil, *now* lord Burleigh (who continued minister during nearly the whole of this long reign) sir Nicholas Bacon &c. 1572
 William lord Burleigh, sir Thomas Bromley, Robert Dorevoux earl of Essex (a favourite), the earl of Leicester earl of Lincoln, sir Walter Mildmay, sir Francis Walsingham, &c. 1570
 Lord Burleigh Robert, earl of Essex, sir Christopher Hackett &c. 1587
 Thomas Sackville, lord Buckhurst, *afterwards* earl of Dorset, sir Thomas Egerton, *afterwards* lord Ellesmere and viscount Brinkley, sir Robert Cecil, &c. 1590

KING JAMES I

Thomas, earl of Dorset Thomas lord Ellesmere, Charles, earl of Nottingham, Thomas earl of Suffolk, Edward, earl of Worcester, Robert Cecil, *afterwards* earl of Salisbury, &c. 1603
 Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, Thomas, lord Ellesmere Henry, earl of Northampton Charles, earl of Nottingham, Thomas, earl of Suffolk, &c. 1600
 Henry, earl of Northampton, Thomas, lord Ellesmere, Edward, earl of Worcester sir Ralph Winwood, Charles, earl of Nottingham, Robert, viscount Rochester, *afterwards* earl of Somerset, &c. 1612
 Thomas, lord Ellesmere, Thomas, earl of Suffolk, Charles, earl of Nottingham sir George Villiers (a favourite), *afterwards* viscount Villiers, and successively earl, marquess, and duke of Buckingham 1615
 Sir Henry Montagu, *afterwards* viscount Mandeville and earl of Manchester 1620
 Lionel lord Cranfield, *afterwards* earl of Middlesex, Edward, earl of Worcester, John, earl of Bristol John Williams, dean of Westminster George Villiers, *now* marquess of Buckingham, sir Edward Conway, &c. 1621

KING CHARLES I

Richard, lord Weston *afterwards* earl of Portland, sir Thomas Coventry, *afterwards* lord Coventry, Henry, earl of Manchester (succeeded by James, earl of Marlborough, who, in turn, gave place to Edward, lord, *after-*

wards viscount Conway) William Laud, bishop of London, sir Albertus Morton, &c. 1623
 William Laud, *now* archbishop of Canterbury, Francis, lord Cottington, James, marquess of Hamilton, Edward, earl of Dorset, sir John Coke, sir Francis Windebank, &c. 1635
 William Juxon, bishop of London, sir John Finch, *afterwards* lord Finch, Francis, lord Cottington, Wentworth, earl of Strafford, Algernon, earl of Northumberland, James, marquess of Hamilton, Laud, archbishop of Canterbury sir Francis Windelbank, sir Henry Vane &c. 1640
 The king beheaded, Jan. 30, 1649

COMMONWEALTH

Oliver Cromwell made protector. He named a council whose number at no time was to exceed twenty-one members, or be less than thirteen 1653
 Richard Cromwell son of Oliver succeeded on the death of the latter. A council of officers ruled at Wallingford House 1653

KING CHARLES II *

Sir Edward Hyde, *afterwards* earl of Clarendon, George Monk, created duke of Albemarle Edward Montagu, created earl of Sandwich lord Saye and Sele earl of Manchester, lord Seymour sir Robert Long, &c. 1660
 George Monk, duke of Albemarle, made first commissioner of the treasury &c. 1667
 The "Cabal" Ministry. Sir Thomas Clifford, *afterwards* lord Clifford (C) Anthony Ashley, *afterwards* earl of Shaftesbury (A), George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham (B), Henry, lord Arlington, *afterwards* earl of Arlington (A) and John duke of Lauderdale (L). This private council obtained the name of the *Cabal* from the initial letters of their five names, which composed the word—*Charles Home's England* 1670
 Thomas, lord Clifford Anthony, earl of Shaftesbury Henry, earl of Arlington, Arthur, earl of Anglesey, sir Thomas Osborne, created viscount Lathmer rt hon Henry Coventry, sir George Carteret, Edward Seymour, &c. 1672
 Thomas, viscount Lathmer *afterwards* earl of Dauby made lord high treasurer June 26 1673
 Arthur earl of Essex (succeeded by Lawrence Hyde, *afterwards* earl of Rochester) Robert, earl of Sunderland, vice sir Joseph Williamson, &c. 1679
 [The king nominated a new council this year (on April 21), consisting of thirty members only, of whom the principal were the great officers of state and great officers of the household.]
 Sidney lord Godolphin, Lawrence, earl of Rochester, Daniel earl of Nottingham, Robert, earl of Sunderland, sir Thomas Chicheley, George, lord Dartmouth, Henry, earl of Clarendon, earls of Bath and Radnor, &c. 1684

JAMES II

Lawrence, earl of Rochester George, marquess of Halifax, sir George Jeffreys, *afterwards* lord Jeffreys, Henry, earl of Clarendon, sir John Erskine, viscount Preston, &c. 1685
 The earl of Rochester was displaced, and John, lord Belasyse, made first commissioner of the treasury in his room, Jan. 4, the earl of Sunderland made president of the council, viscount Preston, secretary of state, and

* Until the Restoration, there was not, in fact, anything that could be exclusively called a Cabinet. The sovereign had latterly governed by a collection of privy councillors, sometimes of larger, sometimes of smaller number, the men and offices being frequently changed.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF ENGLAND, AND OF GREAT BRITAIN, *continued*

various other changes took place in this and the following year
 [The king left Whitehall in the night of Dec 17, and quitting the kingdom, landed at Amblesouse, in France, on Dec. 23, 1688.]

KING WILLIAM III

Charles, viscount Mordaunt Thomas Osborne, earl of Danby, created marquess of Carmarthen, afterwards duke of Leeds, George, marquess of Halifax, Arthur Herbert, afterwards lord Torrington, earls of Shrewsbury Nottingham, and Sunderland earl of Dorset and Middlesex, William earl (afterwards duke) of Devonshire, lord Godolphin, lord Montague, lord De la Mere, &c. 1689
 Sidney lord Godolphin, Thomas, earl of Danby, rt. hon. Richard Hampden, Thomas, earl of Pembroke, Henry viscount Sydney, Daniel, earl of Nottingham, &c. 1690
 Sir John Somers was created lord Somers in 1697, and made lord chancellor and Charles Montagu afterwards lord Halifax was made first commissioner of the treasury May 1, 1698, succeeded by Ford, earl of Tankerville, in 1699

QUEEN ANNE

Sidney, lord (afterwards earl of) Godolphin, Thomas, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, John Sheffield, marquess of Norbury afterwards duke of Northumberland and Buckingham hon. Henry Boyle, sir Charles Hedges, and the earl of Nottingham the latter succeeded by the rt. hon. Robert Harley created earl of Oxford, &c. May 1702
 Robert, earl of Oxford, sir Simon (afterwards lord) Harcourt, duke of Northumberland and Buckingham lord Dartmouth Henry St. John afterwards viscount Bolingbroke Robert Benson, afterwards lord Bingley, &c., June 1 1711
 Charles, duke of Shrewsbury made lord treasurer three days before the queen's death, July 30 1714

KING GEORGE I

Charles, earl of Halifax (succeeded on his death by the earl of Carlisle) William lord Cowper, afterwards earl Cowper Daniel, earl of Nottingham Thomas, marquess of Wharton, James Stanhope, afterwards earl Stanhope Charles, viscount Townshend, sir Richard Onslow rt. hon. Robert Walpole, Mr Pul teney, &c. 1714
 Rt. hon Robert Walpole, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer &c. 1715
 Rt. hon James Stanhope, afterwards earl Stanhope William, lord Cowper, Charles, earl of Sunderland lord Berkeley, rt. hon. Joseph Addison, &c. 1717
 Charles, earl of Sunderland, Thomas, lord Parker, the earl Stanhope, lord Berkeley, Mr Craggs, Mr Aislabie, &c. 1718
 Rt. hon Robert Walpole, afterwards sir Robert Walpole, and earl of Orford, Thomas, lord Parker, afterwards earl of Macclesfield, earl of Berkeley lord Carteret, viscount Townshend, viscount Torrington, &c. 1721

KING GEORGE II

Rt. hon sir Robert Walpole, *continued* 1727
 [Sir Robert remained prime minister twenty-one years, numerous changes occurring in the time. See Walpole.]
 Earl of Wilmington, lord Hardwicke, earl Gower, Mr Sandys, earl of Harrington, duke of Newcastle, Mr Pelham, &c. 1742
 Rt. hon Henry Pelham, in the room of earl of Wilmington, deceased, Aug. 1748
 The "Broad Bottom" administration.—Rt.

hon Henry Pelham, lord Hardwicke, dukes of Dorset, Montagu, Bedford Grafton, and Argyll, earl Gower, duke of Newcastle, &c., Nov 1744
 The "Short-lived" administration.—earl of Bath, lord Winchelsea, and lord Granville, Feb. 10-12, 1740
 Rt. hon Henry Pelham, &c., returned to power Feb. 12, 1740
 Thomas Holles Pelham duke of Newcastle, earl of Holderness, Henry Bilem Legge, sir Thomas Robinson, afterwards lord Grantham lord Granville, lord Anson, lord Hardwicke, lord Halifax, rt. hon. George Grenville &c. April, 1754
 Duke of Devonshire, rt. hon. William Pitt, earl of Holderness, dukes of Rutland and Grafton, Mr Legge, earl Gower &c. Nov 1750
 Duke of Newcastle, and Mr Pitt, afterwards earl of Chatham, earl Temple earl of Holderness, lord Henley earls Gower and Halifax, rt. hon. Henry Fox, afterwards lord Holland, &c. June, 1757

KING GEORGE III

Duke of Newcastle's and Mr Pitt's ministry, *continued* 1760
 Earl of Bute, lord Henley, sir Francis Dash wood, lord Granville earls of Halifax and Egmont, lords Sandys and North, rt. hon. George Grenville, &c. May 1762
 Rt. hon. George Grenville, earls of Halifax and Sandwich, lord Henley earl Gower, lord Egmont, lord Holland, marquess of Granby, lord North &c. May 1763
 Marquess of Rockingham, earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, hon Henry Seymour Conway duke of Grafton, hon. Charles Townshend, earl of Northampton, &c. July, 1765
 Earl of Chatham duke of Grafton, earl of Shelburne lord North, lord Camden, gon Conway sir Charles Saunders, marquess of Granby hon. Charles Townshend, lord Hillsborough &c. Aug 1760
 Duke of Grafton, lord North earl Gower, earl of Chatham earl of Shelburne, viscount Weymouth, marquess of Granby, sir Edward Hawke, Thomas Townshend, lord Sandwich, &c. Dec. 1767
 Frederick, lord North, earl of Halifax, earl Gower, lord Hillsborough, lord Weymouth, lord Rochford, lord Granby, sir Edward Hawke, lord Apsley, sir Gilbert Elliot, &c., Jan. 1770
 Lord North continued minister eleven years, during the whole of the American war [The changes within this period were very numerous.]
 Marquess of Rockingham, lord John Cavendish, lord Camden, duke of Grafton, William, earl of Shelburne rt. hon Charles James Fox, rt. hon. Augustus Keppel, duke of Richmond, rt. hon Thomas Townshend, rt. hon Isaac Barré, rt. hon Edmund Burke, &c. March, 1782
 Earl of Shelburne (afterwards marquess of Lansdowne), rt. hon. William Pitt, lord Camden, lord Thurlow, duke of Grafton, lord Grantham, viscount Keppel, rt. hon. Henry Dundas, &c. July 1783
 The "Coalition Ministry" Duke of Portland, lord North, Charles James Fox, lord Stormont, earl of Carlisle, lord John Cavendish, viscount Townshend, rt. hon. Charles Townshend, Edmund Burke, &c. April, 1783
 Rt. hon. William Pitt, earl Gower, duke of Rutland, marquess of Carmarthen, earl Temple (succeeded by lord Sydney) viscount Howe, lord Mulgrave, lord Thurlow, rt. hon William Wyndham (afterwards lord Grenville), Henry Dundas, &c. Dec. 1788

ADMINISTRATIONS OF ENGLAND, AND OF GREAT BRITAIN, *continued*

[During Mr Pitt's long administration numerous modifications in the ministry took place.]

Rt. hon. Henry Addington, duke of Portland, earl of Westmorland, lord Polham, lord Eldon, lord Hawkesbury, lord Hobart, earl St Vincent, earl of Bathurst, rt. hon. Charles Yorke, viscount Lewisham, lord Auckland, &c. March, &c. 1801

Rt. hon. William Pitt, lord Eldon, duke of Portland (succeeded by lord Sidmouth, *late* Mr Addington), earl of Westmorland, lord Hawkesbury, lord Harrowby (succeeded by lord Mulgrave), earl Camden (succeeded by viscount Castlereagh), viscount Melville (succeeded by lord Barham), duke of Montrose, lord Mulgrave, rt. hon. Mr Dundas, rt. hon. George Canning &c. May, &c. 1804

[The death of Mr Pitt, Jan. 23, 1804, led to the formation of another cabinet.]

"ALL THE TALENTS" administration: lord Grenville, lord Henry Petty lord Erskine, earl Fitzwilliam, viscount Sidmouth, Charles James Fox, earl Spencer, William Windham, earl of Mordaunt, sir Charles Grey (*afterwards* viscount Howick and earl Grey), lord Minto, lord Auckland, &c.—Lord Ellenborough, lord chief justice had a seat in the cabinet. Feb. 1806

[The death of Mr Fox, Feb. 18, led to numerous changes in the cabinet.]

Duke of Portland, lord Eldon, earl Camden, earl of Westmorland, hon. Spencer Perceval, lord Hawkesbury, viscount Castlereagh, Mr Canning, earl of Chatham, earl Bathurst, Mr Dundas, lord Mulgrave, &c. March 1807

Rt. hon. Spencer Perceval, earl Camden, earl of Westmorland, lord Eldon, hon. Richard Ryder, marquess Wellesley, earl of Liverpool, lord Mulgrave, Mr Dundas, earl Bathurst, earl of Chatham, viscount Palmerston &c. Nov and Dec 1809

THE REGENCY

Mr Spencer Perceval (shot by Bellingham May 11, 1812), and his colleagues *continued*. Feb. 6 1811

Earl of Liverpool, lord Eldon, earl of Harrowby, earl of Westmorland, Mr Vassistart, earl of Mulgrave, lord Melville, viscount Sidmouth, viscount Castlereagh, earl Bathurst, earl of Buckinghamshire, marquess Camden, lord Palmerston, &c. May, June, 1812

KING GEORGE IV

Earl of Liverpool and his colleagues, *continued*. Jan. 20 1820

[During lord Liverpool's long administration, numerous changes in, and accessions to, office occurred, they included the following names: Mr Charles Bragg, Bathurst, Mr William Wellesley Pole *afterwards* lord Maryborough and earl of Mornington, Mr Canning, Mr Frederick John Robinson *afterwards* lord Goderich and earl of Ripon, duke of Wellington, Mr *afterwards* sir Robert Peel, Mr Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, &c. Lord Liverpool's ministry endured fifteen years.]

Rt. hon. George Canning, lord Lyndhurst, earl of Harrowby, duke of Portland, lord Dudley viscount Goderich, Mr Sturges Bourne, Mr Wynn, Mr Huskisson, lord Bexley, lord Palmerston, duke of Clarence, &c. April, 1827

On the death of Mr Canning, viscount Goderich, duke of Portland, earl of Carlisle, lord Lyndhurst, viscount Dudley, viscount Palmerston, marquess of Lansdowne, Mr Huskisson, Mr Charles Grant, &c. August, 1827

Duke of Wellington, lord Lyndhurst, earl Bathurst, lord Ellenborough, Mr Goulburn, Mr Peel, earl Dudley, Mr Huskisson, Mr Grant, *afterwards* lord Glenelg, lord Palmerston, earl of Aberdeen, Mr Herries, Mr Arbuthnot, &c. Jan. 1828

Duke of Wellington, lord Lyndhurst, earl of Aberdeen, earl Bathurst, Mr Peel, sir George Murray, lord Ellenborough, viscount Lowther, viscount Melville, sir Henry Hardinge, May and June, 1828

[This last remodelling of the ministry was consequent upon the retirement of the earl of Dudley, lord Palmerston, Mr Grant, and Mr Huskisson. May and June, 1828

KING WILLIAM IV

Duke of Wellington and his colleagues *continued*. June 24, 1830

Earl Grey, marquess of Lansdowne, viscount Althorpe, earl of Durham, viscounts Melbourne, Palmerston, and Goderich, sir James Graham, Mr Grant, lord Auckland, lord John Russell, lord Brougham &c. Nov. 1830

[Earl Grey resigns office, owing to a majority against him in the lords, on a question relating to the Reform Bill, May 10, 1832, but he resumes his post May 18, following.]

Viscount Melbourne, marquess of Lansdowne, earl Mulgrave, viscount Althorpe, viscount Palmerston, viscount Duncan, Mr Spring Rice, lord Brougham, lord John Russell, lord Auckland, sir John Hobhouse, Mr Elliot, Mr Grant, Mr Littleton, &c. July, 1834

[Viscount Melbourne's administration dissolved. The duke of Wellington takes the helm of state provisionally waiting the return of sir Robert Peel from Italy.]

Sir Robert Peel, lord Wharfedale, earl of Roslyn, lord Lyndhurst, Mr Goulburn, duke of Wellington, earl of Aberdeen, earl de Grey, rt. hon. Alexander Baring, lord Ellenborough, sir George Murray &c. Nov and Dec 1834

Viscount Melbourne, marquess of Lansdowne, viscount Duncan, Mr Spring Rice, lord John Russell, viscount Palmerston, lord Glenelg (*late* Mr Charles Grant), earl of Minto, sir John Hobhouse, Mr Ponlett Thomson, lord Holland, viscount Howick, sir Henry Parnell, Mr Labouchere, lord Morpeth &c. April, 1835

Sir Charles C. P. P., created lord Cottenham and made lord chancellor. Jan., 1836

QUEEN VICTORIA

Viscount Melbourne and his colleagues, *continued*. June 20, 1837

[Among the subsequent accessions and changes, were the following: rt. hon. F. T. Baring, marquess of Normandy, (*late* earl of Mulgrave), earl of Clarendon, Mr T. B. Macaulay, &c.]

[Viscount Melbourne resigns, and sir Robert Peel receives the queen's commands to form a new administration May 8. This command is withdrawn, and on May 10, lord Melbourne and his friends return to power.] 1839

Sir Robert Peel, duke of Wellington, lord Wharfedale, lord Lyndhurst, duke of Buckingham, sir James Graham, earl of Aberdeen, lord Stanley, Mr Goulburn, earl of Haddington, earl of Ripon, sir George Murray, sir Henry Hardinge, lord Ellenborough, &c. Aug and Sept., 1841

[Among the many succeeding changes were: lord Fitzgerald, duke of Buccleuch, earl of Dalhousie, Mr Sidney Herbert, Mr W. E. Gladstone, &c.]

* The duel between lord Castlereagh and Mr Canning, Sept. 23, 1809, led to the breaking up of this administration.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF ENGLAND, AND OF GREAT BRITAIN, *continued*.

Lord John Russell, marquess of Lansdowne, earl of Minto, lord Cottenham, sir George Grey, viscount Palmerston, earl Grey, Mr (now sir Charles) Wood, earl of Auckland, sir John Hobhouse, earl of Clarendon, lord Campbell, viscount Morpeth (now earl of Carlisle), marquess of Clanricarde, Mr Macanlay, Mr Labouchere, &c. July 1846
 [Among the accessions to office in lord John Russell's ministry, were earl Granville, sir Francis Baring, Mr Fox Maule, earl of Carlisle, sir Thomas Wyke, created lord Truro, &c.]
 [Feb. 24. Lord John Russell announced to the commons, and the marquess of Lansdowne to the lords, that the ministers had resigned owing to their defeat on Mr Locke King's motion respecting the Franchise, the majority against them being 48 (100 to '9) and on March 8, the same personages informed parliament, that it having been found impossible to construct a coalition ministry, the queen, by the advice of the duke of Wellington, had called upon her late ministers to resume office. Lord Stanley had been charged by her majesty in the interval, to form a new cabinet, but had not succeeded.] 1851
 Lord John Russell and his colleagues *continued*.
 Lord John Russell, marquess of Lansdowne, earl of Minto, lord Truro, sir Charles Wood, sir George Grey viscount Palmerston (succeeded by earl Granville), earl Grey, sir Francis Thornhill Baring, lord Broughton (late sir John Hobhouse), right hon Henry Labouchere, rt. hon Fox Maule (now lord Panmure), marquess of Clanricarde, marquess of Anglesea, &c. March, 1851
 Earl of Derby (late lord Stanley), lord St Leonards, earl of Lonsdale, marquess of Salisbury, rt. hon Benjamin Disraeli, rt. hon Spencer Horatio Walpole, earl of Malmebury, sir John Pakington duke of Northumberland, rt. hon John C. Herries, rt. hon. Joseph Warner Henley earl of Hardwicke, rt. hon William Bouverie, &c. Feb. 27 1852
 Earl of Aberdeen, lord John Russell, viscount Palmerston, sir James Graham, Mr Gladstone, marquess of Lansdowne, lord Cranworth, duke of Newcastle, duke of Argyll, earl Granville, hon Sidney Herbert, sir Charles Wood, sir William Molesworth &c. Dec 28, 1852
 [In this last ministry various changes of offices

took place among them, a fourth secretary of state was appointed, by a separation of the war from the colonial department, the former being retained by the duke of Newcastle, and sir George Grey being appointed to the latter. See *Aberdeen Administration, Secretaries of State and War Minister*.
 [The retirement of lord John Russell Jan 24 1855, and a majority in the commons against ministers of 157 (805 to 148) on Mr Roebuck's motion, respecting the conduct of the war led to the resignation of lord Aberdeen and his colleagues, Jan 30 following, and the cabinet was reconstructed under lord Palmerston.]
 Viscount Palmerston, lord Cranworth, earl Granville, lord Panmure, earl of Clarendon, sir George Grey, rt. hon Sidney Herbert, sir James Graham, sir Charles Wood, sir William Molesworth, duke of Argyll, Mr Gladstone, Mr Cardwell and (without office) the marquess of Lansdowne, &c. Feb 7, 1855
 [Viscount Palmerston owing to the secession from office of sir James Graham, Mr Gladstone, and the hon Sidney Herbert, had to reconstruct his ministry anew, almost immediately after its formation.]
 Viscount Palmerston lord Cranworth, earl Granville, lord Panmure marquess of Lansdowne (without office), lord John Russell, earl of Clarendon, sir George Grey sir George Cornwall Lewis, sir Charles Wood, sir William Molesworth, Mr Vernon Smith lord Stanley of Alderley duke of Argyll lord (annuing &c (See *Administration*) Feb 24 1855
 On the motion for the second reading of the Foreign Conspiracy bill, the government were defeated by a vote of censure being passed by a majority of 19 on the motion of Mr Milner Gibson They resigned immediately Feb. 19 1855
 Earl of Derby rt. hon B. Disraeli, Spencer Walpole, J. W. Houley, lord Stanley, sir F. Thesiger, lord Chelmsford, &c. Feb. 26, 1855
 [The Derby administration in consequence of a vote of want of confidence in it being carried by a majority of 14, June 10, 1855 resigned the next day. Earl Granville attempted to form an administration in vain, and lord Palmerston and lord John Russell came into office.]
 The PALMERSTON - RUSSELL administration (which see) June 18, 1855

The average duration of a ministry has been set down at four, five, and six years, but instances have occurred of the duration of a ministry for much longer periods. sir Robert Walpole was minister from 1721 to 1742, twenty one years. Mr Pitt's tenure of office from 1783 to 1801, extended to eighteen years, and lord Liverpool's administration, from 1812 to 1827, fifteen years. Numerous ministries, it will be seen, have not endured beyond a few months, as the Coalition Ministry in 1783, and the Talents Ministry in 1806, (and in one case *days*, as the Short lived Administration in 1748)

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM ASSOCIATION derives its origin from the opinion of many eminent commercial men and others, that the disasters which occurred to the army in the Crimea in 1854 were attributable to the inefficient and irresponsible management of the various departments of the state. A meeting for organising the association was held in London, May 5, 1855, succeeded by others in the principal towns in the kingdom. Mr W. Tite, a deputy chairman, was elected M.P. for Bath, on June 4, 1855. A meeting was held in Drury Lane Theatre, on June 13, and Mr Layard's motion on the subject in parliament was negatived June 18 following. The association was reorganised in 1856, Mr Roebuck, M.P., becoming chairman. See *Civil Service*.

ADMIRAL. The distinction of admiral does not appear to have been adopted in these realms until about the year 1300, but the title was in use some time previously in France. *Sir Harris Nicolas*. Alfred, Athelstan, Edgar, Harold, and other kings, had been previously the commanders of their own fleets. The first was appointed in France in 1284. The rank

of admiral of the English seas was one of great distinction, and was first given to William de Leybourne by Edward I in 1297 *Spelman, Rymer*

ADMIRAL, LORD HIGH, OF ENGLAND The first officer of this rank was created by Richard II in 1385 there had been previously high admirals of *districts*—the north, west, and south. This office has seldom been entrusted to single hands James II when duke of York and Prince George of Denmark, consort of Queen Anne, became lord high admirals. See *Admiralty* Since that time (1708) the duties were uninterruptedly executed by lords commissioners until 1827, when the duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV, was appointed on the secession of lord Melville from the Admiralty The duke resigned the rank, Aug 12, 1828, and the office was again vested in a commission—A similar dignity existed in SCOTLAND from the reign of Robert III in 1673, the king bestowed it upon his natural son Charles Lenox, afterwards duke of Richmond and Lenox, then an infant, he resigned the office to the crown in 1704, and after the union it was discontinued.—The dignity of lord high admiral of IRELAND (of brief existence) was conferred upon James Butler by Henry VIII, in May 1534 See *Navy*

ADMIRALTY, COURT OF Erected by Edward III in 1357 This is a civil court for the trial of causes relating to maritime affairs In criminal matters, which commonly relate to piracy, the proceedings were formerly by accusation and information, but this being found inconvenient, it was enacted, by two statutes made in the reign of Henry VIII, that criminal causes should be tried by witnesses and a jury, some of the judges at Westminster (or, as now, at the Old Bailey) assisting The judgeship of the Admiralty was constituted, as at present, in 1514, and was filled by two or more functionaries until the Revolution, when it was restricted to one *Beaumont* The judge has usually been an eminent doctor of the civil law There are appeals from the decisions of this court to the judicial committee of the privy council, by statutes 11 George IV and 1 William IV 1830 and 1831 By 20 & 21 Vict. c 77 (1857) the judge of the Probate court was to be also judge of the Admiralty court. Sir John Dodson, the last Admiralty judge, died in 1858

ADMIRALTY, LORDS OF THE See *Navy Officer and Admiral* In 1662 the Admiralty was, as at present constituted, first put into commission, the great officers of state being the commissioners. During the commonwealth the admiralty affairs were managed by a committee of the parliament, and at the restoration in 1660, James, duke of York, became lord high admiral In 1684, Charles II held the admiralty in his own hands, until his death, when James II made himself lord high admiral In 1688-9, the admiralty was a second time put into commission, and the board appears to have assembled at admiral Herbert's lodgings in Chancery row, Westminster, he being at that time first lord The patent appointing him, together with six other lords, was dated March 6, 1688-9

FIRST LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY DURING THE LAST TEN FIGNS.

1600 JAMES, DUKE OF YORK, <i>lord high admiral</i> , June 6	1744 John, Duke of Bedford, Dec 27
1678. KING CHARLES II, June 14	1748 John, earl of Sandwich, Feb 10
— PRINCE RUPERT, July 9	1751 George, lord Anson, June 22
1679 Sir Henry Capel, Feb. 14	1756 Richard, earl Temple, Nov 10
1680 Daniel Finch, esq., Feb 19	1757 Daniel, earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham,
1681 Daniel, lord Finch, Jan 30	April 6.
1683. Daniel, earl of Nottingham, April 17	— George, lord Anson, July 2
1684. KING CHARLES II	1769 George M. Dunk, earl of Halifax, June 19
1685 KING JAMES II, May 17	1763. George Grenville, esq., Jan 1
1689 Arthur Herbert, esq., March 8.	1768 John, earl of Sandwich, April 23
1690 Thomas, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery,	1768 John, earl of Egmont, Sept 10
Jan. 30	1766 Sir Charles Saunders, Sept. 10
1692. Charles, lord Cornwallis, March 10	— Sir Edward Hawke, Dec. 10
1693. Anthony viscount Falkland, April 15	1771 John, earl of Sandwich, Jan. 12.
1694. Edward Russell, esq., afterwards earl of Orford,	1782. Hon. Augustus Keppel, April 1
May 2	— Augustus, viscount Keppel, July 18.
1699 John, earl of Bridgewater, June 2.	1788. Richard, viscount Howe, Jan. 28.
1701 Thomas, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery,	1788. John, earl of Chatham, July 16
April 4.	1794. George John, earl Spencer, Dec 30
1702. GEORGE, PRINCE OF DENMARK, <i>lord high admiral</i> , May 30	1801 John, earl St. Vincent, Feb 19
1708. Thomas, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery,	1804 Henry, viscount Melville, May 15.
Nov 29	1805 Charles, lord Barham, May 2.
1709 Edward, earl of Orford, Nov 8.	1806. Hon. Charles Grey, Feb 10
1710 Sir John Leake, Oct. 4	— Thomas Grenville, esq., Oct. 23.
1712. Thomas, earl of Strafford, Sept. 30.	1807 Henry, lord Mulgrave, April 6.
1714. Edward, earl of Orford, Oct. 14	1809 Charles Yorke, esq., May 10
1717 James, earl of Berkeley, March 19	1812 Robert, viscount Melville, March 25.
1737 George, viscount Torrington, Aug 2.	1827 H. R. H. WILLIAM HENRY, DUKE OF CLARENCE,
1738 Sir Charles Wager, knut, June 25	<i>lord high admiral</i> , May 2.
1742. Daniel, earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham,	1828. Robert, viscount Melville, Sept. 19
March 19.	1850. Sir James Robert George Graham, bart.,
	Nov 25.

ADMIRALTY, LORDS OF THE, *continued*

1834. George, lord Auckland, June 11
 — Thomas Philip, earl de Grey Dec. 23.
 1835. George, lord Auckland, April 25
 — Gilbert, earl of Minto Sept. 19
 1841 Thomas, earl of Haddington, Sept. 8.
 1846 Edward, earl of Ellenborough Jan. 13
 — George, earl of Auckland, July 24

1849 Sir Francis Thornhill Baring Jan. 18
 1852 Algernon, duke of Northumberland, Feb. 28.
 1853 Sir James Robert George Graham, Jan. 5
 1855 Sir Charles Wood, bart. Feb. 24.
 1858. Sir J^{hn} Pakenham, Feb. 26.
 1859 Edward, duke of Somerset, the present (1859)
 First Lord.

ADMIRALTY, WHITEHALL. "At the south end of Duke street, Westminster, was seated a large house, made use of for the admiralty office, until the business was removed to Greenwich, and thence to Wallingford House, against Whitehall." It was rebuilt by Ripley about 1726, the screen was erected, to conceal the ugliness of the building, by the brothers Adam, in 1776 — Lord Nelson lay in state in one of the apartments on Jan. 8, 1806, and on the next day was buried at St. Paul's

"**ADMONITION TO THE PARLIAMENT,**" condemning all religious ceremonies but those commanded in the New Testament, was published by certain Puritans in 1671. It was answered by Abp Whitgift. Its presumed authors, Field and Wilcox, were imprisoned.

ADRIAN'S WALL The wall of Adrian (to prevent the irruptions of the Scots and Picts into the northern counties of England, then under the Roman government), extended from the Tyne to Solway Frith, and was eighty miles long, twelve feet high, and eight in thickness, with watch towers, built A D 121. It was repaired by Severus, 208

ADRIANOPLE, BATTLE OF, by which Constantine gained the empire, was fought July 3, A D 323 — Adrianople (so called after its second founder, the Emperor Adrian) was taken by the Ottomans from the Greeks in 1360, and continued to be the seat of the Turkish empire till the capture of Constantinople in 1453. Mahomet II, one of the most distinguished of the sultans, and the one who took Constantinople, was born here in 1430 *Priestley* — Adrianople was taken by the Russians who entered in Aug. 20, 1829, but was restored to the sultan at the close of the then war, Sept. 14, same year. See *Turkey*

ADRIATIC The ceremony of the Doge of Venice wedding the Adriatic Sea was instituted in A D 1173. Annually upon Ascension day, the doge dropped a ring into the sea from his buncourt, or state barge, and was attended on these occasions by all the nobility of the state, and foreign ambassadors, in gondolas. The ceremony was intermitted, for the first time for centuries, in 1797

ADULTERY Punished by the law of Moses (B C 1490) with death *Leviticus* xx 10 — Iycurgus (B C 884) punished the offender as he did a parricide, and the Locrians and Spartans tort. out the offenders' eyes. The Romans had no formal law against adultery; the Emperor Augustus was the first to introduce a positive law to punish it, and he had the misfortune to see it executed on the persons of his own children *Leuglet*. The early Saxons burnt the adulterers, and erected a gibbet over her ashes, whereon they hanged the adulterer *Parion*. King Edmund punished the crime as homicide. It was punished by cutting off the hair, stripping the female offender naked, and whipping her through the streets, if the husband so demanded it to be done, without distinction of rank, during the Saxon Heptarchy, A D 454 to 828 *Slow*. The ears and nose were cut off under Canute, 1031. Ordained to be punished capitally, together with incest, under Cromwell, May 14, 1650, but there is no record of this law taking effect. In New England a law was ordained whereby adultery was made capital to both parties, even though the man were unmarried, and several suffered under it, 1662 *Hardie*. Till 1857 the legal redress against the male offender was by civil action for a money compensation, the female being liable to divorce. By 20 & 21 Vict. c 85 (1857) the "action for criminal conversation" was abolished and the "Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes" was established, which has power to grant divorces for adultery and ill usage. See *Divorce*

ADVENT In the calendar it signifies, properly, the approach of the feast of the Nativity, it includes four Sundays, the first of which is always the nearest Sunday to Saint Andrew's day (November 30th), before or after. Homilies respecting Advent are mentioned prior to A D 378

ADVENTURE BAY Captain Furneaux visited this bay, which lies at the south east end of Van Diemen's Land, in his first voyage to the Pacific, and called it Adventure Bay, from the ship *Adventure* in which he sailed, 1778. It was visited by captain Bligh in 1788, and subsequently by various navigators.

ADVENTURERS, MERCHANT A celebrated and enterprising company of merchants was originally formed for the discovery of territories, the extension of commerce, and

promotion of trade, by John duke of Brabant, in 1296 This ancient company was afterwards translated into England, in the reign of Edward III, and queen Elizabeth formed it into an English corporation in 1564 *Auderson*

ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEWSPAPERS As now published, they were not general in England until the beginning of the eighteenth century A penalty of 50*l* was inflicted on persons advertising a reward with "No questions to be asked" for the return of things stolen, and on the printer, 25 Geo II 1754 *Statutes* The advertisement duty was formerly charged according to the number of lines, it was afterwards fixed, in England at 3*s* 6*d*, and in Ireland at 2*s* 6*d* each advertisement The duty was further reduced, in England to 1*s* 6*d* and in Ireland to 1*s* each, by 3 & 4 Will IV 1833 The duty was altogether abolished in the United Kingdom, by 16 & 17 Vict. c 63, Aug 4, 1853

ADVERTISING VANS, in 1853 a great nuisance, were prohibited by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33 (same year)

ADVOCATE, THE KING'S This office was instituted about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and the advocate (always a doctor of the civil law) was empowered to prosecute at his own instance certain crimes, 1597 *Statutes* **LORD ADVOCATE** in Scotland is the same as the attorney general in England It was decided in the parliament of Paris, in 1685, that the king's advocate of France might at the same time be a judge, so in like manner it was allowed in Scotland, where sir John Nisbet and sir William Oliphant were lord advocates and lords of session at the same time *Beaton*

ÆDILES Magistrates of Rome, first created 492 B.C There were three degrees of these officers, and the functions of the principal were similar to our justices of the peace The plebeian ædiles presided over the more minute affairs of the state, good order, and the reparation of the streets They procured all the provisions of the city, and executed the decrees of the people *Varro*

ÆGOSPOTAMOS, the Gout river, in the Chersonesus, where Lysander, the Lacedæmonian, defeated the Athenian fleet, B.C 405, and ended the Peloponnesian war

ÆNIGMA Samson's riddle (about B.C 1141 *Judges* xiv 12) is the earliest on record The ancient oracles frequently gave responses admitting of perfectly contrary interpretations Gale attributes a nugatorial speech to the Egyptians In Nero's time, the Romans were often obliged to have recourse to this method of concealing truth under obscure language The following epitaph on Fair Rosamond (mistress of our Henry II about 1173) is a mediæval specimen

Hic jacet in tombo Rosa mundi non Rosa munda,
Non roseolet, sed clot, quæ roseolat solit.

ÆOLIAN HARP The invention of this instrument is ascribed to Kircher, 1653, but it was known at an earlier period

ÆRIANS, followers of Arius, a presbyter, in the 4th century He maintained that there was no distinction between a bishop and a presbyter, that there was no Pasch to be observed by Christians, that the Lent and other fasts should not be observed, and that prayers should not be offered for the dead *Ephraïmus*

ÆRONAUTICS To lord Bacon, the prophet of art, as Walpole calls him, has been erroneously attributed the first suggestion of the true theory of balloons The ancient speculations about artificial wings, whereby a man might fly as well as a bird, was refuted by Borelli, 1670 Mr Henry Cavendish ascertained that hydrogen gas is at least twelve times lighter than common air, 1766 The true doctrine of aeronautics was announced in France by the two brothers Montgolfier, 1782 See *Balloon*.

ÆSOP'S FABLES Written by him, the supposed inventor of this species of entertainment and instruction, about 565 B.C They are, no doubt, a compilation of fables and apologues of wits both before and after his own time, conjointly with his own. *Phuarch*.

ÆTHIOPIA. See *Ethiopia*.

ÆTNA. See *Etna*

ÆTOLIA, in Greece, a country named after Ætolus of Elis, who, having accidentally killed a son of Phoroneus, king of Argos, left the Peloponnesus, and settled here The inhabitants were very little known to the rest of Greece, till after the ruin of Athens and Sparta, when they became the rivals of the Achæans, and alternately allies and enemies of Rome.

* In July, 1859, M. Laëz laid before the Academy of Sciences, Paris, a memoir on Aerial Navigation giving an account of his cylinder balloon supplied with apparatus to enable him to direct its course in the atmosphere Many similar projects have been devised.

ÆTOLIA, continued

The Ætolians join Sparta against Athens	B.C. 455	War with Philip—Peace	B.C. 205
Invasion by Antipater during the Lamian war	323	They next invite the kings of Macedonia, Syria, and Sparta, to coalesce with them against the Romans	105 B
Aid in the expulsion of the Gauls	279	Defeat of the allies near Thermopylae	191
Invasion the Peloponnesus, and ravage Messenia (Social War)	220	Conquered by the Romans, under Fulvius	189
Philip V, of Macedonia, invades Ætolia, and takes Thermum—Peace concluded	217	Leading patriots massacred by the Roman party	167
Battle of Leukia the Ætolians, commanded by Pyrrhus, are defeated by Philip of Macedonia	214	Made a province of Rome	146

This people, according to Polybius, were more like beasts than men, but it must be observed that Polybius, as an Achaean, was a great enemy to the Ætolians.

AFFINITY, DEGREES OF Marriage within certain degrees of kindred has been prohibited by the laws of almost all nations, in almost every age, but yet took place to a considerable extent. Several degrees were prohibited in scriptural law, as may be seen in *Leviticus*, chap. xviii. (B.C. 1490.) In England, a table restricting marriage within certain near degrees was set forth by authority, A.D. 1563. Many of these are disputed. Prohibited marriages were adjudged to be incestuous and unlawful by the ninety-ninth canon, in 1603. All marriages within the forbidden degrees of kindred are declared to be absolutely void by statute 5 & 6 Will IV, cap. 54, 1835. See *Marriage (of deceased Wife's Sister)*.

AFFIRMATION The quakers conscientiously objecting to oaths, their simple affirmation is accepted instead, for the first time, A.D. 1696. The affirmation was altered in 1702, 1721, 1837, and in April 1859.—The indulgence was granted to persons who were formerly Quakers but who had seceded from that sect, 2 Vict. 1838, had extended to other dissenters in Scotland, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 2 (1855). Quakers were relieved from oaths when elected to municipal offices, by an act which extended relief generally to all conscientious Christians not of the Established Church, 9 Geo. IV. 1828.

AFGHANISTAN, INDIA A large country, in central Asia, conquered by the Tartars about 977. The Mahomedan dynasty, the Ghaznvides, are said to have ruled the Afghans from 1186 to 1206. They were conquered by Genghis Khan about 1221 and Tamerlane (1398). Baber conquered Cabul in 1523, on his death Afghanistan was divided between the empire of Persia and Hindostan. The Afghans revolted in 1720, invaded Persia and took Isfahan, but were repulsed by Nadir Shah in 1728, who in 1737 subdued the whole of their country. On his assassination in 1747 one of his officers, Ahmed Shah, an Afghan, forced Afghanistan into an independent kingdom, and reigned prosperously till 1773. His son and successor, Timour, died in 1793, whose son, Zemaun, was dethroned and blinded after reigning ten years. Since then to the present time, the history is nothing but a series of broils, crimes, and murders, Runjeet Sing, the Sikh chief of Lahore, conquered a large part of the country in 1818. For the war with England, see *India*.

AFRICA. Called *Labya* by the Greeks, one of the three parts of the ancient world, and the greatest peninsula of the universe, first peopled by Ham. For its history see *Egypt, Cush, Abyssinia, Algiers, Morocco*, &c. It was finally subdued by the Romans under Pompey, B.C. 82, conquered by the Vandals under Genesius, A.D. 429—435, and reconquered by Belisarius, B.C. 533 *et seq.* In the seventh century, about 637, the Mahomedan Arabs subdued the north of Africa, and their descendants, under the name of Moors, constitute a great part of the present population. English merchants visited Guinea in 1550, and Elizabeth granted a patent to a company in 1588. In 1723 captain Stirling sailed up the Gambia. Among the late distinguished travellers in this quarter of the world may be mentioned Bruce, who commenced his travels in 1768, Mungo Park, who made his first voyage to Africa, May 22, 1795 and his second voyage, January 30, 1804, but from which he never returned (see *Park*), Salt, in 1805 and 1809, Burckhardt, in 1812, Hornemann, in 1816, Denham and Clapperton, in 1822, the brothers Lauder, in 1830. The Great Niger expedition, (for which parliament voted 61,000*l.*), consisting of the *Albert*, *Wilberforce*, and *Soudan* steam ships, sailed in the summer of 1841. The vessels commenced the ascent of the Niger, Aug. 20, but when they reached Iddah, fever broke out among the crews, and they were successively obliged to return, the *Albert* having ascended the river to Egga, 320 miles from the sea, Sept. 28. The expedition was, in the end, wholly relinquished owing to disease, heat, and hardships, and all the vessels had cast anchor at Clarinet Cove, Fernando Po, on Oct. 17 same year. James Richardson explored the great Sahara in 1845-6, and in 1849 (by direction of the Foreign Office) he left England to explore central Africa, accompanied by Drs. Barth and Overweg. Richardson died March 4, 1851, and Overweg, Sept. 27, 1852. Dr. Vogel was sent out with reinforcements to Dr. Barth, Feb. 20, 1853. Dr. Barth returned to England, and received the Royal Geographical Society's medal, May 16, 1856. His Travels

were published in 5 vols. in 1858 Dr David Livingstone, a missionary traveller, returned to England in Dec 1856, after an absence of 16 years, during which he traversed a large part of the heart of South Africa, and walked about 11,000 miles,* principally of country hitherto unexplored. Accounts of the assassination of Dr Vogel were received in April, 1857

AFRICAN ASSOCIATION was formed in June 1788, for promoting the exploration of Inner Africa, principally by Sir Joseph Banks, and under its auspices many additions were made to African geography by Ledyard, Park, Burckhardt, Hornemann, &c It merged into the Royal Geographical Society in 1831

AFRICAN COMPANY A society of merchants trading to Africa An association in Exeter, which was formed in 1588, gave rise to this company A charter was granted to a joint stock company in 1618, a third company was created in 1631, a fourth corporation in 1662, and another formed by letters patent in 1672, and remodelled in 1695 The rights vested in the present company are by 23 Geo II 1749

AFRICAN INSTITUTION Founded in London in 1807, for the abolition of the slave trade, and the civilisation of Africa Many schools have been established with success, particularly at Sierra Leone, where the number of scholars, male and female, is said to approach 2000 *Leigh*

AGAPÆ, Feasts of Charity (from *agapē*, Greek for love, charity), mentioned Jude 12, of which the first Christians of all ranks partook in common, in memory of the last meal which the Lord Jesus took with his disciples In consequence of disorders creeping in, these feasts were forbidden to be celebrated in churches by the council of Laodicea, A D 361, and by the council of Carthage in 391

AGAPEMONIANS This fanatic sect (which originated with one Henry James Prince) state that they live in a state of brotherly love, delivering themselves up to innocent amusements of all kinds, not vexing themselves with the cares of ordinary mortals, and believe that they exist in communion with God They have their residence in a building called "Agapeionon," (a Greek term signifying the abode of love) near Bridge water, in Somersetshire In a case brought before the vice-chancellor's court, May 22, 1850, by a person named Thomas Robinson, to recover the possession of his child from the care of its mother (from whom Thomas had separated), the application was refused on the ground that the father would instil the doctrines of the sect into the child in educating it, and the court held it a duty to "save it from the pollution of the parent's teaching" Several suicides have been committed by the deluded females of this sect

AGE. Historians and chronologers have commonly divided the time that elapsed between the Creation and the birth of Christ into six periods, called ages The first age was from the Creation to the Deluge, and comprehended 1656 years, the second age was from the Deluge to the coming of Abraham into the land of promise, and comprehended 426 years, terminating in the year of the world 2082, the third age, from Abraham to Moses quitting Egypt, comprising 430 years, and ending in the year of the world 2513, the fourth age, from the going out of Egypt to the foundation of the temple of Solomon, being 479 years, and ending in the year of the world 2992, the fifth age, from the building of the temple to the destruction of Jerusalem, 424 years, ending in the year of the world 3416, and the sixth age, from the Babylonish captivity to the birth of the Redeemer, 584 years, ending in the year of the world 4000, and fourth year before the vulgar era, or 4004 See *Dark Ages*

AGE, OF In England the minority of a male terminates at twenty one, and of a female in some cases, as that of a queen, at eighteen In 1547, the majority of Edward VI was, by the will of his father, fixed at eighteen years, previously to completing which age, Henry VIII had himself assumed the reigns of government, in 1509 A male of twelve may take the oath of allegiance, at fourteen he may consent to a marriage, or choose a guardian, at seventeen he may be an executor, and at twenty one he is of age, but according to the statute of wills, 7 William IV and 1 Victoria, cap 26, 1837, no will made by any person under the age of twenty one years shall be valid A female at twelve may consent to a marriage, at fourteen she may choose a guardian, and at twenty one she is of age.

AGINCOURT (N France), BATTLE OF, Oct 25, 1415 Between the French and English, the latter commanded by Henry V Of the French, whose leaders acted with little judgment, there were according to some accounts 10,000 killed (of whom 3000 were persons of rank),

* His book was published in November, 1857 In February 1858, he was appointed British Consul for the Portuguese possessions in Africa, and left England shortly after He has been recently heard of (1859).

and 14,000 taken prisoners, the English losing the duke of York, the earl of Suffolk, and about 20 others, St. Rémy asserts with more probability that the English lost 1600 men. Among the prisoners were the dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, and 7000 barons, knights, and gentlemen, and men more numerous than the whole of the British. Among the slain were the dukes of Alençon, Brabant and Bar, the archbishop of Sens, one marshal, thirteen earls, ninety two barons, and 1500 knights. This victory led to Henry V obtaining the kingdom of France.

AGITATORS In English history, officers appointed by the army to take care of its interests each troop or company had two, instituted by Cromwell, 1647. The Protector himself was, however, obliged to repress the power and influence of the Agitators, owing to the sedition they excited. At a review he seized the ringleaders of a mutiny, shot one instantly, in the presence of his companions and the forces on the ground, and thus, by a bold act, restored the discipline of the army. *Hume* Daniel O'Connell, called the Agitator of Ireland, was born in 1775. He began to agitate at the elections in 1826, was elected for Clare July 5, 1828, the election being declared void, he was re-elected July 30, 1829. After the passing of the Catholic Emancipation bill, he agitated in vain for the repeal of the Union, 1834 to 1843. He died May 15, 1847.—Richard Cobden and John Bright were anti corn law agitators, 1841-5.

AGRA, Fortness of, termed the key of Hindostan, surrendered in the war with the Mahrattas, to the British forces, under General Lake, Oct. 17, 1803, in one day's siege 164 pieces of ordnance and 240,000 were captured. This was once the most splendid of all the Indian cities, and now exhibits very magnificent ruins. In the 17th century the great mogul frequently resided here, his palaces, and those of the Omruds, were very numerous, Agra then contained above 60 caravansaries, 800 baths, and 700 mosques. See *Mausoleums*.

AGRARIAN LAW, Agraria lex An equal division among the Roman people of all the lands which they acquired by conquest, limiting the acres which each person should enjoy. It was first proposed by Spurius Cassius, to gain the favour of the citizens, 486 B.C. It was enacted under the tribune Tiberius Gracchus, 132 B.C. The law at last proved fatal to the freedom of Rome under Julius Cæsar, B.C. 60. *Livy* *Vossius* In modern times the term has been misinterpreted to signify a division of the lands of the rich among the poor, frequently proposed by demagogues, such as *Gracchus* *Babouf*, editor of the *Tribun du Peuple*, in 1794.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY Sir Humphry Davy delivered lectures on this subject (afterwards published), at the instance of the Board of Agriculture, in 1812, but it excited little attention till the publication of Liebig's work in 1840, which made a powerful impression. Bouscungault's "Economie Rurale," an equally important work, appeared in 1844. The immoderate expectations from this study having been somewhat disappointed, a partial reaction has taken place, and much controversy ensued. Liebig's "Letters on Agriculture" appeared in 1859.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES The first society for the promotion of agriculture in the British Isles, of whose history we have any account, was the *Society of Improvers of Agriculture in Scotland*, instituted in 1723. The establishment of the *Dublin Agricultural Society*, in 1749, gave a stimulus to agriculture in Ireland, but the origin of this society may be traced as early as 1731, when Mr Prior of Rathdowney, Queen's County, and a number of gentlemen associated themselves for the improvement of husbandry. Societies for the promotion of agriculture multiplied in every direction during the eighteenth century, among them the highest rank may be claimed for the *Roth and West of England Society* in 1777, and the *Highland Society of Scotland*, in 1793. The London Board of Agriculture was established, by act of parliament, same year. Francis, duke of Bedford, who died March 2, 1802, was a great promoter of agriculture. The *Royal Agricultural Society of England* was established in 1838 by a number of noblemen and gentlemen, the chief landed proprietors in the kingdom, and was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840. It holds two meetings annually, one in London, the other in the country. The first country meeting was at Oxford, in 1839. It awards prizes, and publishes a valuable journal.

AGRICULTURE is mentioned Genesis ch. iv. The Athenians pretend that it was among them the art of sowing corn began, and the Cretans, Sicilians, and Egyptians lay claim, the last with most probability to the honour. Cato the Censor (died B.C. 149) and Varro (died B.C. 28) were eminent Roman agricultural writers. It was brought into England by the Romans about A.D. 27. Fitzherbert's "Book of Husbandry" was printed in 1534, Tusser's "Five Hundred Points of Husbandry" in 1562, Blythe's "Improver" in

1649, Hartlib's "Legacy" in 1650, and Jethro Tull's "Horse hoeing Husbandry" in 1701. The following Table draws up by Mr William Conling, C E., in 1827, is extracted from the *Third Report of the Emigration Committee* —

Countries.	Cultivated.	Wastes capable of improvement.	Unprofitable.	Total.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
England	25,632,000	3,454,000	3,256,400	32,342,400
Wales	3,117,000	530,000	1,105,000	4,752,000
Scotland	5,265,000	5,850,000	3,523,500	19,738,500
Ireland	12,125,280	4,800,000	2,416,604	19,441,884
British Islands	383,600	166,000	569,409	1,119,169
	46,522,970	15,000,000	15,871,463	77,394,433

At that period it was computed that the soil of the United Kingdom was annually cropped in the following proportions —

	ACRES		ACRES.
Wheat	7,000,000	Nursery-grounds	21,210,000
Barley and rye	1,950,000	Inclosed fruit, flower, kitchen, and other gardens	20,000
Potatoes, oats, and beans	6,500,000	Pleasure-grounds	110,000
Turnips, cabbages, and other vegetables	1,150,000	Land depastured by cattle	100,000
Clover, rye-grass, &c.	1,750,000	Hedge-rows, copses, and woods	21,000,000
Fallow	2,800,000	Ways, water, &c	2,000,000
Hop-grounds	60,000		2,100,000
Forward	21,210,000	Cultivated land	46,540,000

It was reckoned by the Agricultural Committee, that the cultivation of waste lands would yield above 20,000,000*l.* a year. It was calculated in 1854 that there were in England 32,160,000 acres in cultivation, of the annual value of 37,412,000*l.* In August 1855, a Committee presented a report on the best mode of obtaining accurate agricultural statistics. There were in 1831, 1,055,982 agricultural labourers in Great Britain, and in Ireland 1,131,715, while the cultivated land of Great Britain amounts to about 34,250,000 acres, and that of Ireland only to about 14,000,000. Since that time much land has been brought into cultivation. See *Wheat*.

AIR OR ATMOSPHERE. Anaximenes of Miletus declared air to be a self-existent deity, and the first cause of everything created, 530 B.C. Posidonius calculated the height of the atmosphere to be 800 stadia, about 79 B.C. The pressure of air, about 14*lbs* to the square inch, was discovered by Torricelli, A.D. 1645, which was found by Pascal, in 1647, to vary with the height. Halley, Newton, and others, up to the present time have illustrated the agency and influences of this great power by various experiments, and numerous inventions have followed from them, among others the air-gun of Guter of Nuremberg in 1656, the air-pump, invented by Otto von Guericke of Magdeburg about 1650, improved by the illustrious Boyle in 1657, and the air pipe, invented by Mr Sutton a brewer of London, about 1756. The density and elasticity of air were determined by Boyle, and its relation to light and sound by Hooke, Newton, and Derham. Its composition, about 77 parts of nitrogen, 21 of oxygen and 2 of other matters, (such as carbonic acid, watery vapour, a trace of ammonia, &c.), was ascertained by Hales, Black, Priestley, Scheele, Lavoisier, and Cavendish, and its laws of refraction were investigated by Dr Bradley, 1737. In 1858 Dr R. Angus Smith made known a chemical method of ascertaining the amount of organic matter in the air. The researches of Dr Schönbein, a German chemist of Basel, led to the discovery of two states of the oxygen in the air which he calls *ozone* and *antiozone*. See *Ozone*.

AIX LA CHAPELLE (AACHEN) A Roman city, now in Rhemish Prussia. Here Charlemagne was born A.D. 742, and died 814, having built the minster (796-804), and conferred many privileges on the city, in which fifty-five emperors have since been crowned. The imperial insignia were removed to Vienna in 1795. The first treaty of peace signed here was between France and Spain, when France yielded Franche Comté, but retained her conquests in the Netherlands, May 2, 1668. The second, or celebrated treaty, was between Great Britain, France, Holland, Hungary, Spain, and Genoa. By this memorable peace, the treaties of Westphalia in 1648, of Niméguen in 1678 and 1679, of Ryswick in 1697, of Utrecht in 1713, of Baden in 1714, of the Triple Alliance in 1717, of the Quadruple Alliance in 1718, and of Vienna in 1738, were renewed and confirmed. Signed on the part of England by John, earl of Sandwich, and sir Thomas Robinson, Oct. 7, 1748. A congress of

the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, assisted by ministers from England and France, was held at Aix la-Chapelle, and a convention signed, Oct. 9, 1818. The sum then due from France to the allies was settled at 265,000,000 of francs.

AKERMAN, a place of considerable trade in Bessarabia, where the celebrated treaty between Russia and Turkey was concluded in 1826.

ALBA in Italy. Founded by Ascanius, 1152 B.C., and called *Longa*, because the city extended along the hill *Albanus*. This kingdom lasted 487 years, and was governed by a race of kings, the descendants of *Æneas*, in the order following, but little of their history is known, and that of doubtful authenticity.

Ascanius, son of <i>Æneas</i>	B.C. 1153	is drowned, and hence this river is now called	
Sylvius Posthumus	1143	the Tiber	B.C. 895
<i>Æneas Sylvius</i>	1114	Agrippa	—
* * *		Remulus	884
Reign of Latinus	1048	Aventinus	845
Alba reigns	1038	Procas	808
Atys, or Capetus	1002	Numitor	795
Reign of Capys	976	Amulius * the brother of Numitor, seizes the throne	794
* * *		He is restored by his grandson, Romulus, who puts Amulius to death	754
Capetus	916	The kingdom is conquered by Tullius Hostilius, who incorporates it with his Roman dominions	685
Reign of Tiberinus	903		
Being defeated in battle, near the river			
<i>Albula</i> , he throws himself into the stream,			

ALBANIA (in the ancient *EPirus*) The Albanians became independent during the decline of the Greek empire, and, about 1443, under George Castriot (Scanderbeg), baffled the efforts of Mahmoud II. to subdue them, till the siege of Scutari in 1478, when they partially submitted. They again became independent under Ali Pacha, of Janina, in 1812, who defeated the Turkish pashas, and governed ably, but cruelly and despotically, till Feb. 1822, when he and his two sons were slain, after surrendering under a solemn promise of safety.

ALBIGENSES. They had their origin about A.D. 1160, at Albigensis, in Languedoc, and at Toulouse, they opposed the doctrines of the Church of Rome, and professed a hatred of all the corruptions of that religion. They were persecuted as Manichæans, 1163. A crusade commenced against them in 1208. Simon de Montfort commanded, and at Beziers he and the pope's legate put friends and foes to the sword, saying "God will find his own!" At Minerva, he burnt 150 of the Albigenses alive, and at La Vaur, he hanged the governor, and beheaded the chief people, drowning the governor's wife, and murdering other women. They next defeated the count of Toulouse with the loss of 17,000 men. Peace was made in 1229. See *Waldenses*.

ALBION (from *albus* or *alp*, white) The island of Britain is said to have been so called by Julius Cæsar and others, on account of the chalky cliffs upon its coast.

ALBUERA or **ALBUHERA**, in Estremadura, Spain, **BATTLE OF** Between the French, commanded by marshal Soult, and the British and Anglo-Spanish army, commanded by marshal, afterwards lord Beresford, May 16, 1811. After an obstinate and sanguinary engagement, the allies obtained the victory, one of the most brilliant achievements of the peninsular war. The French loss exceeded 7000 men previously to their retreat, but the allies lost an equal number. On the side of the allies, the chief brunt of the action fell on the British "Col. Inglis, 22 officers, and more than 400 men, out of 570 who had mounted a hill, fell in the 57th regiment alone, the other regiments were scarcely better off, not one-third being left standing, 1800 unwounded men, the remnant of 6000 unconquerable British soldiers, stood triumphant on this fatal hill." *Sir W. F. P. Napier*.

ALCHEMY. The romantic forerunner of the science of chemistry, its objects being the discovery of the philosopher's stone, (which was to effect the transmutation of metals into gold,) an alkahest or universal menstruum, the elixir of life, and others equally ridiculous. If regard be had to tradition, alchemy must be as old as the Flood, yet few philosophers, poets, or physicians, from Homer till 400 years after Christ, mention any such thing. The

* When Amulius dethroned his brother, he condemned Ila, the daughter of Numitor, to a life of celibacy, by obliging her to take the vows and office of a vestal, thereby to assure his safety in the usurpation. His object was, however, frustrated, violence was offered to Ila, and she became the mother of twins, for which Amulius ordered her to be buried alive, and her offering to be thrown into the Tiber, 770 B.C. But the little bark in which the infants were sent adrift stopped near mount Aventine, and was brought ashore by Faustulus, the king's chief shepherd, who reared the children as his own, and called them Romulus and Remus. His wife, Acca-Larentia, was surnamed *Lupa*, whence arose the fable that Romulus and his brother were suckled by a she-wolf. At sixteen years of age, Romulus avenged the wrongs of Ila and Numitor, 754 B.C., and the next year founded Rome. *Farræ*.

alchemists assert that their founder was Hermes *Trismegistus* (thrice greatest), an ancient Egyptian king—Pliny says, the emperor Caligula was the first who prepared natural arsenic, in order to make gold of it, but left it off, because the charge exceeded the profit. Others say, the Egyptians had this mystery. The Arabians are said to have invented this mysterious art, wherein they were followed by Roger Bacon, Albertus Magnus, Aquinas, Raymond Lullius, Paracelsus, and others, who never found anything but ashes in their furnaces. Another author on the subject is Zosimus, about A.D. 410 *Fab Bib Græc.*—In 1404 the craft of multiplying gold and silver was made felony by 5 Hen. IV c. 4, which act was repealed in 1689. A licence for practising alchemy with all kinds of metals and minerals granted to one Richard Carter, 1476 *Rymer's Fæd.* Dr Price, of Guildford, in 1782 published an account of his experiments in this way, and pretended to success. He brought his specimens of gold to the king, affirming that they were made by means of a red and white powder. Being a Fellow of the Royal Society, he was required, upon pain of expulsion, to repeat his experiments before Messrs. Kirwan and Wolfe (some say Higgins), but after much equivocation and delay he took poison and died, August, 1783.

ALCORAN See *Koran, Mahometanism, &c*

ALDERMEN The word is derived from the Saxon *Baldorman*, a senior, and among the Saxons the rank was conferred upon elderly and sage, as well as distinguished persons, on account of the experience that their age had given them. At the time of the Heptarchy, aldermen were the governors of provinces or districts, and are so mentioned up to A.D. 882. After the Danes were settled in England, the title was changed to that of *earl*, and the Normans introduced that of *count*, which, though different in its original signification, yet meant the same thing. Henry III. may be said to have given its basis to this city distinction. In modern British polity, an alderman is a magistrate next in dignity to the mayor. Appointed in London, where there are twenty-six, in 1242, and in Dublin, where there are twenty-four, in 1323. Chosen for life, instead of annually, 17 Richard II., 1394. Present mode of election established 11 George I. 1725. Aldermen were made justices of the peace 15 George II. 1741.

ALDERNEY, RACE OF Through this strait the French made their escape after their defeat at the battle of La Hogue, by admiral Rooke, in 1692.—It is celebrated for two memorable and fatal occurrences. William of Normandy, son of Henry I. of England, with a vast crowd of young nobility (as many as 140 youths of the principal families of France and Britain), was overtaken by a storm, and all were lost, on Nov. 26, 1120. The British man of war *Victory*, of 100 guns and 1100 men, was also wrecked here, October 5, 1744, when the admiral, sir John Balchan, and all his crew, perished.

ALDERSHOTT CAMP, near Farnham, about 35 miles from London. In April, 1854, the War Office, having obtained a grant of 100,000*l.*, purchased 4000 acres of land, for a permanent camp for 20,000 men. Barracks have been since erected for 4000 infantry, 1600 cavalry, and several batteries of artillery. Great improvements in military cookery have been introduced here under the superintendence of captain John Grant. See *Cottagers' Store*.—On July 7, 1856, the Queen reviewed the troops returned from the Crimea, and again on the 16th, in the presence of both houses of parliament.

ALDINE PRESS That of Aldus Manutius, at which were printed many of the first editions of the *Classics*, &c., commencing in 1494 with *Museus*.

ALE, BEER, AND WINE. They are said to have been invented by Bacchus, the former in Egypt, where the soil was considered unable to produce grapes. Ale was known as a beverage at least 404 B.C. Herodotus ascribes the first discovery of the art of brewing barley wine to Ima, the wife of Omira. A beverage of this kind is mentioned by Xenophon, 401 A.C. The Romans and Germans very early learned the process of preparing a liquor from corn by means of fermentation, from the Egyptians. *Tacitus*. Ale-houses are made mention of in the laws of Ina, king of Wessex. Booths were set up in England, A.D. 728, when laws were passed for their regulation. Ale-houses were subjected to regulation by 5 & 6 Edward VI. c. 25 (1551), and other statutes, and by 1 James I. c. 9, one full quart of the best and two quarts of small ale were to be sold for one penny, and excise duty on ale and beer was imposed on a system nearly similar to the present, 13 Charles II. 1660. See *Beer, Porter, Wine*.

ALEMANNI, OR ALL MEN (i.e. men of all nations), hence *Allemand*, German. A body of Suevi, who took this name, were defeated by Caracalla, A.D. 214. After several repulses they invaded the empire under Aurelian, A.D. 270, who subdued them in three battles. They were again vanquished by Julian, A.D. 358, 357. They finally became subject to Clovis by the battle of Tolbiac, A.D. 496. The Suebians are their descendants.

ALEPPO A large city of Syria, called by the natives Haleb, and anciently Bercea. The pachalic of Aleppo is one of the five governments into which Syria is divided. It was taken by the Turks, A D 638, by Saladin, 1198, and sacked by Timur, 1400. The depopulation occasioned by the plague has frequently been dreadful, 60,000 persons were computed to have perished by it in 1797. Aleppo suffered severely from the terrible earthquakes in 1822 and 1830. It has often been the scene of fanatical massacres. One was caused by an attack of the Mahometans upon the Christian inhabitants—numbers falling victims to their merciless assailants, who burnt everything in their way, three churches were destroyed, five others were plundered, and the total loss of property amounted to about a million sterling, no interference was attempted by the pacha or the Turkish soldiers, Oct. 16, 1850.

ALESSANDRIA, a city of Piedmont, built in 1178 under the name of Cæsarea by the Milanese and Cremonese, to defend the Tanaro against the emperor. It was named Alesandria after pope Alexander III. Near it was fought a battle, between the Austro-Russian army under Suwarrow and the French under Moreau, when the latter was defeated. The French had possessed themselves of Alessandria the year before, but they were driven out July 21, 1799. It was again delivered up to them after the battle of Marengo, in 1800. The village and battle field of Marengo lie east of the town. It was strongly fortified by Napoleon, but its works were destroyed at the peace in 1814. A European subscription was commenced in 1856, to restore the fortifications.

ALEXANDER, ERA OF Dated from the death of Alexander the Great, Nov 12, 323 B C. In the computation of this era, the period of the creation was considered to be 5502 years before the birth of Christ, and, in consequence, the year 1 A D was equal to 5503. This computation continued to the year 284 A D, which was called 5786. In the next year (285 A D), which should have been 5787, ten years were discarded, and the date became 5777. This is still used in the Abyssinian era, *which see*. The date is reduced to the Christian era by subtracting 5502 until the year 5786, and after that time by subtracting 5492.

ALEXANDRIA (Egypt), the walls whereof were six miles in circuit, built by Alexander the Great, 332 B C., taken by Cæsar, 47 B C., and the library of the Ptolemies (founded B C 298), containing 400,000 valuable works in MS., was accidentally burnt by a fire which occurred during Cæsar's attack. Another library was destroyed A D 390, when paganism was suppressed by the decree of Theodosius. Conquered by the Saracens, A D 640, when the second library, consisting of 700,000 volumes, was totally destroyed by the victors, who heated the water for their baths for six months by burning books instead of wood, by command of the caliph Omar*. It was plundered by the crusaders in 1365. This was formerly a place of great trade, all the treasures of the east being deposited here before the discovery of the route by the Cape of Good Hope. Taken by the French under Bonaparte, when a massacre ensued, July 6, 1798, and from them by the British in the memorable battle mentioned in next article, in 1801. Alexandria was again taken by the British, under General Fraser, March 21, 1807, but was evacuated, Sept. 23, same year. For later events here, see *Syria* and *Turkey*. The railway to Cairo was formed in 1861.

ALEXANDRIA, BATTLE OF, between the French under Menou, who made the attack, and the British army, under sir Ralph Abercrombie, amounting to about 15,000 men, which had but recently debarked, fought March 21, 1801. The British were victorious, but sir Ralph Abercrombie was mortally wounded, and after the retreat of Menou, he was carried to the admiral's ship, and died on the 28th. The command devolved on major general Hutchinson, who baffled all the schemes of Menou, and obliged him to surrender, Sept. 2 following, the victor guaranteeing the conveyance of the French (whose number exceeded 10,000) to a French port in the Mediterranean.

ALEXANDRINES, verses of twelve syllables, first written by Alexander of Paris, about 1164, and since called after him. In Pope's *Essay on Criticism* this verse is thus happily exemplified—

"A needless Alexandrine ends the song
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along."

The longest English poem wholly in Alexandrine verse is Drayton's *Polyolbion*, published in 1612. Chapman's *Homer's Iliad* is in this measure (1598). The last line of the Spenserian stanza is an Alexandrine.

ALFORD (N Scotland), **BATTLE OF** General Bailie, with a large body of Covenanters defeated by the marquis of Montrose, July 2, 1645. There was discovered some years since,

* The celebrated saying of Omar—"That if the books agreed with the book of God, they were useless, if they disagreed, they were pernicious"—is denied by Mahometans. It is also attributed to Theophilus, archbishop of Alexandria (890), and to Cardinal Ximenes (1600).

in one of the mooses near this place, a man in armour on horseback, supposed to have been drowned in attempting to escape from this battle.

ALGEBRA. Where Algebra was first used, and by whom, is not precisely known. Diophantus first wrote upon it, probably about A.D. 170, he is said to be the inventor Brought into Spain by the Saracens, about A.D. 900, and into Italy by Leonardo of Pisa, in 1202. The first writer who used algebraical signs was Stifelius of Nuremberg, in 1544. The introduction of symbols for quantities was by Francis Vieta, in 1590, when algebra came into general use *Moreri*. The binomial theorem of Newton, the basis of the doctrine of fluxions, and the new analysis, 1668

ALGERIA. See *Algiers*.

ALGESIRAS, OR OLD GIBRALTAR, Spain. By this city, the Moors entered Spain in A.D. 710, and it was not recovered from them until 1343—Two engagements took place here, between the English fleet under sir James Saumarez and the united French and Spanish fleets, July 6 and 12, 1801. In the first the enemy was victorious, the English losing the *Pompey*, but their honour was redeemed in the latter conflict, the *St. Antonio*, 74 guns, being captured. By an unfortunate error, two Spanish ships firing on one another took fire, of 2000 men on board, 250 were saved by the English *Alton*!

ALGIERS, N. Africa, the ancient kingdom of Numidia, was reduced to a Roman province by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 44. The Romans were expelled by the Vandals A.D. 435, these by the Greeks under Belisarius, A.D. 533, who gave way to the Saracens about 700. In 1516 the Algerines invited Aruc Barbarossa the pirate chief to their defence against the incursions of the Spaniards. He and his successors governed ably but cruelly, the latter as viceroys of the sultan of Turkey. Deys were appointed by the Algerines themselves about 1600, and about 1623 they became independent of the sultan. The Algerines for ages braved the resentment of the most powerful states in Christendom, and the emperor Charles V. lost a fine fleet and army in an unsuccessful expedition against them, in 1541. Algiers was terrified into pacific measures by Admiral Blake in 1655, and by Du Quesne in 1683. It was successfully bombarded by the British fleet, under admiral lord Exmouth, Aug. 27, 1816, when a new treaty followed, and Christian slavery was abolished. Algiers surrendered to a French armament under Bourmont and Duperré, after some severe conflicts, July 5, 1830, when the dey was deposed, and the barbarian government wholly overthrown. The French ministry announced their intention to retain Algiers, permanently, May 20, 1834. War with Abd el Kader began in 1835. Marshal Clausel defeated the Arabs in two battles, and entered Mascara, Dec. 8, 1836. General Damremont attacked Constantina (*which see*), Oct. 13, 1837, and afterwards various engagements between the French and the natives took place. Abd el Kader, the heroic chieftain of Algiers surrendered Dec. 22, 1847, and after a contest of seventeen years, his country became a colony of France, called "ALGERIA." He, with his suite, was embarked at Oran, and landed at Toulon on Dec. 28 following. He was removed to the castle of Amboise, near Tours, Nov. 2, 1848, and released from his confinement by Louis Napoleon, Oct. 16, 1852, after swearing on the Koran never to disturb Africa again, he was to reside henceforward at Broussa, in Asia Minor, but in consequence of the earthquake at that place Feb. 28, 1855, he removed to Constantinople. An insurrection of the Kabyles was subdued by the French in Oct. 1857. In 1858 the government was entrusted (for a short time) to Prince Napoleon.

ALHAMBRA, a Moorish palace and fortress near Grenada in Spain, founded by Moham med I. of Granada about 1253. It surrendered to the Christians Jan. 6, 1496. The remains have been described in a magnificent work by Owen Jones and Jules Goury, published 1842. There is a fac-simile in a court of this name in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The Panopticon (*which see*) was opened as a circus &c., under this name in March 1858.

ALI, SECT OF. Founded by the famous Mahometan chief, son in law of Mahomet, (who married his daughter Fatima), about A.D. 632. He became caliph A.D. 656. Ali was called by the prophet, "the lion of God, always victorious," and the Persians follow the interpretation of the Koran according to Ali, while other Mahometans adhere to that of Abubeker and Omar. It is worthy of remark that the first four successors of Mahomet—Abubeker, Omar, Othman, and Ali, whom he had employed as his chief agents in establishing his religion and extirpating unbelievers, and whom on that account he styled the "cutting swords of God," all died violent deaths, and that this bloody impostor's family was wholly extirpated within thirty years after his own decease. Ali was assassinated in 660—This sect are also called Fatimites.

ALIENS, OR FOREIGNERS, were banished, stat. 2 Hen. I. 1155, being then thought too numerous. By 18 Edw. III. 1343, they were excluded from enjoying ecclesiastical benefices. By 2 Rich. II. st. 1, 1378 they were much relieved. When they were to be tried

criminally, the juries were to be half foreigners, if they so desired, 1430 They were restrained from exercising any trade or handicraft by retail, 1483 The celebrated alien bill passed, January, 1793 Act to register Aliens, 1795 The celebrated baron Geramb, a conspicuous and fashionable foreigner, known at court, was ordered out of England, April 6, 1812 Bill to abolish their naturalisation by the holding of stock in the banks of Scotland, June, 1820 New Registration act, 7 Geo IV, 1826 This last act was repealed and another statute passed, 6 Will. IV 1836 The rigour of the Alien laws was much mitigated by 7 & 8 Vict. c 66, 1844

ALI WAL, BATTLE OF, India. Between the Sikh army under sirdar Runjoor Singh Majeeetha, 24,000 strong, supported by 68 pieces of cannon, and the British under sir H Smith, 12,000 men, with 32 guns, the contest was obstinate, but ended in the defeat of the Sikhs, who lost nearly 6000 killed, or drowned in attempting to recross the Sutlej, Jan. 28, 1846 This battle was named after the village of Aliwal, in the Indian language, *Ulleeoul*, near which it was fought. See *Sully*

ALKMAER. See *Bergen*.

ALLAHABAD, the "holy city" of the Indian Mahomedans, situated at the junction of the rivers Jumna and Ganges, N W Hindostan During the sepoy mutiny several regiments of the East India Company rose and massacred their officers, June 4, 1857, colonel Neil marched promptly from Benares and suppressed the insurrection.

ALL SAINTS' DAY (Nov 1) The festival instituted, A D 625 All Saints' or All Hallows', in the Protestant Church, is a day of general commemoration of all those saints and martyrs in honour of whom, individually, no particular day is assigned The church of Rome and the Greek church have saints for every day in the year The reformers of the English church A D 1549 provided offices only for very remarkable commemorations, and struck out of their calendar altogether a great number of anniversaries, leaving only those which at their time were connected with popular feeling or tradition

"ALL THE TALENTS" ADMINISTRATION On the death of Mr Pitt (Jan 23, 1806), lord Grenville succeeded to the ministry, and united with Mr Fox, and his friends Feb 5, 1806 The friends of this ministry gave it the appellation of "All the Talents," which, being echoed in derision by the opposition, became fixed upon it ever after The death of Mr Fox, Sept 13, 1806, led to various changes, and this ministry was finally dissolved, March, 1807

Lord Grenville, *first lord of the treasury*
Lord Henry Petty, *chancellor of the exchequer*
Earl Fitzwilliam, *lord president*
Viscount Sidmouth (late Mr Addington), *privy seal*
Rt. Hon. Charles James Fox, *foreign secretary*
Earl Spencer, *home secretary*
William Windham, *colonial secretary*
Lord Erskine, *lord chancellor*

Sir Charles Grey (afterwards viscount Howick and earl Grey), *admiralty*
Lord Minto, *board of control*
Lord Auckland, *board of trade*
Lord Mordaunt, *master general of the ordnance*
Mr Shoridan, *treasurer of the navy*
Rt. Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, &c.
Lord Ellenborough (lord chief justice) had a seat in the cabinet.

ALLEGIANCE The oath of allegiance, as administered in England for 600 years, contained a promise "to be true and faithful to the King and his heirs, and truth and faith to bear of life and limb and terrene honour, and not to know or hear of any ill or damage intended him, without defending him therefrom." A new oath of allegiance was administered in 1605 Altered by the convention parliament, 1688

ALLEGORY Of very ancient composition The Bible abounds in the finest instances, of which Blair gives *Psalms lxxx. ver 8—16*, as a specimen Spenser's *Furze Quene* and Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* (1678) are allegories throughout, Addison's writings in the *Spectator* (1711), abound in allegories.

ALLIANCE, TREATIES OF, between the high European powers The following are the principal treaties distinguished by this name, and which are most commonly referred to See *Coalitions, Conventions, Treaties, &c*

Alliance of Leipzig	April 9, 1831	Austrian Alliance	March 14, 1812
Alliance of Vienna	May 27, 1837	Alliance of Sweden	March 24, 1812
Alliance, the Triple	Jan 28, 1863	Alliance of Toplitz	Sept. 9, 1813
Alliance of Warsaw	March 31, 1863	Alliance, the Holy	Sept. 26, 1815
Alliance, the Grand	May 12, 1869	Alliance of England, France, and Turkey (signed at Constantinople)	March 12, 1854
Alliance, the Hague	Jan. 4, 1717	Alliance of England and France ratified	April 8, 1854
Alliance, the Quadruple	Aug 2, 1718	Alliance of Sardinia with the Western Powers (signed at Turin)	Jan. 26, 1855
Alliance of Vienna	March 16, 1731	Alliance of Sweden with the Western Powers	Dec. 19, 1855
Alliance of Versailles	May 1, 1756		
Alliance, Germanic	July 23, 1785		
Alliance of Paris	May 16, 1795		
Alliance of St. Petersburg	April 8, 1805		

ALLIA, a small river flowing into the Tiber, where Brennus and the Gauls defeated the Romans, July 16, a.c. 390. The Gauls sacked Rome, and committed so much injury that the day was thereafter held to be unlucky (*nefas*), and no public business was permitted to be done thereon.

ALLOTMENTS. See *Land*, note

ALMA, BATTLE OF THE. See *Russo Turkish War*, and *Crimea*. The English and French armies moved out of their first encampment in the Crimea on Sept. 19, 1854, and bivouacked for the night on the left bank of the Bulganac. The Russians (commanded by prince Menschikoff) mustering 40,000 infantry, had 180 field pieces on the heights, and on the morning of the 20th, were joined by 6000 cavalry from Theodosia (or Kaffa). The English forces, under Lord Raglan, consisted of 25,000 men, the French, under Marshal St. Arnaud, of 23,000. At 12 o'clock the signal to advance was made, and the river Alma was crossed, while prince Napoleon took possession of the village under fire of the Russian batteries. At 4, after a sanguinary fight, the allies were completely victorious. The enemy, utterly routed, throw away their arms and knapsacks in their flight, having lost about 5000 men, of whom 900 were made prisoners, mostly wounded. The loss of the British was 26 officers and 327 men killed, and 73 officers and 1539 men wounded (chiefly from the 23rd, 7th, and 93rd regiments), that of the French, 3 officers and 233 men killed, and 54 officers and 1033 men wounded.

ALMANACS. The Egyptians computed time by instruments. Log calendars were anciently in use. Al mon aht is of Saxon origin. In the British Museum and universities are curious specimens of early almanacs. Michael Nostradamus, the celebrated astrologer, wrote an almanac in the style of Merlin, 1566. *Dufresnoy*. Among the earlier and more remarkable almanacs were

John Somer's Calendar, written in Oxford	1380	Moore's Almanack	1698 or 1713
One in Lambeth palace, written in	1460	Lady's Diary	1705
First printed one, published at Buda	1473	Season on the Seasons	1735
First printed in England, by Richard Tynson	1497	Gentleman's Diary	1741
Tybat's Prognostications	1533	Nautical Almanack, begun by Dr. Nevile Mas-	
Lilly's Ephemeris	1644	kelyne (materially improved in 1834)	1767
Poor Robin's Almanack	1652	British Imperial Kalender	1809
British Merlin	1658	British Almanac and Companion	1823
Connaissance des Temps	1698		

Of Moore's, at one period (under the management of the late Mr. Andrews, who was for more than forty years the able computer of the *Nautical Ephemeris*), upwards of 430,000 copies were annually sold. The stationers' company claimed the exclusive right of publishing almanacs, in virtue of letters patent from James I., granting the privilege to this company, and the two universities, but the monopoly was broken up by a decision of the Court of Common Pleas in 1775. A bill to renew the privilege was lost in 1779.—Of foreign almanacs, the principal are the "*Almanach de France*," first published in 1699, and the "*Almanach de Gotha*," 1764.—The stamp duty on English almanacs was abolished in August, 1834, since when almanacs are numberless.

ALMANZA (Spain), BATTLE OF. Between the confederate forces under the earl of Galway, and the French and Spanish commanded by James Fitzjames, duke of Berwick (the illegitimate son of James II.), when most of the English were killed or made prisoners of war, having been abandoned by the Portuguese at the first charge, April 14, 1707.

ALMEIDA. An important position as a frontier town of Portugal, in the peninsular war. Massena laid siege to it, Aug. 15, 1810, and the governor capitulated, Aug. 27, following. The French crossed into Spain, leaving a garrison at Almeida, blockaded by the English, April 6, 1811. Almeida was retaken by Wellington (May 10), who eventually compelled Massena to retire from Portugal, but the route of the enemy was tracked by horrid desolation.

ALMONER. The precise date of this office is not certain, but we read of a lord almoner in various reigns, and in various countries. The rank was anciently allotted to a dignified clergyman, who had the privilege of giving the first dish from the royal table to the poor, or instead thereof, an alms in money. By the ancient canons, all monasteries were to spend at least a tenth part of their income in alms to the poor. By an ancient canon all bishops were required to keep almoners. The grand almoner of France (*le grand aumônier*) was the highest ecclesiastical dignity in that kingdom before the revolution, 1789.

ALNEY, BATTLE OF, or rather single combat asserted to have taken place between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Great, on an island on the Severn, Gloucestershire, in

sight of their armies, the latter was wounded, when he proposed a division of the kingdom, the south part falling to Edmund, A.D. 1016, but this prince having been murdered at Oxford, shortly after the treaty, according to some, by the treachery of Ædric Streon, Canute was left in the peaceable possession of the whole kingdom in 1017 *Goldsmith*.

ALNWICK (Saxon *Ealwuc*), on the river Alne in Northumberland, was given at the conquest to Ivo de Vesco. It has belonged to the Percys since 1310. Malcolm, King of Scotland, besieged Alnwick in 1093, when he and his sons were killed. It was taken by David I. in 1135, and attempted in 1174 by William the Lion, who was taken prisoner. It was burnt by King John in 1215, and by the Scots in 1448. Since 1854 the castle has been repaired and enlarged with great taste and unsparing expense.

ALPACA A species of the S. American quadruped the Llama, the soft hairy wool of which is now largely employed in the fabrication of cloths. It was introduced into this country, about 1836, by the earl of Derby. A gigantic factory, &c. (covering 11 acres) for this manufacture was erected at Saltaire, near Shipley in Yorkshire, by Mr. Titus Salt in 1852.

ALPHABET Athotes, son of Menes, is said to have been the author of hieroglyphics, and to have written thus the history of the Egyptians, 2122 B.C. *Blair*—But Josephus affirms that he had seen inscriptions by Seth, the son of Adam, this is deemed fabulous. The first letter of the Phœnician and Hebrew alphabet was *aleph*, called by the Greeks *alpha*, and abbreviated by the moderns to A. The Hebrew is supposed to be derived from the Phœnician Cadmus, the founder of Cadmea, 1493 B.C., is said to have brought the Phœnician letters (fifteen in number) into Greece, viz.—A, B, Γ, Δ, I, K, Λ, M, N, O, Π, P, Ϛ, T, Τ. These letters were originally either Hebrew, Phœnician, or Assyrian characters, and changed gradually in form till they became the ground of the Roman letters, now used all over Europe. Palamedes of Argos invented the double characters, Θ, X, Φ, Ξ, about 1224 B.C., and Simonides added Ζ, Ψ, Η, Ω, about 489 B.C. *Arundelian Marbles*—When the L was introduced is not precisely known. The Greek alphabet consisted of sixteen letters till 399 B.C., when the Ionic of 24 characters, was introduced. The small letters are of later invention, for the convenience of writing. The alphabets of the different nations contain the following number of letters—

English	26	German	26	Greek	24	Turkish	33
French	25	Slavonic	27	Hebrew	22	Sanscrit	50
Italian	20	Russian	41	Arabic	28	Chinese	214
Spanish	27	Latin	22	Persian	33		

ALPHONSINE TABLES Celebrated astronomical tables, composed in 1253 by the com. mand, and under the direction of Alphonsus X. of Castile, surnamed the Wise. Thus learned prince is said to have expended upwards of 400,000 crowns in completing the work, the value of which was enhanced by a preface, written by his own hand, he reigned from 1252 to 1284.

ALPS Roads over Mount Cenis and the Simplon were constructed by order of Napoleon between 1801 & 6, connecting France and Italy. See *Simplon*. A sub alpine tunnel between France and Piedmont was in progress in 1858. In 1859 the "Alpine Club" which consists of eminent British travellers in the Alps published their first work, "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers."

ALT RANSTADT, Prussia. The celebrated treaty of peace between Charles XII. of Sweden, and Frederick Augustus of Poland, was signed here, Sept. 24, 1706. Frederick Augustus, who was deposed in 1704, was afterwards restored to his throne.

ALTAR One was built by Noah, B.C. 2348 (Gen. viii. 20). Altars were raised to Jupiter, in Greece, by Cecrops, who also instituted and regulated marriage, 1556 B.C. He introduced among the Greeks the worship of those deities which were held in adoration in Egypt. *Herodotus*. The term "altar" was applied to the Lord's table for the first three centuries after Christ. (Heb. xiii. 10.) Christian altars in churches were instituted by pope Sixtus I. in 185, and they were first consecrated by Pope Sylvester. The first Christian altar in Britain was in 634. *Stow*. The Church of England still retains the name, applying it to the table on which the elements are placed. Since the time of Elizabeth there has been much controversy on the subject, and the Puritans in the civil war destroyed many of the ancient stone altars, substituting wooden tables.

ALTER EGO (*another or second I*), a term applied to Spanish viceroys when exercising regal power, used at Naples when the crown prince was appointed vicar-general during an insurrection in July 1820.

ALUM is said to have been first discovered at Rooha, in Syria, about A.D. 1800, it was found in Tuscany in 1460, was brought to perfection in England, in 1608, was discovered in Ireland in 1757, and in Anglesey in 1790. Alum is a salt used as a mordant

in dyeing, it is used also to harden tallow, to whiten bread, and in the paper manufacture It may be made of pure clay exposed to vapours of sulphuric acid, and sulphate of potash added to the ley, but it is usually obtained by means of ore called alum slate. Sir T Chalonier established large alum works near Whitby in 1608

ALUMINIUM, a metal, the base of the earth alumina (*clay*), first obtained by F Wohler in 1827, and considered merely a scientific curiosity from the expense of the process The mode of production was afterwards simplified by Bunsen, and others, especially by M. Ste. Claire Deville, who in 1856 succeeded in procuring considerable quantities of this metal. It is very light (sp. g 2.25), malleable, and sonorous it does not rust, and is not acted on by sulphur or any acid except hydrochloric. These qualities will render it very useful when improved processes render it cheaper In March 1856, it was 3½ the ounce, in June 1857 11s or 12s, and is still cheaper now (1859) The eagles of the French colours have been made of it, and many other ornamental and useful articles Deville's work, "De l'Aluminium" was published in 1859

AMAZON, West India mail steam ship, left Southampton on her first voyage, Friday, Jan 2, 1853, and on Sunday morning, Jan. 4, was destroyed by fire at sea, about 110 miles W S. W of Scilly (supposed by the spontaneous ignition of combustible matter placed near the engine room) Out of 161 persons on board (crew and passengers, women and children), 102 persons must have perished by fire or drowning 21 persons were saved by the life boat of the ship, 25 more were carried into Brest harbour by a Dutch vessel passing by, and 13 others were picked up in the bay of Biscay, also by a Dutch gulliot Eliot Warburton, a distinguished writer in general literature, was among those lost.

AMAZONIA, S America. Discovered by Francisco Orellana, in 1540 Coming from Peru, Orellana sailed down the river Amazon to the Atlantic, and observing companies of women in arms on its banks, he called the country Amazonia, and gave the name of Amazon to the river which had previously been called Maranon.

AMAZONS Their origin is fabulous. They are said to have been the descendants of Scythians inhabiting Cappadocia, where their husbands, having made incursions, were all slain, being surprised in ambushes by their enemies. Their widows resolved to form a female state, and having firmly established themselves, they decreed that matrimony was a shameful servitude *Quintus Curtius* They were said to have been conquered by Theseus, about 1231 B.C The Amazons were constantly employed in wars, and that they might throw the javelin with more force, their right breasts were burned off, whence their name from the Greek, *a*, no, *mazos*, breast About 330 B.C their queen, Thalestria, visited Alexander the Great, while he was pursuing his conquests in Asia, three hundred females were in her train. *Herodotus*.

AMBASSADORS. Accredited agents and representatives from one court to another are referred to early ages, and to almost all nations. In most countries they have great and peculiar privileges, and in England, among others, they and their servants are secured against arrest The Russian ambassador was imprisoned for debt by a lace merchant, July 27, 1708, but in 1709 the statute of 8 Anne was passed for the protection of ambassadors. Two men were convicted of arresting the servant of an ambassador they were sentenced to be conducted to the house of the ambassador, with a label on their breasts, to ask his pardon, and then one of them to be imprisoned three months, and the other fined, May 12, 1780 *Phillips*

AMBASSADORS, INTERCHANGE OF England usually has twenty five ambassadors or envoys extraordinary, and about thirty six chief consuls, resident at foreign courts, exclusive of inferior agents, the ambassadors and other agents from abroad at the court of London exceed those numbers Among the more memorable instances of interchange may be recorded, that the first ambassador from the United States of America to England was John Adams, presented to the king, June 2, 1785 and the first from Great Britain to America was Mr Hammond, in 1791

AMBER. A carbonaceous mineral, principally found in the northern parts of Europe, of great repute in the world from the earliest time, esteemed as a medicine before the Christian era Theophrastus wrote upon it, 300 B.C Upwards of 150 tons of amber have been found in one year on the sands of the shore near Pillau. *Phillips* Much diversity of opinion still prevails among naturalists and chemists, respecting the origin of amber, some referring it to the vegetable, others to the mineral, and some to the animal kingdom, its natural history and its chemical analysis affording something in favour of each opinion It is considered by Berzelius to have been a resin dissolved in volatile oil. It often contains delicately formed insects. Sir D Brewster concludes it to be indurated vegetable juice When rubbed it becomes electrical, and from its Greek name *electron* the term Electricity is derived.

AMBOYNA. One of the Molucca isles, discovered about 1612 by the Portuguese, but not wholly occupied by them till 1680. It was taken by the Dutch in 1605. The English factors at this settlement were cruelly tortured and put to death, Feb. 17, 1623-4, by the Dutch on an accusation of a conspiracy to expel them from the island, where the two nations resided and jointly shared in the pepper trade of Java. Cromwell compelled the Dutch to give a sum of money to the descendants of the sufferers. Amboyna was seized by the English, Feb. 16, 1796, but was restored by the treaty of Amiens, in 1802. It was again seized by the British, Feb. 17, 1810, and again restored at the peace of 1814.

AMEN. The word is as old as the Hebrew language itself. In that language it means *true, faithful, certain*. Employed in devotions, at the end of a prayer, it implies *so be it*, at the termination of a creed, *so it is*. It has been generally used, both in the Jewish and Christian Churches, at the conclusion of prayer.

AMENDE HONORABLE, originated in France in the ninth century. It was first an infamous punishment inflicted on traitors and sacrilegious persons: the offender was delivered into the hands of the hangman, his shirt was stripped off, a rope put about his neck, and a taper in his hand; he was then led into court, and was obliged to beg pardon of God, the king, and the country. Death or banishment sometimes followed. *Amende honorable* is now a term used for making recantation in open court, or in the presence of the injured party.

AMERCEMENT, IN LAW. A fine assessed for an offence done, or pecuniary punishment at the *mercy* of the court, thus differing from a fine directed and fixed by a statute. By Magna Charta a freeman cannot be amerced for a small fault, but in proportion to the offence he has committed, 9 Henry III. 1224.

"AMERICA," an American yacht, schooner built, 171 tons burthen, on Aug. 22, 1851, at Cowes regatta, in a match round the Isle of Wight for a cup worth 100*l*, open to all nations, came in first by 8 miles, owing to her superior construction.

AMERICA, NORTH, is said to have been discovered by Icelanders in 1001, and also to have been known to the Vikings or Norsemen. It was discovered by Christoforo Colombo, a Genoese, better known as Christopher Columbus, A.D. 1492, on the 11th of October, on which day he came in sight of the island of St. Salvador. See *Bahama Islands*. The continent of America was discovered by Columbus in 1497, and the eastern coasts by Amerigo Vespucci (Americus Vesputius) in 1498, from whom the whole of America is named. See *America, South*, and *United States*.

Spaniards established at Hayti or Hispaniola	1495	Delaware, by the Swedes and Dutch	1637
Newfoundland, the first British Colony in this		Massachusetts, by sir H. Roswell	1627
quarter of the world, discovered by Cabot,		Maryland, by lord Baltimore	1632
and by him called <i>Prima Vista</i>	1497	Connecticut granted to lord Say and Broke in	
Negroes first imported to Hayti	1608	1680, but no English settlement was made	
Diego Columbus conquers Cuba	1511	here till	1635
Florida discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497,		Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams and	
re-discovered by Ponce de Leon in	1512	his brethren	1635
Cortez conquers Mexico	1519-21	New Jersey grant to lord Berkeley	1644
Cartier, a Frenchman, discovers the Gulf of		New York settled, first by the Dutch but the	
St. Lawrence	1534	English dispossessed them and the Swedes	1664
Cortez discovers California	1537	Carolina settled by the English	1669
Louisiana discovered by De Soto	1541	Pennsylvania settled by William Penn, the	
De Monte, a Frenchman, settles in Acadie,		celebrated Quaker	1682
now Nova Scotia	1604	Louisiana settled by the French	1682
Virginia, the first English Settlement on the		Georgia settled by general Oglethorpe, in	1732
main land, by lord de la Warr	1607	Kentucky, by colonel Boon	1754
Quebec founded	1608	Canada conquered by the English	1759
New England settled by the Plymouth Company	1614	Louisiana, eastward of the Mississippi, ceded to	
New York settled by the Dutch	1614	England	1763
A large body of dissenters, who fled from church		Florida, which had belonged alternately to	
tyranny in England, built New Plymouth	1620	France and Spain, ceded by the latter to	
Nova Scotia settled, under sir William Alex		the English in	1763
ander, by the Scotch	1622	See <i>United States</i> .	

AMERICA, SOUTH. Cabral visited the coast of Brazil in 1500, and discovered the river Amazon, and Penzon entered the river La Plata in 1508. When the Spaniards landed in Peru, A.D. 1530, they found it governed by sovereigns called Incas, who were revered by their subjects as divinities, but were soon subdued by their invaders, under the command of Francis Pizarro, and enormous cruelties were practised.* In 1535 Mendoza

* Las Casas, in describing the barbarity of the Spaniards while pursuing their conquests, records many instances of it that fill the mind with horror. In Jamaica, he says, they hanged the unresisting natives by thirteen at a time, in honour of the thirteen apostles! and he has beheld them throw the Indian infants to their dogs for food! "I have heard them," says Las Casas, "borrow the limb of a human being to feed their dogs, and have seen them the next day return a quarter of another victim to the lender!"

founded Buenos Ayres, and conquered the neighbouring country, Spanish America success fully asserted its freedom within the present century, the provinces first declared their independence in 1810, and proclaimed the sovereignty of the people in July, 1814, since when they have shaken off the yoke of Spain for ever Their independence was recognised by England, in sending consuls to the several new states, Oct. 30, 1823, *et seq.*, and by France, Sept. 30, 1830 See *Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Colombia, Lima, Peru, &c.*

AMERICA, CENTRAL, including the states of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Sal vador, and Costa Rica (formerly the Spanish viceroyalty of Guatemala), which declared their independence Sept. 21, 1821, and separated from the Mexican confederation, July 21, 1823 The states made a treaty of union between themselves March 21, 1847 There has been among them since much anarchy and bloodshed, aggravated greatly by the irruption of American filibusters under Kenney and Walker, 1854-5 See *Nicaragua, Darien, and Panama.*

AMETHYSTS When the amethyst was first discovered, or first prized, is not known, it was the ninth in place upon the breastplate of the Jewish high priests, and the name *Isachar* was engraved upon it. It is of a rich violet colour, and, according to Plutarch, takes its name from its hue, resembling wine mixed with water One worth 200 rix-dollars, having been rendered colourless, equalled a diamond in lustre, valued at 18,000 gold crowns. *De Boot, Hist. Gemmarum*—Amethysts discovered at Kerry, in Ireland, in 1775 *Burns*

AMIENS (N France), PEACE OF The preliminary articles of the memorable peace between Great Britain, Holland, France, and Spain, fifteen in number, were signed in London by lord Hawkesbury and M Otto, on the part of England and France, Oct. 1, 1801, and the definitive treaty was subscribed at Amiens, on March 27, 1802, by the marquess Cornwallis for England, Joseph Bonaparte for France, Azara for Spain, and Schimmel penninck for Holland.

AMMONITES. Descended from Ammon, the son of Lot they invaded the land of Canaan and made the Israelites tributaries, but they were defeated by Jephthah, 1143 a c They again invaded Canaan in the reign of Saul, with an intention to put out the right eye of all those they subdued, but Saul overthrew them, 1095 a c They were afterwards many times vanquished, and Antiochus the Great took Babbah their capital, and destroyed all the walls, 196 a c *Josephus*

AMNESTY Oblivion and pardon as applied to enemies and nations first acted on in Greece by Thrasybulus, the Athenian general and patriot, who commenced the expulsion of the thirty tyrants with the assistance of only thirty of his friends, having succeeded, the only reward he would accept was a crown made with two branches of olive, 403 a c Acts of amnesty were passed after the two rebellions in England in 1715 and 1745—After his victorious campaign in Italy, Napoleon III granted a complete amnesty to all political offenders, Aug 17, 1859

AMPHICTYONIC COUNCIL, asserted traditionally to have been established at Ther mopylae by Amphictyon, for the management of all affairs relative to Greece The celebrated council, which was composed of the wisest and most virtuous men of various cities of Greece, consisted of twelve delegates, 1498 a c Other cities in process of time sent also some of their citizens to the council of the Amphictyons, and in the age of Antoninus Pius, they were increased to the number of thirty *Suidas*

AMPHION British frigate, of 38 guns, blown up while riding at anchor in Plymouth Sound, and the whole of her crew then on board, consisting of more than two hundred and fifty persons, officers and men, perished, Sept. 22, 1796 *Butler*

AMPHITHEATRES, said to be the invention of Julius Cæsar and Curio In the Roman amphitheatres, which were vast round and oval buildings, the people assembled to see the combats of gladiators, of wild beasts, and other exhibitions, they were generally built of wood, but Statilius Taurus made one of stone, under Augustus Cæsar The amphitheatre of Vespasian was built between A.D 75 and 80, and is said to have been a regular fortress in 1312. See *Coliseum.* The amphitheatre of Verona was next in size, and then that of Nîmes.

AMPHITRITE, THE SHIP See *Wrecks*, Aug 30, 1833

AMSTERDAM, Holland It was the castle of Amstel in A.D 1100, and its building as a city was commenced in 1203 The famous exchange was built in 1684, and the stadthouse, one of the noblest palaces in the world, in 1648, the latter cost three millions of guilders, a prodigious sum at that time It is built upon 13,659 piles, and the magnificence of the structure is, for its size, both in external and internal grandeur, perhaps without a parallel in Europe Amsterdam surrendered to the king of Prussia, when that prince

invaded Holland, in favour of the stadtholder, in 1787 The French were admitted without resistance, Jan. 18, 1795 The ancient government was restored in December, 1813 See *Holland*

AMULETS, OR CHARMS All the ancient nations were fond of amulets. Among the Christians, amulets were made of the wood of the true cross, about A D 328 They have been sanctioned by religion and astrology, and even in modern times by medical men—witness the anodyne necklace, &c

AMYLENE. A colourless, very mobile liquid, procured by distilling fousel oil (potato-spirit) with chloride of zinc, discovered by M Balard of Paris in 1844 The vapour was employed instead of chloroform first by Dr Snow in 1856 It has since been tried in many hospitals here, and in France The odour is more unpleasant than chloroform, and more vapour must be used It is, however, thought less dangerous

ANABAPTISTS. The sect arose about A D 1525, and was known in England before 1549 John of Leyden, Muncer, Storek, and other German enthusiasts, about the time of the reformation, spread its doctrines The anabaptists of Munster taught that infant baptism was a contrivance of the devil, that there is no original sin, that men have a free will in spiritual things, and other doctrines still more wild and absurd Munster they called Mount Zion, and one Mathias, a baker, was declared to be the king of Zion Their enthusiasm led them to the maddest practices, and they at length rose in arms under pretence of gospel liberty Munster was taken about fifteen months afterwards, and they were all put to death.—On Jan 6, 1661, about 80 anabaptists in London appeared in arms, headed by their preacher, Thomas Venner, a wine-cooper They fought desperately, and killed many of the soldiers brought against them Their leader and sixteen others were executed, Jan. 19 and 21 *Annals of England*—For the modern Anabaptists see *Baptists*

ANACREONTIC VERSE. Commonly of the jovial or Bacchanalian strain, named after Anacreon, of Teos, the Greek lyric poet, whose odes are much prized He is said to have been choked by a grape stone in his eight fifth year, about 514 B.C

ANAGRAM. A transposition of the letters of a name or sentence as from *Mary*, the name of the Virgin, is made *army* On the question put by Pilate to Our Saviour, "*Quid est veritas?*" we have this admirable anagram, "*Est vir qui adest.*" Another good one is "*Horatio Nelson*," and "*Honor est a Nilo*"—The French are said to have introduced the art as now practised, about the year 1560, in the reign of Charles IX. *Henault*.

ANATHEMAS The word had four significations among the Jews, the anathema, or curse, was the devoting some person or thing to destruction We have a remarkable instance of it in the city of Jericho (see *Joshua* vi. 17) The word occurs 1 *Cor* xvi. 22 Anathemas were used by the primitive churches, A D 387 Such ecclesiastical denunciations caused great terror in England up to the close of Elizabeth's reign *Rapin*. The church anathema, or curse, with excommunication and other severities of the Romish religion, are still practised in Roman Catholic countries to this day *Ashe*

ANATOMY The structure of the human body was part of the philosophical investigations of Plato, Xenophon, and Aristotle, and it became a branch of medical art under Hippocrates, about 420 B.C But Erasistratus and Herophilus may be regarded as being the fathers of anatomy they were the first to dissect the human form, as anatomical research had been previously confined to brutes it is mentioned that they practised upon the bodies of living criminals, about 300 and 298 B.C Galen who died A D 198 was a great anatomist In England, the schools were supplied with subjects unlawfully exhumed from graves, and, until lately, the bodies of executed criminals were ordered for dissection. See *next article* Pope Boniface XII forbade the dissection of dead bodies, 1297 The first anatomical plates were designed by Vesalius, about A.D 1538 The great discoveries of Harvey were made in 1616 William, and John Hunter were great anatomists, they died in 1783 and 1793 Quain's and Wilson's great work was published in 1842 The anatomy of plants was discovered in 1680

ANATOMY LAWS The first law regulating the science was enacted in 1540, and laws relating to it, and encouraging schools, have been framed, altered, and amended in almost every reign to the present time A new statute was enacted, regulating schools of anatomy, 2 & 3 Will. IV c. 75, 1832, which repealed so much of the 9th of Geo IV, as still empowered the judges to direct the body of a murderer, after execution, to be dissected, "but the court may direct that such criminal be buried within the precincts of the jail." *Statutes*

ANCHORITES. See *Monachism*

ANCHORS FOR SHIPS. Anchors are of ancient use, and the invention belongs to the Tuscans. *Pliny* The second tooth, or fluke, was added by Anacharsis, the Scythian. *Strabo* Anchors were first forged in England A.D. 578 The anchors of a first-rate ship of war (of which such a ship has four) will weigh 90 cwt. each, and each of them will cost 450*l*. *Phillips*. The anchors of the Great Eastern are of enormous size

ANCIENT HISTORY commenced in the obscurity of tradition, about 1800 B.C., and is considered as ending with the destruction of the Roman empire in Italy, A.D. 476 Modern history began with Mahomet (A.D. 622), or Charlemagne 768, in almost as great obscurity as ancient history, owing to the ignorance of those times.

ANDRÉ, MAJOR, HIS EXECUTION This gallant and lamented soldier was an adjutant general in the British army, and was taken on his return from a secret expedition to the American general Arnold, in disguise, Sept. 23, 1780 He was sentenced to execution as a spy by a court of general Washington's officers at Tappan, New York, and suffered death, Oct. 2 following His remains were removed to England in a sarcophagus, Aug. 10, 1821, and are now interred in Westminster abbey

ANDREW, ST., said to have been martyred by crucifixion, Nov. 30, A.D. 69, at Patre, in Achaia. The festival was instituted about 359 Andrew is the titular saint of Scotland, owing to Hungus, the Pictish prince, having dreamed that the saint was to be his friend in a pending battle with the Northumbrians, and accordingly a St Andrew's cross (x) appeared in the air during the fight, and Hungus conquered. The collar of an order of knighthood, founded on this legend, is formed of (thistles not to be touched), and of rue (an antidote against poison), the motto is *Nemo me impune lacessit* (No one assails me with impunity) The institution of the order is attributed to Achaus in the year 809, its revival is due to king James V in 1540 See *Thistle*

ANEMOMETER, to measure the strength and velocity of the wind, was invented by Wolfius, in 1709 The extreme velocity was found by Dr Land to be 93 miles per hour

ANEROID See *Barometer*

ANGELIC KNIGHTS OF ST GEORGE. This order is said to have been instituted in Greece, A.D. 456 The *Angelici* were instituted by the emperor Angelus Comnenus, 1191 The *Angelici*, an order of nuns, were founded at Milan by Louisa Toralli, A.D. 1534

ANGELS. An angel was an ancient gold coin, weighing four penny weights, and was valued at 6s 8d in the reign of Henry VI, and at 10s in the reign of Elizabeth, 1562 The angelot was an ancient gold coin, value half an angel, struck at Paris when that capital was in the hands of the English, in the reign of Henry VI, 1431 *Wood*

ANGERSTEIN GALLERY The foundation of the National Gallery in London, was a small collection of about forty pictures, the most exquisite of the art, purchased by the British government for the public service for 60,000*l*, of the executors of Mr John Julius Angerstein, who died in 1822 The exhibition of these pictures was opened to the public, in Pall Mall, in May 1824 They formed the nucleus of the National Gallery, *which see*

ANGLESEY, OR ISLAND OF THE ANGLES (*ey*, in Saxon signifying island) Thus celebrated seat of the Druids was subdued by the Romans under Agricola (who called it Mona), A.D. 78, and by the English in 1282 The fortress of Beaumaris was built by Edward I to overawe the Welsh, 1295 The spot in Anglesey where Suetonius Paulinus and his legions butchered the Druids, in A.D. 61, is still shown at a ferry called Porthammel, across the Menai Straits *Phillips*

ANGLING The origin of the art (the rod and line), is involved in obscurity, allusion is made to it by the Greeks and Romans, and in the most ancient books of the Bible, as *Amos*, B.C. 787 It came into general repute in England about the period of the reformation Wynkin de Worde's *Treatyse of Fysshinge*, the first book printed on angling, appeared in 1496 Isaac Walton's book was printed in 1653

ANGLO SAXONS, OR ANGLES. The name of England is derived from a village near Sleswick, called *Anglen*, whose population (called *Angli* by Tacitus), joined the first Saxon freebooters. Egbert called his kingdom, Anglesland. East Anglia was a kingdom of the heptarchy, founded by the Angles, one of whose chiefs, Uffa, assumed the title of king, A.D. 571, the kingdom ceased in 792. See *Britain*.

ANGRIA. This famous pirate's fort, on the coast of Malabar, was invested by admiral Watson, and destroyed. The pirate, his wife, and family, were made prisoners, and great quantities of stores which were found in the fort, and several ships in the harbour, which he had taken from the East India Company, were seized, Feb. 11, 1756.

ANHALT, HOUSE OF, in Germany A very ancient and distinguished royal house the best genealogists deduce its origin from Berenthobaldus, who made war upon the Thuringians in the sixth century In 1586, the principality was divided among the five sons of Joachim Ernest, and hence the five branches of this family, of which Anhalt Dessau and Anhalt-Bernbourg are the principal. *Bealson*.

ANHOLT, ISLAND OF, Denmark Owing to the injury done by the Danish cruisers to British commerce, this island was taken possession of by England, in the French war The Danes made an attempt to regain it with a force which exceeded 4000 men, but were gallantly repulsed The British force opposed to them did not amount to more than 150, yet triumphed in a close and desperate engagement, March 14, 1811

ANIMALCULÆ Loeuwenhoek's researches in 1677 produced the most astonishing revelations. In the milt of the cod fish are contained, he says, more living animalcules than there are people on the whole earth. A mite was anciently thought the limit of littleness, but there are animals 27,000,000 of times smaller than a mite A thousand millions of animalcules, discovered in common water, are not altogether larger than a grain of sand. Yet their multitude sometimes gives the water, in the summer months, a pale red, or a yellow tinge Loeuwenhoek's *Arcaea Naturæ* was published at Leyden in 1696 The works of Ehrenberg of Berlin, on the Infusorial Animalculæ (1838 '57), will immortalise his name

ANIMAL MAGNETISM was introduced by father Hehl, a Jesuit, at Vienna, about 1774 and had wonderful success in France about 1788 It had its dupes in England also, in 1789 * It was a pretended mode of curing all manner of diseases by means of *sympathetic affection* between the sick person and the operator The effect on the patient was supposed to depend on certain motions of the fingers and features of the operator, he placing himself immediately before the patient, whose eyes were to be fixed on his After playing in this manner on the imagination and enfeebled mind of the sick, and performing a number of distortions and grimaces, the cure was said to be completed. Hehl for a short time associated with Mesmer, but they soon quarrelled. See *Mesmerism*.

ANIMALS, CRUELTY TO The late Mr Martin, M P, zealously laboured as a senator to repress this odious offence, and a society in London, which was established in 1824, effects much good in this way See *Cruelty to Animals Society* Mr Martin's act passed 3 Geo IV (1822) Similar acts were passed in 1827, 1835, 1837, 1849, and 1854. Dogs were forbidden to be used for draught by 2 & 3 Vict c 47 (1839)

ANJOU OR BEAUGÉ, BATTLE OF Fought between the English and French, the latter commanded by the dauphin of France, April 3, 1421 The English were defeated, and the duke of Clarence and 1500 men perished on the field the duke was slain by sir Allan Swinton, a Scotch knight, who commanded a company of men at arms, and the earls of Somerset, Dorset, and Huntingdon, were taken prisoners. Beaugé was the first battle that turned the tide of success against the English The university of Anjou was founded in 1349

ANNAM, OR ANAM An empire of Asia, to the east of India, comprising Tonquin Cochinchina, part of Cambodia, and various islands in the Chinese sea. This country is said to have been conquered by the Chinese B.C. 284, and held by them till A.D. 263 In 1406 they reconquered it, but abandoned it in 1428 After much anarchy, Bishop Adrian, a French missionary, obtained for his pupil, Gia-long, the son of the late nominally reigning monarch, the friendship of Louis XVI, and with the aid of a few of his countrymen established Gia-long on the throne of his ancestors. He reigned till his death in 1821, when his son became king. In 1859 war broke out, and the French defeated the army of Annam, 10,000 strong, when 500 were killed, about April 22

ANNATES. See *First Fruits*

ANNO DOMINI, A.D The year of Our Lord, of Grace, of the Incarnation, Circumcision, Annus Trabeationis (of the Crucifixion) The Christian era commenced Jan. 1, in the middle of the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year of the building of Rome, and in the 4714 of the Julian period. It is now held that Christ was born 4 years previous, as noted in the margin of our Bibles, Luke, ch. ii. This era was invented by a monk, Dionysius Exiguus, A.D. 532 It was introduced into Italy in the 6th century, but not generally employed for several centuries. Charles III of Germany was the first who added "in the year of our Lord" to his reign, in 879

* Mr Perkins (who died in 1700) invented "Metallic Tractors for collecting, condensing, and applying animal magnetism," but Drs. Falconer and Haygarth put an end to his pretensions by performing many wonders with a pair of wooden tractors. *Brande*.

ANNUAL REGISTER, a summary of the history of each year (beginning with 1758, and continued to the present time), was commenced by R. and J. Dodaley. The somewhat similar but more elaborate work, the *Annuaire de Deux Mondes*, first appeared in Paris, in 1850.

ANNUALS, the name given to richly bound volumes, published annually, containing poetry, tales, and essays, by eminent authors, and illustrated by engravings. They first appeared in London in 1823. They were imitations of similar books in Germany. The duration of the chief of these publications is here given.

Forget-me-not (Ackerman's)	1823-48	Amulet	1827-34
Friendship's Offering	1824-44	Keepsake	1828-56
Literary Souvenir (first as "The Graces")	1824-34	Hood's Comic Annual	1830-38

ANNUITIES, OR PENSIONS. They were first granted in 1512, when 20*l* were given to a lady of the court for services done, and 6*l* 13*s* 4*d* for the maintenance of a gentleman, in 1536. The sum of 13*l* 6*s* 8*d* was deemed competent to support a gentleman in the study of the law, 1554. An act was passed empowering the government to borrow one million sterling upon an annuity of fourteen *per cent.*, 4-6 William and Mary, 1691. This mode of borrowing soon afterwards became general among civilised governments. An annuity of 1*l*. 2*s* 11*d.* *per annum*, accumulating at 10 *per cent.*, compound interest, amounts in 100 years to 20,000*l*.

ANNUNCIATION OF THE VIRGIN MARY. The 25th of March, also called Lady day, (*which see*) This festival commemorates the Virgin's miraculous conception, denoting the tidings brought her by the angel Gabriel (*Luke* 1) its origin is referred variously by ecclesiastical writers to the fourth and seventh century. In England, before the alteration of the style, Sept. 3, 1752, our year began on the 25th of March, a reckoning which we still preserve in certain ecclesiastical computations.—The religious order of the Annunciation was instituted in 1232, and the military order, in Savoy, by Amadeus, count of Savoy, in memory of Amadeus I, who had bravely defended Rhodes against the Turks, 1355.

ANOIDTING. The ceremony observed at the inauguration of kings, bishops, and other eminent personages, and a very ancient custom. Aaron, as high priest, was anointed, *b.c.* 1491, and Saul, as king, *b.c.* 1095. It was first used at coronations in England on Alfred the Great, in 872, and in Scotland, on Edgar, in 1098.—The religious rite is referred to a very early date in the Christian church, being derived from the Epistle of James, *ch. v* 14, about *A.D.* 60. Some authors assert, that in 550, dying persons, and persons in extreme danger of death, were anointed with consecrated oil, which was the origin of extreme unction (one of the sacraments of the Roman Catholic church).

ANONYMOUS LETTERS. The sending of letters denouncing persons, or demanding money, or using threats to obtain money, was made felony by the Black Act, 9 Geo I, (1722), by 8 Geo IV, c 29 (1827), and by 1 Vict. c 87 (1838). By 10 & 11 Vict, c 66 (1847) The punishment is transportation, imprisonment, or whipping.

ANTARCTIC. The south pole (*which see*) is so called as opposite to the north or arctic pole.

ANTEDILUVIANS. According to the tables of Mr. Whiston, the number of people in the ancient world, or world as it existed previous to the Flood, reached to the enormous amount of 549,755 millions, in the year of the world 1482. Burnet has supposed that the first human pair might have left, at the end of the first century, ten married couples, and from these, allowing them to multiply in the same decuple proportion as the first pair did, would rise, in 1500 years, a greater number of persons than the earth was capable of holding. He therefore suggests a quadruple multiplication only, and then exhibits the following table of increase during the first sixteen centuries that preceded the Flood.—

I	19	V	2,500	IX	655,800	XIII	167,142,100
II	40	VI	10,340	X	2,621,440	XIV	671,068,640
III	100	VII	40,900	XI	10,485,700	XV	2,684,354,400
IIII	640	VIII	163,840	XII	41,945,040	XVI	10,787,418,240

This calculation, although the most moderate made, exceeds, it will be seen, by at least ten times, the present number of mankind, which, at the highest estimate, amounts to only a thousand millions.

ANTHEMS, OR HYMNS. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers, and St. Ambrose were the first who composed them, about the middle of the fourth century. *Leagled.* They were introduced into the Church service in 386. *Bater.* Ignatius is said to have introduced them into the Greek, and St. Ambrose into the Western Church. They were introduced into the Reformed Churches in Queen Elizabeth's reign, about 1565.

ANTHROPOPHAGI, eaters of human flesh, have existed in all ages of the world. The Cyclops and Lestrygonæ are represented as man eaters, by Homer, and the Etesudonæ Scythians were so, according to Herodotus. Diogenes asserted that we might as well eat the flesh of men as that of other animals, and the practice still exists in Africa, the South Sea Islands, &c. In order to make trial whether there was any repugnance in nature to the feeding of an animal on its own species, Leonardus Florovirtus fed a hog with hog's flesh, and a dog with that of a dog, when he found the bristles of the hog to fall off, and the dog to become full of ulcers. The annals of Milan furnish an extraordinary instance of anthropophagy—a Milanese woman, named Elizabeth, from a depraved appetite, had an invincible inclination to human flesh; she enticed children to her house, and killed and salted them, and on a discovery being made, she was broken on the wheel and burnt, in 1519.

ANTICHRIST (opponent of Christ), the name given by St. John (1 Ep. ii. 18) to him whom St. Paul calls the *Man of Sin* (2 Thess. ii. 3), who, as some assert, at the latter end of the world, is to appear very remarkably in opposition to Christianity. His reign, it is supposed, will continue three years and a half, during which time there will be a persecution. This is the opinion of the Roman Catholics, but the Protestants, as they differ from them, so they differ among themselves. Grotius and Dr. Hammond suppose the time to be past, and the characters to be furnished in the persons of Caligula, Simon Magnus, and the Gnostics. Some have believed the pope to be the true Antichrist, as at the council held at Gap, in 1603. Many consider that the kingdom of Antichrist comprehends all who are opposed to Christ, openly or secretly.

ANTI CORN LAW LEAGUE. From metropolitan and provincial anti corn law associations sprang the League, headed by Messrs. Cobden, Bright, &c. Meetings were held in various places in March and April, 1841. A meeting of a distinguished character was held at Manchester, May 18, same year. A bazaar held at Manchester, at which the League realised 10,000*l*. Feb. 2, 1842. About 600 deputies connected with provincial associations assembled in London, and held meetings from February until August, 1842. The League at Manchester proposed to raise 50,000*l*., to depute lecturers throughout the country, and to print pamphlets, Oct. 20, same year. Meetings commenced at Drury Lane Theatre, March 15, 1843. Series of monthly meetings at Covent Garden commenced Sept. 28, and great free trade meeting at Manchester, Nov. 14, same year. Again, Jan. 22, 1845. Bazaar at Covent Garden opened, May 5, 1845. Great Manchester meeting, at which the League proposed to raise a quarter of a million sterling Dec. 23, same year. The Corn Importation Bill having passed, the League was formally dissolved, July 2, 1846, and Mr. Cobden was rewarded by a national subscription, amounting to nearly 80,000*l*.*

ANTIGUA. A West India Island, discovered by Columbus in 1493, settled by the English in 1632.

ANTIMONY. Compounds only of this mineral were very early known, and applied to various purposes. It was used as paint to blacken both men's and women's eyes, as appears from 2 Kings ix. 30, and *Jerrimah* iv. 30, and in eastern countries is thus used to this day. When mixed with lead, it makes type for printing, and in physics its uses are so various that, according to its preparation, alone, or in company with one or two associates, it is sufficient to answer all a physician desires in an apothecary's shop. *Boyle*. We are indebted to Basil Valentine for the earliest account of various processes, about 1410. *Priestley*.

ANTINOMIAN (from *anti*, against, and *nomos*, law). The terms applied by Luther to John Agricola, in 1538, and also by others to the doctrine of salvation by grace without works, held by Calvinists.

ANTIOCH, Syria. Built by Seleucus after the battle of Ipsus, 301 B.C. In one day, 100,000 of its people were slain by the Jews, 145 B.C. In this city, once the capital of Syria, the disciples of the Redeemer were first called Christians, A.D. 42 (*Acts* xi. 26). Antioch was taken by the Saracens about A.D. 638, recovered for the Eastern emperor, 966, lost again in 1086, retaken by the Crusaders in 1098, and held by them till 1268, when it was captured by the Sultan of Egypt. It was taken in the Syrian war in 1832 by Ibrahim Pacha. The Era of Antioch is much used by the early Christian writers attached to the churches of Antioch and Alexandria. It placed the Creation 5492 years B.C.

ANTIPODES. Plato is said to be the first who thought it possible that antipodes

* On the appointment of the Derby ministry, a revival of the Anti Corn Law League was proposed at a meeting held at Manchester March 2, 1852, and a subscription for the purpose was opened, which produced within half an hour 27,520*l*. But subsequently, the reconstruction of the League was deemed to be unnecessary.

existed, about 368 A.C. Boniface, archbishop of Mentz, legate of pope Zachary, is said to have denounced a bishop as a heretic for maintaining this doctrine, A.D. 741. The antipodes of England lie to the south east of New Zealand, and near the spot is a small island, called Antipodes Island. *Brookes*

ANTI POPES, rival popes elected by the French and Italian factions at Rome, from 1305 to 1406, to the great scandal of Christendom. The schism was terminated by the deposition of the rivals Gregory XII and Benedict XIII, and the election of Alexander V in 1409. See under *Popes* the list for the years above mentioned.

ANTIQUARIES, AND ANTIQUE. The term *antique* is applied to the productions of the arts from the age of Alexander to the time of the irruption of the Goths into Italy in A.D. 400. A college of antiquaries is said to have existed in Ireland 700 years A.C., but this has very little pretensions to credit. A society was founded by archbishop Parker, Camden, Stow, and others, in 1572. *Spretman*. Application was made in 1589 to Elizabeth for a charter, but her death ensued, and her successor, James I., was far from favouring the design. In 1717 the *Society of Antiquaries* was revived, and in 1751 it received its charter of incorporation from George II. Its discoveries, &c., entitled *Archæologia*, were first published in 1770, and are still continued. The *British Archaeological Association* was founded in December, 1843, and in 1845 the *Archæological Institute of Great Britain* was formed by a seceding part of the Association, valuable journals are published by both societies.—The *Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh* was founded in 1780. Since 1845 many county archaeological societies have been formed in the United Kingdom.

ANTI TRINITARIANS. Theodotus of Byzantium is supposed to have been the first who advocated the simple humanity of Jesus, at the close of the second century. This doctrine spread widely after the Reformation, when it was adopted by Laëlius and Faustus Socinus. *Bayle*. See *Arians*, *Socinians*, and *Unitarians*.

ANTWERP, Belgium. First mentioned in history in A.D. 517. Its fine exchange, built in 1531. Taken after a long and memorable siege by the prince of Parma, in 1585. It was then the chief mart of Flemish commerce, but the civil war caused by the tyranny of Philip II. caused the trade to be transferred to Amsterdam in 1609. The remarkable crucifix of bronze, thirty three feet high, in the principal street, was formed from the demolished statue of the cruel duke of Alva, which he had himself set up in the citadel. The Barrier treaty was concluded here in 1715.—Antwerp was the seat of the civil war between the Belgians and the house of Orange, 1830-31. The Belgian troops, having entered Antwerp, were opposed by the Dutch garrison, which, after a dreadful conflict, being driven into the citadel, cannonaded the town with red hot balls and shells, doing immense mischief, Oct. 27, 1830. General Fosse surrendered the citadel to the French, after a destructive bombardment, Dec. 23, 1832. See *Belgium*. In Aug. 1859 the proposal to strengthen the fortifications was affirmed by the legislative assembly. The Bourse was destroyed by fire, Aug. 2, 1858.

APOCALYPSE, OR REVELATION, written by St. John in the isle of Patmos about A.D. 95. *Irenæus*. Some ascribe the authorship to Cerinthus, the heretic, and others to John, the presbyter, of Ephesus. In the first centuries many churches disowned it, and in the fourth century it was excluded from the sacred canon by the council of Laodicea, but was again received by other councils, and confirmed by that of Trent, held in 1545, *et seq.* Although the book has been rejected by Luther, Michaelis, and others, and its authority questioned in all ages, from the time of Justin Martyr (who wrote his first Apology for the Christians in A.D. 139), yet its canonical authority is still almost universally acknowledged.

APOCRYPHA. In the preface to the Apocrypha it is said, "These books are neither found in the Hebrew nor in the Chaldee." *Bible*, 1539. The history of the Apocrypha ends 135 A.C. The books were not in the Jewish canon, but were received as canonical by the Roman Catholic Church, at the council of Trent held in 1545, *et seq.*

1. <i>Ecclesiasticus</i> extends from about	A.C. 323-445	Baruch	• •
2. <i>Ecclesiasticus</i>	• •	• •	• •
Tobit	734-678	History of Susannah	• •
Judith	656	Bel and the Dragon	• •
Esther	510	Prayer of Manasses	• •
Wisdom of Solomon	• •	1. Maccabees, about	B.C. 676
Ecclesiasticus (John)	300 or 180	2. Maccabees, from about	323-185
			187-161

APOLLINARIANS, the followers of Apollinarius, bishop of Laodicea, who taught (A.D. 366) that the divinity of Christ was instead of a soul to him, that his flesh was pre-existent to his appearance upon earth, and that it was sent down from heaven, and conveyed through the Virgin, as through a channel, that there were two sons, one born of God, the other of the Virgin, &c. Apollinarius was deposed in A.D. 378.

APOLLO, TEMPLES OF Apollo, the god of all the fine arts, of medicine, music, poetry, and eloquence, had temples and statues erected to him in almost every country, particularly Egypt, Greece, and Italy. His most splendid temple was at Delphi, built 1263 B.C. See *Delphi*. His temple at Daphne, built 434 A.C., during a period in which pestilence raged, was burnt in A.D. 362, and the Christians were accused of the crime. *Englet.*

APOSTLES' CREED This summary of the Christian faith, attributed to the apostles by Rufinus, A.D. 390, is generally believed to have been composed a great while after their time. Irenæus, bishop of Lyons (A.D. 177), repeats a similar creed. Its composition doubtless was gradual. Its reputation in public worship was ordained in the Greek Church at Antioch, and in the Roman Church in the eleventh century, whence it passed to the Church of England.

APOSTOLICI The first sect of Apostolici arose in the third century, the second sect was founded by Sagarelli, who was burned alive at Parma, A.D. 300. They wandered about, clothed in white, with long beards, dishevelled hair, and bare heads, accompanied by women whom they called their spiritual sisters, preaching against the growing corruption of the Church of Rome, and predicting its downfall.

APOTHECARY The first mention of one attending the king's person in England, was on Edward III. 1344, when he settled a pension of three pence *per diem* for life on Couraus de Gangeland, for taking care of him during his illness in Scotland. *Rymer's Fœdera.* Apothecaries were exempted from serving on juries or other civil offices in 1712. The Apothecaries' Company was incorporated in London, 1617. The Botanical Garden at Chelsea was left by Sir Hans Sloane to the Company of Apothecaries, Jan. 1753, on condition of their introducing every year fifty new plants, until their number should amount to 2000. The Dublin guild was incorporated, 1745.

APOTHEOSIS A ceremony of the ancient nations of the world, by which they raised their kings and heroes to the rank of deities. This honour of deifying the deceased emperor was begun at Rome by Augustus, in favour of Julius Cæsar, B.C. 13. *Tillemont.*

APPEAL, OR ASSIZE OF BATTLE By the late law of England, a man in an appeal of murder might fight with the appellant, thereby to make proof of his guilt or innocence. In 1817, a young maid, Mary Ashford, was believed to have been violated and murdered by Abraham Thornton, who, in an appeal, claimed his right by his wager of battle, which the court allowed, but the appellant (the brother of the maid) refused the challenge, and the accused escaped, April 16, 1818. This law was immediately afterwards struck from off the statute book, by 59 Geo. III. 1819.

APPEALS In the time of Alfred, appeals lay from courts of justice to the king in council, but being soon overwhelmed with appeals from all parts of England, he framed the body of laws which long served as the basis of English jurisprudence. *Hume.* For ages previously to 1533, appeals to the pope were frequent upon ecclesiastical, judicial, and even private matters, but they were thereafter forbidden. Appeals from English tribunals to the pope were first introduced, 19 Stephen, 1154, but abolished by act 24 Henry VIII. 1532. *Viner's Statutes.* Appeals in cases of murder, treason, felony, &c., were abolished, June, 1819. See *preceding article.* Courts of appeal at the Exchequer Chamber, in error from the judgments of the king's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, were regulated by statutes 11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV. 1830 and 1831. See *Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.*

APPLES Several kinds of apple are indigenous in England, but those in general use have been brought at various times from the Continent. Richard Harris, fruit-mer to Henry VIII., is said to have planted a great number of the orchards in Kent, and Lord Scudamore, ambassador to France in the reign of Charles I., planted many of those in Herefordshire. Ray reckons 78 varieties of apples in his day (1688).

APPRAISERS The rating and valuation of goods for another was an early business in England, and so early as 11 Edward I. 1282, it was a law, that if they valued the goods of parties too high, the appraiser should take them at the price appraised.

APPRENTICES Those of London obliged to wear blue cloaks in summer, and blue gowns in winter, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1558. Ten pounds was then a great apprenticeship fee. From twenty to one hundred pounds were given in the reign of James I. *Stow's Survey.* The apprenticeship tax enacted, 43 Geo. III. 1802.

APPROPRIATIONS IN THE CHURCH were introduced in the time of William I., the parochial clergy being then commonly Saxons, and the bishops and temporal clergy Normans. These made no scruple to impoverish the inferior clergy to enrich monasteries, which were generally possessed by the Conqueror's friends. Where the churches and tithes were

so appropriated, the vicar had only such a competency as the bishop or superior thought fit to allow. This prevailed so far, that pope Alexander IV complained of it, as the bane of religion, the destruction of the Church, and as a poison that had infected the whole nation. *Pardon.*

APRICOT, *Prunus armeniaca*, first planted in England in A D 1540. It originally came from Epirus, the gardener of Henry VIII introduced it into this country.

APRIL. The fourth month of the year according to the vulgar computation, but the second according to the ancient Romans. Numa Pompilius introduced *Januarius* and *Februarius*, 713 B.C. *Peacham.*

AQUARI A sect in the primitive church, said to have been founded by Tatian in the second century, who forbore the use of wine even in the sacrament, and used nothing but water. During persecution, when the Christians met secretly and in the night, for fear of discovery, they sometimes used water instead of wine when they received the sacrament, for which certain of them were censured by Cyprian (martyred A.D. 258).

AQUARIUM, or AQUAVIVARIUM. A vessel containing water (marine or fresh) in which animals and plants may co-exist, mutually supporting each other, snails being introduced as scavengers. In 1849, Mr N B Ward succeeded in growing sea-weeds in artificial seawater. In 1850, Mr R. Warrington demonstrated the conditions necessary for the growth of animals and plants in jars of water, and in 1853 the glass tanks in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, were set up under the skilful direction of Mr D Mitchell. In 1854, Mr Gosse published "The Aquarium." Mr W Alford Lloyd, of Portland Road, by his enterprise in collecting specimens has done much to increase the value and interest of aquariums.

AQUEDUCTS. Appian Claudius advised and constructed the first aqueduct, as well as the *Appian-way*, about 312 B.C. Aqueducts of every kind were among the wonders of Rome. *Levy.* There are now some remarkable aqueducts in Europe that at Lisbon is of great extent and beauty, that at Segovia has 129 arches, and that at Versailles is three miles long, and of immense height, with 242 arches in three stories. The stupendous aqueduct on the Elmsmere canal, in England, is 1007 feet in length, and 126 feet high, it was opened Dec 26, 1805. The Croton aqueduct, near New York, was constructed between 1837 and 1842. The aqueduct to supply Marseilles with water was commenced in 1830.

AQUILEIA (Istria) BATTLES OF. Constantine II, slain in a battle with Constans, fought at Aquileia towards the close of March, A.D. 340. Maximus defeated and slain by Theodosius, near Aquileia, July 28, A.D. 388. Theodosius defeated Eugenius and Arbogastes, the Gaul, near Aquileia, and remained sole emperor, Sept. 6, A.D. 394. Eugenius was put to death, and Arbogastes died by his own hand, mortified by his overthrow. St Ambrose held a synod here in A.D. 481.

AQUITAINE. A province in France, S.W. Subdued by the Visigoths, A.D. 418, and taken from them by Clovis in 507. Henry II of England inherited it from his mother, 1152. It was erected into a principality for Edward the Black Prince in 1362, but was annexed to France in 1370. The title of duke of Aquitaine was taken by the crown of England on the conquest of this duchy by Henry V in 1418. The province was lost in the reign of Henry VI.

ARABIA. This country is said never to have been conquered. The Arabians made no figure in history till A.D. 622, when, under the name of Saracens, followers of Mahomet (a native of Arabia) as their general and prophet, they made considerable conquests.

ARABICI. A sect which sprung up in Arabia, whose distinguishing tenet was, that the soul died with the body, and also rose again with it, A.D. 207. There have been some revivals of this sect, but they were confined to the middle ages, and have not been known in civilised Europe. *Boswell.*

ARAGON, a kingdom in the north of Spain. See *Spain*.

ARBELA, BATTLE OF. This third and decisive battle between Alexander the Great and Darius Codomanius, decided the fate of Persia, Oct. 1, 331 B.C., on a plain in Assyria between Arbela and Gaugamela. The army of Darius consisted of 1,000,000 foot and 40,000 horse, the Macedonian army amounted to only 40,000 foot and 7000 horse. *Arrian.* The gold and silver found in the cities of Susa, Persepolis, and Babylon, which fell to Alexander from this victory, amounted to thirty millions sterling, and the jewels and other precious spoil, belonging to Darius, sufficed to load 20,000 mules and 5000 camels. *Plutarch.*

ARBITRATION. Submissions to arbitration may be a rule of any of the courts of

record, and are equivalent in force to the decision of a jury, 9 & 13 Will III Submissions to arbitration may be made rules of any court of law or equity, and arbitrators may compel the attendance of witnesses, 3 & 4 Will. IV cap 42, 1833 See *Ouzel Gally*

ARBUTUS. The *Arbutus Andrachne*, oriental strawberry tree, was brought to England from the Levant, about 1724 Although this tree was not much known in London until 1770, yet the *arbutus* is found in great plenty and perfection in the islands which beautify the lakes of Killarney in Ireland, where it was probably introduced by the monks who inhabited that part of the country at a very early period.

ARCADES, or WALKS ARCHED OVER. Some fine public marts of this kind have been built in these countries The principal, in London, are the Burlington arcade, opened in March, 1819, and the Lowther arcade, Strand, opened at the period of the Strand improvements. See *Strand* The Royal arcade, Dublin, opened June, 1820, was burnt to the ground, April 25, 1837 Exeter Change, London, an old and very celebrated mart of this kind, was rebuilt by the marquess of Exeter, and opened in 1845 See *Exeter Change*

ARCADIA, in the centre of the Peloponnesus, Greece The people of this country regarded themselves as the most ancient inhabitants of Greece, and reckoned themselves of longer standing than the moon, they were more simple in their manners and moderate in their desires than any of the Greeks, from whom they were shut up in a valley surrounded with mountains Pelagus is said to have taught them to feed on acorns, as being more nutritious than herbs, their former food, and for this discovery they honoured him as a god, 1521 B.C. Arcadia had twenty five kings, whose history is altogether fabulous The Arcadians were fond of military glory, although shepherds, and frequently hired themselves to fight the battles of other states *Eustathius* A colony of Arcadians was conducted by Cnотrus into Italy about 1710 B.C., and the country in which it settled was afterwards called *Magna Græcia* A colony under Evander emigrated about 1240 B.C.

Pelagus begins his reign	B.C.	1521	Reign of Fritius	B.C.	1174
Læcon institutes the Lupercalia, in honour of Jupiter		1514	Orontes, king of Mycæne, arrives at Træzene to be purified of the murder of his mother and her paramour		1169
Reign of Nyctimus		* *	The Lacedæmonians invade Arcadia, and are beaten by the women of the country, in the absence of their husbands		1102
Of Arcæa, from whom the kingdom receives the name of Arcadia		* *	Aristocrates I is put to death for offering violence to the priestesses of Diana		715
He teaches his subjects agriculture and the art of spinning wool and after his death is made a constellation with his mother <i>Pausanias</i>		* *	Aristocrates II stoned to death, and Arcadia made a republic		681
The Lycean games instituted, in honour of Pan		1320	The supremacy of Sparta acknowledged		569
Reign of Aleus, celebrated for his skill in building temples <i>Pausanias</i>		* *	Makes alliance with Athens. The Arcadians are defeated by Archidamus		567
Agapenor, grandson of Læurgus, appears at the head of the Arcadians at the siege of Troy		1194	Arcadia having joined the Achaean league, on its suppression became part of the Roman empire		146

ARCHANGEL, N. Russia. A monastery founded here to St. Michael in 1584 gave the city its name The passage to Archangel was discovered by the English in 1553, and it was the only seaport of Russia till the formation of the docks at Cronstadt, and foundation of St. Petersburg in 1703 The dreadful fire here, by which the cathedral and upwards of 3000 houses were destroyed, occurred in June, 1793

ARCHBISHOP This dignity was known in the East about A.D. 320 Athanasius conferred it on his successor In these realms the dignity is nearly coeval with the establishment of Christianity Before the Saxons came into Eng^land there were three sees, London, York, and Caerleon upon Usk, but soon after the arrival of St. Austin he settled the metropolitan see at Canterbury, A.D. 602 See *Canterbury* York continued archiepiscopal, but London and Caerleon lost the dignity Caerleon was found, previously, to be too near the domains of the Saxons, and in the time of King Arthur the archbishopric was transferred to St. David's, of which St. Sampson was the 26th and last Welsh archbishop See *St. David's* The bishoprics in Scotland were under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of York until the erection of the archiepiscopal sees of St. Andrew's and Glasgow, in 1470 and 1491, these last were discontinued at the Revolution See *Glasgow* and *St. Andrew's* The rank of archbishop was of early institution in Ireland. See *Ferns* Four archbishoprics were constituted in A.D. 1161, namely, Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam, until then the archbishop of Canterbury had jurisdiction over the Irish as well as English bishops, in like manner as the archbishop of York had jurisdiction over those of Scotland. Of these four archbishoprics two were reduced to bishoprics, namely, Cashel and Tuam, conformably with the statute 3 & 4 Will IV 1833, by which also the number of sees in

Ireland was to be reduced (as the incumbents of ten of them respectively died) from twenty-two to twelve, the present number. See *Bishops, Cashel, Tuam, Pallium, &c.*

ARCH CHAMBERLAIN An officer of the German empire, and the same with our great chamberlain of England. The elector of Brandenburg was appointed the hereditary arch chamberlain of the empire by the golden bull of Charles IV in 1356, and in that quality he bore the sceptre before the emperor.

ARCH CHANCELLORS. They were appointed under the two first races of the kings of France (418—986 A D), and when their territories were divided, the archbishops of Mentz, Cologne, and Treves, became arch chancellors of Germany, Italy, and Arles.

ARCHDEACONS There are seventy one church officers of this rank in England (1858), and thirty three in Ireland. The name was given to the first or oldest deacon, who attended on the bishop, without any power but since the council of Nice, his function is become a dignity, and set above that of priest, though anciently it was quite otherwise. The appointment in these countries is referred to A D 1075. The archdeacon's court is the lowest in ecclesiastical polity: an appeal lies from it to the consistorial court, stat. 24 Henry VIII, 1532.

ARCHERY Plato ascribes the invention to Apollo, by whom it was communicated to the Cretans. Ishmael "became an archer" (*Gen* xxi. 20), B.C. 1892. The Philistine archers overcame Saul (*1 Sam.* xxi. 3), B.C. 1055. David commanded the use of the bow to be taught (*2 Sam.* i. 18). Asa of Amphilopolis, upon being slighted by Philip, King of Macedonia, aimed an arrow at him. The arrow, on which was written "Aimed at Philip's right eye," struck it and put it out, and Philip throw back the arrow with these words "If Philip take the town, Asa shall be hanged." The conqueror kept his word. 358 B.C. *Longbow*. It was introduced into England previously to A.D. 440, and Harold and his two brothers were killed by arrows shot from the cross-bows of the Norman soldiers at the battle of Hastings in 1066, that which killed the king pierced him in the brain. Richard I. revived archery in England in 1190, and was himself killed by an arrow in 1199. The victories of Crecy, Poitiers, and Agincourt, were won chiefly by archers. Four thousand archers surrounded the houses of Parliament, ready to shoot the king and the members, 21 Richard II. 1397. *Snow*. The citizens of London were formed into companies of archers in the reign of Edward III. they were formed into a corporate body by the style of "The Fraternity of St. George," 29 Henry VIII. 1538.

ARCHES appear in early Egyptian architecture. The oldest arch in Europe is probably the Cloaca Maxima, at Rome, constructed under the early kings, about 588 B.C. The Chinese bridges, which are very ancient, are of great magnitude, and are built with stone arches similar to those that have been considered as a Roman invention. One of the largest stone arches hitherto built in England, is that of the new bridge of Chester, whose span is 200 feet, it was commenced in 1829. The central arch of London bridge is 152 feet, and the three cast iron arches of Southwark bridge, which rest on massive stone piers and abutments, are, the two side ones 210 feet each, and the centre 240 feet, thus the centre arch is the largest in the world, as it exceeds the admired bridge of Sunderland by four feet in the span, and the long famed Rialto at Venice, by 167 feet. See *Bridges*.

ARCHES The TRIUMPHAL arches of the Romans formed a leading feature in their architecture. The arch of Titus (A.D. 80), that of Trajan (114), and that of Constantine (312), were magnificent. The arches in our parks in London were erected about 1828. The Marble Arch which formerly stood before Buckingham Palace (whence it was removed to Cumberland gate, Hyde Park, in 1851) was modelled from the arch of Constantine. See *Hyde Park*.

ARCHES, COURT OF Chiefly a court of appeal from the inferior jurisdictions within the province of the archbishop of Canterbury, it is the most ancient consistory court, and derives its name from the church of St. Mary le Bow, London (*de Arcubus*), where it was held, and whose top is raised on stone pillars built archwise. *Conell*. Appeals from this court lie to the judicial committee of the privy council, by statute 11 Geo. IV and 1 Will. IV. 1830.

ARCHITECTURE (from the Greek *archi-tekton*, chief artificer). Ornamental building. The five great orders of architecture are, the Greek—the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, the

* The long-bow was six feet long, and the arrow three feet, the usual range from 300 to 500 yards. Robin Hood is said to have shot from 800 to 800 yards. A Persian hero, Arish, is stated to have shot over between 400 and 500 miles, as related by Ferdousi! The cross-bow was fixed to a stock, and discharged with a trigger. Roger Ascham's "*Toxophilus, the School of Shooting*," was published in 1571. See *Artillery Company, Toxophilites, &c.*

Roman—the Tuscan and Composite The Gothic began to prevail in the ninth century
See the *Orders respectively*, and *Gothic*.

The Pyramids of Egypt, begun about	B C 1500	The Coliseum	A D 70
Solomon's Temple, begun	1004	Hadrian builds temples at Rome, &c	117
Birs Nimroud, in Assyria	900	Diocletian's Palace, at Spalatro	284
Temple of Jupiter and Cloaca Maxima, at Rome, founded	616	Basilicus, at Rome	830-900
Babylon built	600	St. Sophia, at Constantinople, begun	532
Architecture flourishes at Athens	480-330	Rock-cut temples in India—Caves of Ellora	500-800
The Parthenon finished	438	Canterbury Cathedral founded	602
The Pantheon, &c., built at Rome	A D 13	Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem	637
		York Minster begun about	741

ARCHONS When royalty was abolished at Athens, the executive government was vested in elective magistrates called archons, whose office continued for life. Medon, eldest son of Codrus, was the first who obtained the dignity of archon, 1070 B.C. The office was limited to 10 years, 752 B.C., and to one year 683, B.C.

ARCOLA (Lombardy), **BATTLE OF** Between the French under Bonaparte, and the Austrians under field marshal Alvinz, fought November 15-17, 1796. The result of this bloody conflict was the loss on the part of the Austrians of 18,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, four flags, and eighteen guns. The French became masters of Italy. In one of the contests Bonaparte was in most imminent danger, and was only rescued by the impetuosity of his troops. The loss of the French was estimated at 15,000.

ARCOT, East Indies. This city was established in 1716, it was taken by Colonel Clive in 1751, and retaken, but again surrendered to the British under Colonel Coote, Feb. 6, 1780. Besieged by Hyder Ali, when the British, under Colonel Baillie, suffered severe defeats, Sept. 10 and Oct. 31, 1780. Arcot has been subject to Great Britain since 1801. See *India*.

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS. See *North West Passage*, and *Franklin's Expedition*.

ARDAGH An ancient prelacy in Ireland, founded by St. Patrick, who made his nephew the first bishop, previously to A.D. 454. This prelacy was formerly held with Kilmore, but since 1742 it has been held in commendam with Tuam (*which see*).

ARDFERT AND AGHADOE. Bishopricks in Ireland long united, the former was called the bishopric of Kerry, first provided in the fifth century. William Fuller, appointed in 1663, became bishop of Limerick in 1667, since when Ardfert and Aghadoe have been united to that prelacy. Near the cathedral, an anchorite tower, 120 feet high, the loftiest and finest in the kingdom, suddenly fell, 1770.

AREOPAGITÆ. A famous council, said to have heard causes in the dark, because the judges should be blind to all but facts, instituted at Athens about 1507 B.C. *Arund Murkles*. The name is derived from the Greek *Areos pagos*, the *Mars hill*, through the tradition that Mars was the first who was tried there for the murder of Hecubothus, who had violated his daughter, Alcippe. Whatever causes were pleaded before them were to be divested of all oratory and fine speaking, lest eloquence should charm their ears, and corrupt their judgment. Hence arose the most just and impartial decisions.

ARGENTARIA, BATTLE OF One of the most renowned of its times, fought in Alsace, between the Alamanians and the Romans, the former being defeated by the latter, with the loss of more than 35,000 out of 40,000 men, A.D. 378. *Dufresnoy*.

ARGENTINE (OR LA PLATA) CONFEDERATION Originally 14, now 13, provinces,—Buenos Ayres having seceded in 1853. This country was discovered by the Spaniards in 1517, settled by them in 1553, and formed part of the great vice royalty of Peru till 1778, when it became that of Rio de la Plata. It joined the insurrection in 1811, and became independent in 1816. It was at war with Brazil from 1826 to 1828, for the possession of Uruguay, which became independent as Montevideo. It was at war with France from 1838-40. See *Buenos Ayres*.

ARGONAUTIC EXPEDITION, 1263 B.C., undertaken by Jason to avenge the death of his kinsman Phryxus, and recover his treasures seized by his murderer, Aetes, king of Colchis. The ship in which Phryxus had sailed to Colchis having been adorned with the figure of a ram, it induced the poets to pretend that the journey of Jason was for the recovery of the golden fleece. This is the first naval expedition on record. Many kings and heroes accompanied Jason, whose ship was called *Argo*, from its builder *Dufresnoy*.

ARGOS, Peloponnesus, Greece. This kingdom was founded by Inachus, 1856 B.C., or 1080 years before the first Olympiad. *Blair*. The nine kings from the founder were called

Inachides, of whom the fourth was Argus, and he gave his name to the country. When the Heracleides took possession of Peloponnesus, B.C. 1102, Temenus seized Argos and its dependencies. Argos was afterwards a republic, and distinguished itself in all the wars of Greece.

Inachus founds the kingdom	B.C. 1856	her forty nine sisters sacrificed theirs, at the	
Pteronoeus reigns sixty years	1807	command of their father Danaus	A.C. 1425
Apis reigns thirty five years	1747	Lynceus dothirizes Danaus.	1425
The city of Argos built by Argus, son of Niobe	1711	Reign of Abus, son of Lynceus, and father of	
Criseus son of Argus, succeeds his father, and		Prastus and Acrisius	1384
reigns fifty four years	1641	Reign of Prastus twin brother of Acrisius	1361
Phorbas reigns thirty five years	1587	Bell-crophon comes to Argos, the passion for	
Reign of Liripus, Polycaen raises part of the		him of Sthenobus	1301
kingdom and calls it after his wife, <i>Mænesia</i>	1562	Rebellion of Acrisius	1344
Reign of Cratusus	1500	The brothers divide the kingdom	1340
Sthenolus reigns	1485	Pterous leaves Argos, and founds Mycenæ	
Golanor is deposed by Danaus	1474	(which see)	1318
Festus of the <i>Planctuus</i> , in honour of Hyper-		Argos entered into alliance with Athens, A.C.	
mænesia, who saved her husband Lynceus,		430 and joined the Achæan league	195
son of Agæptus, on his nuptial night, while			

Argos was taken from the Venetians, A.D. 1686, and was taken by the Turks in 1716, who held it until 1826. It was united to the sovereignty of Greece under Otho, the first king, Jan. 25, 1833. See *Greece*.

ARGYLL, BISHOP OF Founded A.D. 1200, Ewaldus being the first bishop, the diocese was previously part of the see of Dunkeld but was disjoined by pope Innocent III., and it ended, with the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, 1688. Argyll is now one of the post-revolution bishoprics of Scotland. See *Bishoprics*.

ARIANS The followers of Arius, a numerous sect, who deny the deity of Christ, they arose about A.D. 315. Arius died in 336. The Arians were condemned by the council of Nice, in 325, but their doctrine became for a time the reigning religion in the East. It was favoured by Constantine, 319. Carried into Africa under the Vandals in the fifth century, and into Asia under the Goths. Servetus (see *Servetus*) published his treatise against the Trinity, 1531, and was burnt, 1553. See *Athanasian Creed*.

ARITHMETIC Of uncertain origin. It was brought from Egypt into Greece by Thales, about 600 B.C. The oldest treatise upon arithmetic is by Euclid (7th, 8th, and 9th books of his *Elements*), about 300 B.C. The sexagesimal arithmetic of Ptolemy was used A.D. 130. Diophantus, of Alexandria, was the author of thirteen books of arithmetical questions (of which six are now extant) about 150. Notation by nine digits and zero, known at least as early as the sixth century in Hindostan—introduced from thence into Arabia, about 900—into France, by Gilbert, 991—into Spain 1050—into England, 1253. The date in Caxton's *Mirror of the World*, Arabic characters, is 1480. Arithmetic of decimals invented, 1482. First work printed in England on arithmetic (*de Arte Supputandi*) was by Tonstall, bishop of Durham, 1522. The theory of decimal fractions was perfected by lord Napier in his *Rhabdologia*, in 1617—Cocker's Arithmetic appeared in 1729.

ARK Mount Ararat is venerated by the Armenians, from a belief of its being the place on which Noah's ark rested, after the universal Deluge, 2347 B.C. But Apamea, in Phrygia, claims to be the spot and medals have been struck there with a chest on the waters, and the letters NOE, and two doves. This place is 300 miles west of Ararat. The ark was 300 cubits in length, fifty in breadth, and thirty high, but most interpreters suppose this cubit to be about a foot and a-half, and not the geometrical one of six.

ARKLOW, BATTLE OF Between the insurgent Irish, amounting to 31,000, and a small regular force of British, which signally defeated them, June 9, 1798. The town was nearly destroyed by the insurgents in May previous.—Native gold was discovered in Arklow in Sept. 1795. *Phil. Trans.* vol. 86.

ARMADA, THE INVINCIBLE The famous Spanish armament, so called, consisted of 130 ships of war, besides transports, &c., 2650 great guns, 20,000 soldiers, 11,000 sailors, and 2000 volunteers, under the duke of Medina Sidonia, and 180 priests and monks. It arrived in the Channel, July 19, 1588, and was defeated the next day by Drake and Howard. Ten fire ships having been sent into the enemies' fleet, they cut their cables, put to sea and endeavoured to return to their rendezvous between Calais and Gravelines. The English fell upon them, took many ships, and admiral Howard maintained a running fight from the 21st July to the 28th, obliging the shattered fleet to bear away for Scotland and Ireland, where a storm dispersed them, and the remainder of the armament returned by the North Sea to Spain. The Spaniards lost fifteen capital ships in the engagement, and 5000 men,

seventeen ships were lost or taken on the coast of Ireland, and upwards of 5000 men were drowned, killed, or taken prisoners. The English lost but one ship *Rapin, Carle, Hume*. About one third of the armament returned to Spain

ARMAGH, OR DUNDALK, BATTLE OF Fought against Edward Bruce, who was defeated, taken, and beheaded at Dundalk, and with him 6200 Scots lost their lives, Oct 5, 1318
Buchanan

ARMAGH, SEE OF The first ecclesiastical dignity in Ireland was founded by St. Patrick, its first bishop, about 444 One *Daire*, a man of great reputation among his own people, and of considerable wealth, granted the site whereon the church was erected, near the river Callan The first name of this place was *Druim Seilig* but from its situation on a rising ground, was afterwards called *Arkanach* or *Ardmach*, that is, *edulus campus*, a high field. Six saints of the Roman calendar have been bishops of this see In the king's books, by an extant taken 15 James I, it is valued at 400*l* sterling a year, and, until lately, was estimated at 15,000*l* per annum The see was re-constituted (see *Pallium*) in 1151 *Beulson*. Armagh was destroyed by the Danes on Easter day, A D 852 *Burns*

ARMAGNACS A political party in France, followers of the duke of Orleans, derived their name from his father in law, the count of Armagnac About 1500 of this party of all ranks were massacred by their opponents, the followers of the duke of Burgundy, at Paris in May, 1418

ARMED NEUTRALITY The confederacy, so called, of the northern powers against England, was commenced by the empress of Russia in 1780 but its objects were defeated in 1781 The pretension was renewed, and a treaty ratified in order to cause their flags to be respected by the belligerent powers, Dec 16, 1800 The principle that neutral flags protect neutral bottoms being contrary to the maritime system of England, the British cabinet remonstrated, and Nelson and Parker destroyed the fleet of Denmark before Copenhagen, April 2, 1801 That power, in consequence was obliged to secede from the alliance, and acknowledge the claim of England to the empire of the sea The Armed Neutrality was soon after dissolved

ARMENIA, Asia Minor Here Noah is said to have resided when he left the ark, 2347 B C After having been subject successively to the three great monarchies, Armenia fell to the kings of Syria The Armenians were the original worshippers of fire, they also paid great veneration to *Venus Anahitis*, to whose priests even the highest classes of the people prostituted their daughters, prior to marriage. *Martini's Mémoires sur l'Arménie*

City of Artaxarta built	n.c.	186	He abdicates in favour of his son, Orodes A D —
Antiochus Epiphanes invades Armenia	163		Germanicus Caesar, grandson of Augustus,
Tigranes the Great reigns	93		dethrones him 18
He is called to the throne of Syria, assumes the			Zenon reigns 18
fastidious title of King of kings, and is			Tigranes IV reigns 36
served by tributary princes	83		He is cited to Rome, and deposed 37
Tigranes defeated by Lucullus	69		Artaxates dethroned and Roman power para-
Again defeated, and lays his crown at the feet			mount in Armenia 63
of Pompey	60		Armenia reduced to a Persian province under
His son Artavasdes, reigns	54		Majus 865
Crassus taken prisoner and beheaded	53		Long contest between the Greeks and Moham-
Artavasdes assists Pompey against Julius Caesar	48		medans 882—889
Artavasdes assists the Parthians against Marc			Agrippa made a Persian province, under Ulfus
Antony	30		Caesarion 1472
Antony subdues, and sends him loaded with			Mithridates I by Selim II 1522
silks and chains to Egypt, to grace his triumph	84		Finally annexed to Persia 1604
The Armenian soldiers crown his son, Artaxias	23		Overrun by the Huns 1823
Artaxias deposed	30		Surrender of Jerusalem July, 1829
He is restored to his throne, and dies. <i>Blair</i>	1		(See Syria and Russo Turkish War)
Reign of Vologases	A D	10	

ARMENIAN ERA Commenced on the 9th of July, A D 552, the ecclesiastical year on the 11th August To reduce this last to our time, add 551 years, and 221 days, and in leap years subtract one day from March 1 to August 10 The Armenians use the old Julian style and months in their correspondence with Europeans

ARMILLARY SPHERE. Commonly made of brass, and disposed in such a manner that the greater and lesser circles of the sphere are seen in their natural position and motion, the whole being comprised in a frame It is said to have been invented by Eratosthenes, about 255 B C

ARMINIANS (OR REMONSTRANTS) derive their former name from James Arminius, a Protestant divine, of Leyden, Holland (died, 1609), the latter from Arminius and his friends having presented a *Remonstrance* to the States General in 1609 They separated from the

Calvinists, considering that Calvin's views of grace and predestination in opposition to free will too severe. A fierce controversy raged from 1609 to 1625, when the Arminians, who had been exiled, returned to their homes. The Calvinists were then sometimes styled Gomarists, from Gomar, the chief opponent to Arminius. James I and Charles I favoured the doctrines of the Arminians, and the principles of the sect prevail generally in Holland and elsewhere, though condemned at the synod of Dort (see *Dort*) in 1618.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS Became hereditary in families at the close of the twelfth century. They took their rise from the knights painting their banners with different figures, and were introduced by the Crusaders, in order at first to distinguish noblemen in battle, A.D. 1100. The lines to denote colours in arms, by their direction or intersection, were invented by Columbus in 1499. Armorial bearings were taxed in 1798—and again in 1808.

ARMOUR. The warlike Europeans at first despised any other defence than the shield. Skins and padded lutes were first used, and brass and iron armour, in plates or scales, followed. The first body armour of the Britons was skins of wild beasts, exchanged, after the Roman conquest, for the well-tanned leathern cuirass *Tacilus*. This latter continued till the Anglo-Saxon era. Hengist is said to have had scale armour, A.D. 449. The Norman armour formed braches and jacket, 1066. The hauberk had its hood of the same piece, 1100. John wore a surcoat over a hauberk of rings set edgewise, 1199. The heavy cavalry were covered with a coat of mail, Henry III. 1216. Some horsemen had vizors, and skull caps, same reign. Armour became exceedingly splendid about 1350. The armour of plate commenced 1407. Black armour, used not only for battle, but for mourning, Henry V. 1413. The armour of Henry VII consisted of a cuirass of steel, in the form of a pair of stays, about 1600. Armour ceased to reach below the knees, Charles I, 1625. In the reign of Charles II officers wore no other armour than a large gorget, which is commemorated in the diminutive ornament known at the present day *Meyrick*.

ARMS. The club was the first offensive weapon, then followed the mace, battle axe, pike, spear, javelin, sword, and dagger. Among ancient weapons were bows and arrows. Pliny ascribes the invention of the sling to the Phœnicians. See *the various weapons through the volume*.

ARMS, IN HETTERY. See *Armorial Bearings* and *Heraldry*. Those of England, at first simple, varied with the conquests which she made, and included the insignia of Wales, Ireland, Scotland, France, and Hanover, as these countries successively fell to her sovereignty. The arms of England and France were claimed and quartered by Edward III, A.D. 1330. They were discontinued by the English kings on the union with Ireland, and a new imperial standard was hoisted, Jan. 1, 1801. The cessation of Hanover was discontinued on the separation of the crowns of England and Hanover by the death of William IV in 1837.

ARMS' BILL, IRELAND. A celebrated bill, whose object was the repression of crime and insurrection, was passed Oct. 15, 1831. It was a revival of the expired statutes of George III. The guns registered under this act throughout the kingdom at the close of the first year scarcely amounted to 3000, and the number was equally small of all other kinds of arms. The new Arms' bill passed August 22, 1843, but though it has been since renewed, it has not been rigidly enforced.

ARMY. Nimus and Semiramis had armies amounting to nearly two millions of fighting men, 2017 B.C. The first guards and regular troops as a standing army were formed by Saul, 1093 B.C. *Eusebius*. One of the first standing armies of which we have any account, is that of Philip of Macedon. The first standing army, existing as such, in modern times, was maintained in France by Charles VII in 1445. Standing armies were introduced by Charles I in 1638, they were declared illegal in England, 81 Charles II 1679, but one was gradually formed in his reign. In 1685 it consisted of about 7000 foot and 1700 cavalry. The chief European nations have had in their service the following armies. Spain, 150,000 men, Great Britain, 310,000, Prussia, 350,000, Turkey, 450,000, Austria, 500,000, Russia, 560,000, and France, 680,000.

ARMY, BRITISH. The effective rank and file of the army actually serving in the pay of Great Britain on the 24th Dec. 1800, amounted to 168,082, and the estimates of the whole army in that year were 17,973,000*l*. The militia, volunteer, and other auxiliary forces were of immense amount at some periods of the war ending in 1815. The strength of the volunteer corps was greatest between the years 1798 and 1804, in which latter year this species of force amounted to 410,000 men, of whom 70,000 were Irish, and the militia had increased to 130,000 men, previously to the regular regiments being recruited from its ranks.

in 1809 The following are statements of the effective military strength of the United Kingdom at the periods mentioned, and of the sums voted for military expenditure

1780, Time of war	troops of the line	amount	110,000 men	sum voted	£7 847,000
1800, War		ditto	168,000 men	ditto	17 973,000
1810, War	army including foreign troops	ditto	300,000 men	ditto	26 748,000
1815, Last year of the war		ditto	800 000 men	ditto	39 150 000
1820, Time of peace,	war incumbrances	ditto	88,100 men	ditto	18,263,000
1830, Peace		ditto	89,800 men	ditto	6 991,000
1840, Peace		ditto	93,471 men	ditto	6 590,207
1850, Peace		ditto	99,118 men	ditto	6 763,488
1852, Peace	(except Kaffir war)	ditto	101 987 men	ditto	7 018,164
1854, War with Russia		ditto	112,977 men	ditto	7 167,496
1855, War with Russia		ditto	178,645 men*	ditto	18,721,158
1856, War with Russia	(effective men 164 806)	ditto	206,836 men	ditto	14,646,059

(Sept. 5, 1856 reduced to 125 000 men, exclusive of the Indian army.)

1850, Prospect of European war in April—June } amount 100,640 men, sum voted 13,500,000
(in Great Britain) } (Only those at home.)

ARMY, NAVY, AND OTHER CHARGES OF THE WAR WITH RUSSIA

	Original Estimate 1854-5	Actual Charge 1854-5	Estimate for 1855-6
Army	£6,287 480	£27,167 486	£13,721,158
Navy	7 487 048	10 417 309	10 716 348
Ordnance	3,815,878	5,986 692	7,808,042
Transports (increase in Navy)		3,684,474	6,181,465
Total	£17,621,311	£27,153,931	£37,427,003

BRITISH ARMY, NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES, IN 1840

	Life Guards	Horse Guards	Foot Guards	Cavalry	Infantry
English	724	307	4 314	6,174	85,785
Scottish	67	23	473	781	12,046
Irish	19	10	64	2,569	36 681
Total	810	390	4 850	9,524	84,362

These proportions doubtless still exist. The Army Service Acts are 12 & 13 Vict c 37 (June 21, 1847), and 18 Vict c 4 (Feb 27, 1855). The Mutiny Act is passed annually, alterations were made in this Act and in the Articles of War in 1855. See *Militia and Volunteers*. By a memorandum dated "Horse Guards, 25th April, 1855," it was determined that officers in the service of the East India Company should have the same rank and precedence as those in the regular army.—The office of Master General of the Ordnance was abolished, and the civil administration of the Army and Ordnance vested in the hands of Lord Panmure, the Minister of War, on May 25, 1855.—An examination of staff officers, previous to their appointment, was ordered April 9, 1857.† The army was largely recruited in 1857 and 1858, in consequence of the war in India. In 1859 the East India Company's army was transferred to the Queen. Much dissatisfaction arose in that army in consequence of no bounty being granted, and threatnings of mutiny appeared, which subsided after an arrangement was made granting discharge to those who desired it. See *India*.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION The army distinguished by this name was that of the allied powers of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, which occupied the northern frontier towns of France by the treaty which established the boundaries of France, and stipulated for the occupation of certain fortresses by foreign troops for three years,—signed Nov. 20, 1815.

AROMATICS. Acron, of Agrigentum, is said to have been the first who caused great fires to be made, and aromatics to be thrown into them, to purify the air, by which means he put a stop to the plague at Athens, 478 B.C. *Novus Dict.*

ARQUEBUS, see *Fire Arms*

ARRAIGNMENT consists in reading the indictment by the officer of the court, and the calling upon the prisoner to say whether he is guilty or not guilty. Formerly, persons who

* Besides this national army, 14 950 foreign troops were voted for the service of the year 1855-6 and the English militia was called out, and increased to the number of 120,000 men, thus forming a total of 318,596, exclusive of 20,000 Turkish auxiliaries taken into British pay.

† In 1855, the examination of candidates for the Military Academy, previously confined to pupils from Sandhurst, was thrown open the principle of this measure was affirmed by the House of Commons by vote, April 26, 1855.

refused to plead in cases of felony were pressed to death by large iron weights being placed upon the breast. A person standing mute is, by the existing law, convicted, 12 Geo III 1771 See article *Mute*

ARRAS, TREATY OF, between the king of France and duke of Burgundy, when the latter abandoned his alliance with England, was concluded Sept. 22, 1435 Another treaty was concluded by Maximilian of Austria with Louis XI of France, whereby the countries of Burgundy and Artois were given to the dauphin as a marriage portion, this latter was entered into in 1482 *Velly*

ARREST FOR DEBT The persons of peers, members of parliament, &c, protected See remarkable case of *Ferraro's Arrest*. Clergyman performing divine service privileged from arrest, 50 Edw III 1375 Seamen privileged from debts under 20*l*, by act 30 Geo II 1756 Barristers are privileged from arrest while going to, attending upon, and returning from court, on the business of their clients By statute 29 Charles II no arrest can be made, nor process served, upon a Sunday This law was extended by William III Vexatious arrests prevented by act, May 1733 Prohibited for less than 10*l* on process, 1779 and for less than 20*l*, July, 1827 Arrests for less than 20*l* were prohibited on mesne process in Ireland, in June, 1829 Statute abolishing arrest for debt on mesne process, except in cases wherein there is ground to show that the defendant designs to leave the country, 2 Vict., Aug 1838 By 7 & 8 Vict. c. 96 (1844), the power of imprisonment even upon final process, that is judgment debts, is abolished if the sum does not exceed 20*l* exclusive of costs and by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95 (1846), the judge has no power to punish except in case of fraud or contempt of court. See *Ambassadors*

ARSENIC A mineral substance, caustic and corrosive to so great a degree, as to be a deadly poison There are divers kinds, yellow or native, red and crystalline Native arsenic is of an orange or yellow colour, and is called orpiment, it is commonly found in copper mines, and the heinous crimes committed by means of this mineral obliged the legislature to enact regulations for its sale, 14 Vict cap 13, June 5, 1851 The sale of all colourless preparations of arsenic are regulated by this act In 1858 Dr A S Taylor asserted that green paper hangings prepared from arsenic were injurious to health this, however, is doubted by some chemists. See *Kalodyl* Arsenic has been known from the earliest times. Brandt, in 1733, made the first accurate experiments on its chemical nature.

ARSON This felony has always been deemed capital, and been punished with death, it continued to be so punished, on a consolidation of the laws by statute 7 & 8 Geo IV., 1827 If any house be fired, and persons be therein, or if any vessel be fired, with a view to murder or plunder, it shall be death, statute 1 Vict., July, 1837

ARSOUF (Syria), BATTLE OF, in which Richard I of England, commanding the Christian forces, reduced to 30,000, defeated Saladin's army of 300,000 Saracens and other infidels, on Sept. 7, 1191 Ascalon surrendered Richard marched to Jerusalem, A.D. 1192

ARTESIAN WELLS (from *Artesia*, now Artois, in France, where they frequently occur) are formed by boring through the upper soil to strata containing water, which has percolated from a higher level, and which rises through the boring tube to that level The fountains in Trafalgar Square and Government offices near are supplied by two of these wells The great well at Paris was completed in 1841, after eight years of execution, by M Miot, at an expense of about 12,000*l* It yielded 880,000 gallons of water, at the temperature of 81° Fahr, in twenty four hours The well at Kissingen was completed in 1850 These wells are now becoming common.

ARTICLES OF RELIGION Six were published by Henry VIII 1539, viz transubstantiation, communion in one kind, vows of chastity, private masses, celibacy of the clergy, and auricular confession, and forty two were published without the consent of parliament, in 1552 These forty two were reduced to thirty nine in Jan 1563, and they received the royal authority and the authority of parliament in 1571 The *Lambeth Articles*, of a more Calvinistic character, attempted to be imposed by archbishop Whitgift, were withdrawn in consequence of the displeasure of queen Elizabeth, 1595 One hundred and four were drawn up for Ireland by archbishop Usher in 1614, and were established in 1634 On the union of the churches, the Irish adopted the English articles.

ARTIFICERS AND MANUFACTURERS They were prohibited from leaving England, and those abroad were outlawed, if they did not return within six months after the notice given them, a fine of 100*l*, and imprisonment for three months, were made the penalties for seducing them from these realms, 9 Geo II 1736

ARTILLERY A term including properly all missiles now applied to *cannon*. The first

piece was a small one, contrived by Schwartz, a German Cordelier, soon after the invention of gunpowder, in 1330. Artillery was used, it is said, by the Moors at Algeiras, in Spain, in the siege of 1343, it was used, according to our historians, at the battle of Crecy, in 1346, when Edward III. had four pieces of cannon, which gained him the battle. We had artillery at the siege of Calais, 1347. The Venetians first employed artillery against the Genoese at sea, 1377. *Volleyers* Said to have been used by the English at Calais in 1383. Cast in England, together with mortars for bomb shells, by Flemish artists, in Sussex, 1543. *Rymer's Feeders* Made of brass, 1635, improvements by Browne, 1728.—See *Cannons, Bombs, Cannonades, Mortars, Howitzers, Pelards, Rockets, and Fire arms*.

ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON Instituted for weekly military exercises in the Artillery Ground, Finsbury, in 1610. The ground was at first (in 1498) a spacious field for the use of the London archers. A charter was granted them by Henry VIII. 1537. The Artillery Company consisted of about 800 men, and served as a nursery of officers for the City Militia. *Noorthouck* See *Toxophilites*.

ARTS See *Literature*. In the eighth century, the whole circle of sciences was composed of these seven liberal arts, namely—grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy. *Harris*. The Royal Society of England (*which see*) obtained its charter April 2, 1663. The Society of Arts, to promote the polite arts, commerce, manufactures, and mechanics, was instituted in 1754, it originated in the patriotic zeal of Mr. Shipley, and of its first president, lord Folkestone. The first public exhibition by the artists of the British metropolis took place in 1760, at the rooms of this society, and was repeated there for several years, till, in process of time, the Royal Academy was founded. See *Royal Academy*. The Society of British Artists was instituted May 21, 1823, and their first exhibition was opened April 19, 1824. See *British Institution*. *National Gallery*.

ARUNDEL CASTLE (Sussex) Built by the Saxons about 800. The duke of Norfolk enjoys the earldom of Arundel, as a feudal honour, by inheritance and possession of the castle, without any other creation. Philip Howard, son of the attainted duke of Norfolk, was made earl of Arundel, by summons, as possessor of this castle, 1580. It was thoroughly repaired by the late duke at a vast expense.

ARUNDelian MARBLES Containing the chronology of ancient history from 1582 to 355 B.C., and said to have been sculptured 264 B.C. They consist of 37 statues, 128 busts, and 250 inscriptions, and were found in the isle of Paros, in the reign of James I., about 1610. They were purchased by lord Arundel and given to the university of Oxford, 1627. The characters are Greek, of which there are two translations by *Schlen*, 1628, by *Prideniz*, 1676. See *Kidd's Tracts* and *Porson's Treatise*, 1789.

ARUSPICES Roman priests or soothsayers, who foretold events from observing entrails of animals, of Etruscan origin, introduced to Rome by Romulus, and abolished by Constantine, A.D. 337, at which time they were seventy in number.

AS A Roman weight and coin when considered as a weight, it was a pound, when a coin, it had different weights, but always the same value. In the reign of Servius, the *as* weighed a pound of brass, in the first Punic war, it weighed two ounces, 264 B.C., in the second Punic war, one ounce, 218 B.C., and afterwards, half an ounce, its value was about three farthings sterling.

ASBESTOS A native fossil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, and which is endued with the property of remaining unconsumed in the fire. Cloth was made of it by the Egyptians. *Herodotus*. Napkins made of it in the time of Pliny, A.D. 74, paper made of it by the ancients, the spinning of asbestos known at Venice, about A.D. 1500. *Baptista Porta*.

ASCALON (Syria) The Egyptian army was defeated here by the crusaders, Aug. 12, 1099. Ascalon was besieged by the latter in 1148 and taken in 1153, and again in 1191.

ASCENSION DAY This day, also called Holy Thursday, is that on which the Church celebrates the ascension of Our Saviour, the fortieth day after his resurrection from the dead, May 14, A.D. 33, first commemorated, A.D. 68. Some Christian writers affirm that Christ left the print of his feet on that part of Mount Olivet where he last stood, and *St. Jerome* says that it was visible in his time.

ASHANTEES A warlike tribe of negroes of West Africa. In 1807 they conquered Fantee, in which the British settlement Cape Coast Castle is situated. On the death of the king who had been friendly to the English, hostilities began, and on Jan. 21, 1824, the Ashantees defeated about 1000 British under Sir Charles M.Carthy at Accra, and brought away his skull with others as trophies. They were subdued in 1826, by Col. Pardon.

ASHMOLEAN LIBRARY Consisting of manuscripts, library, coins, and other rarities, (including the collections of the Tradescants, to whom he became executor) were presented by Elias Ashmole, the celebrated herald and antiquary, to the University of Oxford about 1682 Mr Ashmole died at Lambeth in 1692

ASH WEDNESDAY The primitive Christians did not commence their Lent until the Sunday, now called the first in Lent. Pope Felix III, in A D 487, first added the four days preceding the old Lent Sunday, to complete the number of fasting days to forty, Gregory the Great introduced the sprinkling of ashes on the first of the four additional days, and hence the name of *Dies Cinerum*, or Ash Wednesday, at the Reformation this practice was abolished, "as being a mere shadow, or vain show"

ASKESIAN SOCIETY (from the Greek *askēsis*, exercise), instituted in March, 1796, by a number of young men for their mutual improvement by the discussion of philosophical subjects. Its founders were the afterwards celebrated Wm Allen, Wm Phillips, Alex. Tilloch, Luke Howard, W H Pejsy, and others. In 1806 it merged into the Geological Society

ASIA So called by the Greeks, from the nymph Asia, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, the wife of Iaphet. Asia was the first quarter of the world peopled, here the law of God was first promulgated, here many of the greatest monarchies of the earth had their rise, and from hence most of the arts and sciences have been derived. See the various countries

ASPERNE AND ESSING, near the Danube and Vienna, where a series of desperate conflicts took place between the Austrian army under the archduke Charles, and the French under Napoleon, Massena, &c, fought on May 21 23, 1809. The loss of the former exceeded 20,000 men, and of the latter 30,000. It ended in the defeat of Napoleon, and was the severest check that he had yet received. Marshal Lannus was killed. The bridge of the Danube was destroyed, and his retreat endangered, but the success of the Austrians had no beneficial effect on the subsequent prosecution of the war.

ASSAM AND ASSAM TEA Assam came under British dominion in 1825, and the right to the principality was renounced by the king of Ava in 1826. The tea plant was discovered here by Mr Bruce in 1823. A superintendent of the tea forests was appointed in 1836, the cultivation of the plant having been recommended by lord William Bentinck. The Assam Tea committee was formed same year, and the Assam Tea Company established in 1839. The tea was much in use in England in 1841. Chinese labour has been introduced.

ASSASSINATION PLOT A conspiracy so called, said to have been formed by the earl of Aylesbury and others to assassinate king William III, near Richmond, Surrey, as he came from hunting. The object of the conspiracy was to have been consummated, Feb 14, 1695 6, but for its timely discovery by Prendergast.

ASSASSINS, OR ASSASSINIANS A tribe in Syria, a famous heretical sect among the Mahometans, collected by Hassan, and settled in Persia in A D 1090. In Syria they possessed a large tract of land among the mountains of Lebanon. They murdered the marquis of Montferrat in 1192. They assassinated Lewis of Bavaria in 1213, and the khan of Tartary was murdered in 1264. They were conquered by the Tartars in 1257, and were extirpated in 1272. The chief or king of the corps assumed the title of "*Ancient of the Mountain*," and "*Old Man of the Mountain*." They trained up young people to assassinate such persons as their chief had devoted to destruction. * *Henault*. From this fraternity the word *assassin* has been adopted into the European languages, to denote a murderer. *Aspin*. See *Old Man of the Mountain*.

ASSAY OF GOLD AND SILVER Originated with the bishop of Salisbury, a royal treasurer in the reign of Henry I. *Du Cange*. But certainly some species of assay was practised as early as the Roman conquest. Assay was established in England, 1364, regn. latel, 13 Will III 1700, and 4 Anne, 1705. Assay masters appointed at Sheffield and Birmingham, 1778. The alloy of gold is silver and copper, that of silver is copper. Standard gold is 2 carats of alloy to 22 of fine gold. Standard silver is 18 dwts of copper to 11 ozs. 2 dwts. of fine silver. See *Goldsmiths Company*.

ASSAYE, E. Indies, BATTLE OF The British army, under general Arthur Wellesley (afterwards duke of Wellington) entered the Mahratta states on the south, took the fort of Ahmednugger, Aug 12, and defeated Scindwah and the rajah of Borar at Assaye, Sept. 23, 1803. This was the gallant chieftain's first great battle, in which he opposed a force full

* The "*Old Man of the Mountain*" sent his emissaries to assassinate Louis IX. of France, called St. Louis, but being afterwards affected by the fame of this king's virtues, and he being at the time in his minority, he gave the prince notice to take care of himself. The fact is mentioned by all our historians, yet, latterly, some doubt is thrown upon it. *Henault*.

ten times greater than his own. The enemy retired in great disorder, leaving behind the whole of their artillery, ammunition, and stores.

ASSEMBLY OF DIVINES held at Westminster, July 1, 1643, convoked by order of Parliament to consider the liturgy, government, and doctrines of the church. Two were elected for each county. They adopted the Scottish Covenant, and drew up catechisms now authorised by the Church of Scotland.

ASSESSED TAXES The date of their introduction has been as variously stated as the taxes coming under this head have been defined—all things have been assessed, from lands and houses to dogs and hair powder. By some, the date is referred to the reign of Ethelbert, in 991, by others, to the reign of Henry VIII 1522, and by more, to the reign of William III 1689, when a land tax was imposed. See *Land Tax*. The assessed taxes yielded, in 1815 (the last year of the war), exclusively of the land tax, 6,524,766*l*, their highest amount. These imposts have varied in their nature and amount, according to the exigencies of the state, and the contingencies of war and peace. They were considerably advanced in 1797, and again in 1801, *et seq*. Considerably reduced in 1816, and in subsequent years, and altogether abolished in Ireland. The last act for the repeal of certain assessed taxes, was passed 16 & 17 Vict cap 90, Aug 20, 1853, which was explained and amended by 17 & 18 Vict cap 1, Feb 17, 1854—17 & 18 Vict cap 85, was passed for the better securing and accounting for the Assessed and Income Taxes, Aug 10, 1854. See *Income Tax*.

ASSIENTO A contract between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves. *Burke*. It began in 1689 and was vested in the South Sea Company in 1713. By the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, it was transferred to the English, who were to furnish 4800 negroes annually to Spanish America. This contract was given up to Spain at the peace in 1748. See *Commerce*.

ASSIGNATS Paper currency, to support the credit of the republic during the revolution, ordered by the National Assembly of France, April 1790. At one period the enormous amount of eight milliards, or nearly 300 millions of pounds sterling, of this paper were in circulation in France and its dependencies. *Alison*. Assignats were superseded in 1796.

ASSIZE OF BATTLE. See *Appeal*.

ASSIZE OF BREAD The first statute for it was in the third year of John, 1202, when the regulations thereof were ordered to be observed upon pain of the pillory. The chief justice, and a baker commissioned by the king, had the inspection of the assize. *Mathew Paris*. The assize was further regulated by statute in 51 Henry III 1266, and 8 Anne, c. 19, 1709. It was abolished in England, and the sale of bread regulated as at present, in August, 1815. The sale in Ireland was regulated by statute, 2 Will IV May, 1832, Bread act, 7 Will IV 1836, Bread act, Ireland, placing its sale on the same footing as in England, 1 Vict 1838. See *Bread*.

ASSIZE COURTS (from *assiden*, *I sit*). They are of very ancient institution in England, and in ancient law books are defined to be an assembly of knights and other substantial men, with the justice, to meet at a certain time and place, regulated by *Magna Charta*, A D. 1215. The present justices of assize and *Nisi Prius* are derived from the statute of Westminster, 13 Edw I 1284. *Coke Blackstone*. "The king doth will that no lord, or other of the country, shall sit upon the bench with the justices to take assize in their sessions in the counties of England, upon great forfeiture to the king," 20 Rich. II 1396. *Statute, Brough Act*. Assizes are general or special, they are general when the judges go their circuits, and special when a commission is issued to take cognizance of one or more causes. See *Bloody Assize*.

ASSOCIATIONS. See *National Associations*.

ASSUMPTION, FEAST OF THE, August 15. It is observed by the Church of Rome in honour of the Virgin Mary, who is said to have been taken up to heaven in her corporeal form, body and spirit, on this day, A D 45, in her 75th year. The festival was instituted in the 7th century, and enjoined by the council of Mantz, A D 813.

ASSURANCE. See *Insurance*.

ASSYRIAN EMPIRE This is the earliest recorded empire—that of Bacchus wanting records. It commenced under Ninus, who was the Jupiter of the Assyrians, and the Hercules of the Chaldeans, B C 2059, *Blair*, 2069, *Langlet*. It arose out of the union of two powerful kingdoms, Babylon and Assyria, or Nineveh, the latter founded by Ashur, and

ending with Sardanapalus, 820 B.C. When this last named prince was conquered by Arbaces, he shut himself up in his palace, with his concubines and eunuchs, and causing it to be set on fire, they all perished in the flames. On the ruins of the empire were formed the Assyrians of Babylon, Nineveh, and the Median kingdom. *Lenglet.*

The tower of Babel built. <i>Semais</i> x 6, xi 1		and makes it the seat of her dominion.	
<i>Blair</i> B.C.	2347	<i>Lenglet</i> B.C.	2007
The kingdom of Babylon begins under Belus, supposed to be the Nimrod of holy writ.	2346	Miscellaneous Labia, Ethiopia, and India.	1475
<i>Lenglet</i>		She is put to death by her son Ninias	1965
Astronomical observations begun by the Chaldeans	2334	Ninias put to death, and Arius reigns	1927
Belus conquers Babylon and reigns 55 years.	2124	Reign of Araltus	1897
<i>Usher</i>		Belochus, the last king of the race of Ninus.	
Ninus, son of Belus, reigns in Assyria, and names his capital after himself, Nineveh.	2069	<i>Blair</i>	1446
<i>Idem</i>		He makes his daughter Atossa, surnamed Semiramis II. his associate on the throne	1483
Babylon taken by Ninus, who having subdued the Armenians, Persians, Bactrians, and all Asia Minor, establishes what is properly the Assyrian monarchy of which Nineveh was the seat of empire.	2079	Atossa procures the death of her father, and marries Belatorus	1421
Ninias, an infant, succeeds Ninus	2017	Belatorus, or Boliapares reigns	1421
Semiramis, mother of Ninias, usurps the government, enlarges and embellishes Babylon,		* * * * *	
		The prophet Jonah appears in Nineveh, and foretells its destruction	840
		Nineveh taken by Arbaces	830
		[The dates now given to these events by chronologers vary exceedingly.]	

ASSYRIA, PROPHET. After the destruction of the first Assyrian monarchy, Phul, the last king's son, was raised to the throne by the Ninevites, 777 B.C., and the kingdom continued until 621 B.C., when Sennacherib, or Sardanapalus II., being besieged by the Medes and Babylonians, put his wife and children to death, and burnt himself in his palace, a fate somewhat similar to that of Sardanapalus I. See preceding article. Nineveh was then razed to the ground, and the conquerors divided Assyria. *Blair* In modern history, it was finally conquered by the Turks in A.D. 1637. *Præstley*

Phul raised to the throne about the year	777	Rabshakeh besieges Jerusalem when the angel of the Lord in one night destroys 180,000 of his army	710
<i>Blair</i> B.C.		of his army <i>Isaiah</i> , xxxvii.	
He invades Israel, but departs without drawing a sword	770	[Commentators suppose that this messenger of death was the fatal blast known in eastern countries by the name of <i>Sennacherib</i> .]	
Tiglath-Pileser invades Myria, takes Damascus, and makes great conquests	740	Sennacherib invades Judaea, and takes Babylon.	680
Sennacherib takes Manuria, transports the people, whom he replaces by a colony of Cutheans and others and thus finishes the kingdom of Israel.	721	<i>Blair</i>	677
He retires from before Tyre, after a siege of five years.	718	He invades Judaea. <i>Blair</i>	677
Sennacherib invades Judaea, and his general,		Holofernes is slain by Judith	647
		Sennacherib invades Judaea, and his general,	621

On the destruction of Nineveh, the Assyrian monarchy was divided between the Medes and Babylonians. *Blair* For the late discoveries of Layard and others in Assyria, see *Nineveh*.

ASTROLOGY Judicial astrology was invented by the Chaldeans, and hence was transmitted to the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. It was much in vogue in France in the time of Catherine de' Medici, who was married to Francis I. of France, 1533. *Hemault*. The early history of Astrology in England is very little known. It is said that Bede, A.D. 673—735, was addicted to it, and Roger Bacon, 1214—1292. Lord Burleigh, calculated the nativity of Elizabeth, and she, and all the European princes, were the humble servants of Dea, the astrologer and conjuror, but the period of the Stuarts was the acme of astrology amongst us. Sir Walter Scott has made ample use of Sir William Lilly, the noted astrologer, in his tales of this period, and it is certain that Lilly was consulted by Charles I. respecting his projected escape from Carisbrook castle in 1647. *Ferguson*.

ASTRONOMY The earliest accounts we have of this science are those of Babylon, about 2234 B.C. *Blair* The study of astronomy was much advanced in Chaldea under Nabonassar, it was known to the Chinese about 1100 B.C., some say many centuries before. Lunar eclipses were observed at Babylon with exceeding accuracy, about 720 B.C. Spherical form of the earth, and the true cause of lunar eclipses, taught by *Thales*, 640 B.C. Further discoveries by *Pythagoras*, who taught the doctrine of celestial motions, and believed in the plurality of habitable worlds, 500 B.C. *Hipparchus* began his observations at Rhodes, 167 B.C., began his new cycle of the moon in 143, and made great advances in the science, 140 B.C. The precession of the equinoxes confirmed, and the places and distances of the planets discovered, by *Ptolemy*, A.D. 180. After the lapse of nearly seven centuries, during

which time astronomy was neglected, it was cultivated by the Arabs about 800 and was brought into Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain, but not sooner than 1201, when they also introduced geography See *Telescopes*

The Alphonsine tables (which see) were composed	A D 1753	Langrenus, Hevelius, Riccioli, and others, about 1670, Cassini's chart of the full moon executed	1692
Clocks first used in astronomy	about 1600	Discoveries of Huygens, 1671, and of Römer	1676
True doctrine of the motions of the planetary bodies revived by Copernicus	1580	Motion of the sun round its own axis proved by Halley	1676
The science greatly advanced by Tycho Brahe, about	1582	Newton's <i>Principia</i> published, and the system as now taught, demonstrated	1687
True laws of the planetary motions announced by Kepler	1609	Catalogue of the stars made by Flamsteed	1688
Telescopes and other instruments used in astronomy	about 1637	Satellites of Saturn, &c. discovered by Cassini	1701
The discoveries of Galileo were made about	1641	Aberration of the stars clearly explained by Dr Bradley	1737
Cartesian system published by Des Cartes	1637	Celestial inequalities found by Le Grange	1780
The transit of Venus over the sun's disc first discovered by Horrocks	Nov 24, 1639	Uranus and satellites discovered by Herschel, March 13 See <i>Georgium Sidus</i>	1781
Cassini draws his meridian line, after Dante See <i>Bologna</i>	1655	<i>Mécanique Céleste</i> , by J. L. Laplace published	1796
The aberration of the light of the fixed stars discovered by Horrobow	1650	Beer and Mädler's Map of the moon, published	1834
Discoveries of Picard	1600	Astronomical Society of London founded	1829
Charts of the Moon constructed by Schöner, [For the planets recently discovered, see <i>Planets</i>]		The planet Neptune discovered	Sept. 23, 1846

ASYLUMS, OR PRIVILEGED PLACES. At first they were places of refuge for those who, by accident or necessity, had done things that rendered them obnoxious to the law. God commanded the Jews to build certain cities for this purpose, B.C. 1451, *Numbers* xxv.—The posterity of Hercules are said to have built one at Athens, to protect themselves against such as their father had irritated. Cadmus built one at Thebes, B.C. 1490, and Romulus one at Mount Palatine, B.C. 751 See *Sanctuaries*

ATHANASIAN CREED. The great controversy regarding the divinity of Christ arose and extended between A.D. 333 and 351. Athanasius, was a native of Alexandria, and was elected its bishop, 326. He encountered great persecution at the hands of the Arians for his opposition to their doctrine, and was several times exiled. He died in 373. The creed which goes by his name is supposed by many authorities to have been written about the year 340, by others to be the compilation of Vigilius Tapsensis, an African bishop, in the fifth century. It was first commented on by Vincentius Fortunatus, bishop of Poitiers in 570. Dr Waterland's History of this creed (1723) exhausts the subject. See *Arians*

ATHEISM, (from the Greek *a*, without, *Theos*, God, see *Psalms* xiv 1.) This doctrine has had its votaries and martyrs. Spinoza was the defender of a similar doctrine (1632—1677). Lucilio Vanini publicly taught atheism in France, and was condemned to be burnt at Toulouse in 1619. Matthias Knutzen, of Holstein, openly professed atheism, and had upwards of a thousand disciples in Germany about 1674, he travelled to make proselytes, and his followers were called *Conscienceurs*, because they held that there is no other deity than conscience. Many eminent men of various countries have been professors of atheism, and even in England we have had writers tainted with it. *Richardson Ashe* "Though a small draught of philosophy may lead a man into atheism, a deep draught will certainly bring him back again to the belief of a God." *Lord Bacon*.

ATHENÆA. These were great festivals celebrated at Athens in honour of Minerva. One of them was called Panathenæa, and the other Chalcæa, they are said to have been instituted by Erechtheus or Orpheus, 1397 or 1495 B.C., and Theseus afterwards renewed them, and caused them to be observed by all the people of Athens, the first every fifth year, 1234 B.C. *Plutarch*.

ATHENÆUM. A place at Athens, sacred to Minerva, where the poets and philosophers declaimed and recited their compositions. The most celebrated Athenæa were at Athens, Rome, and Lyons. That of Rome was of great beauty in its building, and was erected by the emperor Adrian, A.D. 125. *Tillemont's Life of Adrian*. The ATHENÆUM CLUB of London was formed in 1823, for the association of persons of scientific and literary attainments, artists, and noblemen and gentlemen, patrons of learning, &c. by Dr T. Young, Davy, Scott, Croker, Chantrey, Faraday, Lawrence, and others, the club house was erected in 1829. 30 on the site of the late Carlton palace, it is of Grecian architecture, and the frieze is an exact copy of the Panathenæic procession which formed the frieze of the Parthenon.—The Liverpool Athenæum was opened Jan. 1, 1799.—At Manchester, Bristol, and many other places, buildings under this name, and for a like purpose, have been founded.—The *Athenæum*, a weekly literary journal, first appeared in 1828.

* On December 2, 1868, the trustees of the late reverend Richard Sheepshanks presented 10,000*l* stock to Trinity College, Cambridge, for the promotion of the study of astronomy, meteorology, and magnetism.

ATHENS, the celebrated capital of ancient Attica, whose magnificent ruins yet attest its former grandeur—the seat of science and theatre of valour. The first sovereign of whom we have any knowledge is *Ogyges*, who reigned in Boeotia, and was master of Attica, then called *Ionia*. In his reign a deluge took place (by some supposed to be the universal deluge,) that laid waste the country, in which state it remained two hundred years, until the arrival of the Egyptian *Cecrops* and a colony, by whom the land was re peopled, and twelve cities founded, 1556 B.C. The first state of Athens was under seventeen kings, comprising a period of 487 years, but the history of its first twelve monarchs is mostly fabulous, in its second state it was governed by thirteen perpetual archons, a period of 316 years, in its third state by seven decennial archons, whose rule extended over 70 years, and lastly, in its fourth state by annual archons, who ruled for 760 years. Under this democracy Athens attained great power, and her people signalised themselves by their valour, munificence, and culture of the fine arts, and perhaps no other city in the world can boast, in such a short space of time, of so great a number of illustrious citizens. The ancients, to distinguish Athens in a more peculiar manner, called it *Astu*, the city, by eminence, and one of the eyes of Greece—Here *Cicero* studied, B.C. 79, and *Horace* B.C. 42. For the Athenian authors see *Greece*.

Arrival of <i>Cecrops</i>	B.C. 1556	<i>Cimon</i> banished through the intrigues of <i>Pericles</i>	B.C. 468
The <i>Areopagus</i> established	1507	<i>Athena</i> begins to tyrannise over the rest of Greece	450
<i>Deucalion</i> arrives in Attica	1502	The first Sacred (or Social) War, which see	448
The <i>Panathenæan Games</i>	1495	<i>Themistocles</i> conducts an expedition into Boeotia, and is defeated and killed near <i>Coronea</i>	447
<i>Erichthonius</i> (<i>Erechthonia</i>) teaches husbandry	1487	The thirty years truce between the Athenians and <i>Lacedæmonians</i>	446
<i>Ceres</i> arrives in Attica	1483	<i>Herodotus</i> said to have read his history in the council at Athens	445
<i>Kleusian</i> mysteries introduced by <i>Eumolpus</i>	1356	<i>Pericles</i> subdues <i>Samos</i> , the battering ram is first used here	441
<i>Erechthonius</i> killed in battle with the <i>Kleusians</i>	1347	<i>Comedies</i> prohibited at Athens	440
<i>Ægeus</i> invades Attica, ascends the throne, and reigns 44 years	1283	The <i>Peloponnesian</i> war begins, and lasts 27 years	431
He throws himself into the sea, and is drowned hence the name of the <i>Ægean Sea</i> .— <i>Æneolus</i>	1235	A dreadful pestilence, which had ravaged <i>Ethiopia</i> , <i>Libya</i> , <i>Egypt</i> , and <i>Persia</i> , extends to Athens, and continues for five years	430
<i>Theseus</i> , his son, succeeds, and reigns 30 years	1235	Death of <i>Pericles</i> , who had governed Athens many years	429
He collects his subjects into one city, and names it Athens	1234	<i>Diastrotis</i> expedition against <i>Sicily</i> , death of the commanders, <i>Demosthenes</i> and <i>Nicias</i>	413—415
Seizure of <i>Helen</i> by <i>Theseus</i>	1228	Government of the four hundred	411
Reign of <i>Mnestheus</i>	1205	The <i>Decellan</i> war begins	414
Reign of <i>Demophoon</i>	1182	The battle of <i>Cyzicus</i> which see	410
Court of <i>Epheates</i> established	1179	<i>Alcibiades</i> , accused of aspiring to sovereign power banished	407
The <i>Priæneæ</i> instituted	1178	Decisive battle of <i>Ægospotamon</i> , which see	405
<i>Melanthus</i> conquers <i>Xuthus</i> in single combat, and is chosen king	1128	<i>Lyander</i> besieges Athens by land and sea, its walls are destroyed, and it capitulates	404
Reign of <i>Codrus</i> , his son, the last king of Athens	1092	The <i>Peloponnesian</i> war terminates	404
In a battle with the <i>Heraclides</i> , <i>Codrus</i> rushes into the thickest of the fight, resolved to perish the oracle having declared that the victory should be with the side whose leader was killed	1070	Rule of the thirty tyrants, who are overthrown by <i>Thrasylbulus</i>	403
Royalty abolished — Athens governed by archons	1069	<i>Socrates</i> put to death	399
<i>Alcmaeon</i> , last perpetual archon	754	The <i>Corinthian</i> war begins	395
<i>Hippomenes</i> deposed for his cruelty among other acts he exposes his own daughter to be devoured by horses, on account of an illicit amour	71*	The sea-fight at <i>Naxos</i> , the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> defeated	376
<i>Erichias</i> , seventh and last decennial archon, dies	681	<i>Philip</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> , gains his first victory at <i>Methon</i> over the <i>Athenians</i> . See <i>Macedon</i>	360
<i>Draco</i> , the twelfth annual archon, publishes his laws	623	Second Sacred (or Social) war	357—355
<i>Solon</i> supersedes them by his code	594	First <i>Philippic</i> of <i>Demosthenes</i>	353
<i>Peisistratus</i> , the tyrant, seizes the supreme power	560	Battle of <i>Coronea</i> the Athenians and Thebans defeated by <i>Philip</i> and his son <i>Alexander</i>	338
First tragedy acted at Athens, on a waggon, by <i>Thespis</i>	535	Death of <i>Philip</i>	336
<i>Peisistratus</i> dies	527	<i>Athena</i> submits to <i>Alexander</i> the Great	335
<i>Hippiarchus</i> assassinated by <i>Harmodius</i> and <i>Aristogiton</i>	513	Death of <i>Alexander</i>	323
The law of ostracism established	510	<i>Demosthenes</i> poisons himself	322
<i>Hippas</i> and the <i>Peisistratides</i> banished	508	<i>Demetrius Phalereus</i> restores liberty to Greece, and re-establishes the democracy at Athens.	307
The Isle of <i>Lenæos</i> taken by the Athenian general <i>Miltiades</i>	504	<i>Demetrius</i> takes Athens	286
Memorable battle of <i>Marathon</i> , in Attica. See <i>Marathon</i>	490	The revolt from <i>Demetrius</i>	287
<i>Aristides</i> , surnamed the <i>Just</i> , banished by ostracism	487	A league formed between Athens, Sparta, and Egypt	277
Athena taken by the Persians	480	Athena taken by <i>Antigonus Gonatas</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> , and held twelve years	268
Burnt to the ground by <i>Marionius</i>	479	Restored to liberty by <i>Aratus</i>	256
Rebuilt and fortified the next year	478		
<i>Cimon</i> , son of <i>Miltiades</i> , overruns all Thrace, even to <i>Macedon</i>	469		

ATHENS, *continued*

The Athenians join the Achaean league B.C. 229
 They join the Aetolians against Macedon, and
 send for assistance to Rome 215
 A Roman fleet arrives in the ports of Athens.
See 211
 The Romans proclaim liberty at Athens 196
 Subjugation of Greece 145
 The Athenians implore assistance against the
 Romans from Mithridates, king of Pontus,
 whose general Archelaus, makes himself
 master of Athens 88
 Athens besieged by Sylla, the Roman general
 it is reduced to surrender by famine 86

The Athenians desert Pompey, to follow the
 interests of Caesar B.C. 47
 They are subjected to Rome 31
 Athens visited by the Apostle Paul A.D. 53
 Many temples, &c., erected by Hadrian 123-135
 Taken by Alaric 396
 By Mahomet II 1456
 By the Venetians 1466
 Restored to the Turks 1479
 Athens suffered much during the insur-
 rection, 1821 ? Taken May 17 1827
 Becomes the capital of the kingdom of modern
 Greece *See* Greece 1838

ATHLONE, Roscommon, Ireland Once a place of great strength and beauty, the castle was founded by king John. The town was destroyed by fire during the fury of the war in 1641 *See* *Ulghrum*.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. *See* *Submarine Telegraph*

ATMOSPHERE. *See* *Air*

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY Experiments were made on a line of rail, laid down across Wormwood Scrubs, London, between Shepherd's-bush and the Great Western railroad to test the efficacy of atmospheric tubes, the working of the air pump, and speed of carriages upon this new principle on railroads in June, 1840 In Ireland the first atmospheric railway was commenced between Dalkey and Killiney, in the vicinity of Dublin, in Sept 1843 it was also the last in use, being discontinued in 1855 An atmospheric railway was proposed to be used in the streets of London by Mr T W Rammell in 1857

ATTAINDER, ACTS OF, have been passed in numerous reigns, two witnesses in cases of high treason are necessary where corruption of blood is incurred, unless the party accused shall confess, or stand mute, 7 & 8 Will III, 1594 5 *Blackstone* The attainder of lord Russell, who was beheaded in Lincoln's-inn Fields, July 21, 1683, was reversed under William, in 1689 The rolls and records of the acts of attainder passed in the reign of king James II were cancelled and publicly burnt, Oct. 2, 1695 Several acts were reversed in subsequent reigns Amongst the last acts so reversed, not the least interesting was the attainder of the children of lord Edward Fitzgerald (who was implicated in the rebellion in Ireland of 1798), July 1, 1819

ATTILA, surnamed the "*Scourge of God*," and thus distinguished for his conquests and his crimes, having ravaged the Eastern empire from 445 to 450 A.D., when he made peace with Theodosius. He invaded the Western empire, 450, and was defeated by Aetius at Chalons, A.D. 451, he then retired into Pannonia, where he died through the bursting of a blood vessel on the night of his nuptials with a beautiful virgin named Ildico, A.D. 453

ATTORNEY GENERAL. A great officer of the crown, appointed by letters patent. It is among his duties to exhibit informations and prosecute for the king in matters criminal, and to file bills in Exchequer, for any claims concerning the crown in inheritance or profit Others may bring bills against the king's attorney The first attorney general was William de Gualham, 7 Edward I, 1278 *Beaumont*.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS SINCE THE RESTORATION

Sir Jeffery Palmer A.D. 1660
 Sir Hansage Finch, afterwards lord Finch 1670
 Sir Francis North, knt., afterwards lord Guild-
 ford 1673
 Sir William Jones 1674
 Sir Orsval Levins, knt 1679
 Sir Robert Sawyer knt 1681
 Sir Thomas Powis, knt. 1687
 Henry Foxcroft, esq 1688
 Sir George Treby, knt. 1689
 Sir John Somers, knt., afterwards lord Somers 1693
 Edward Ward, esq 1698
 Sir Thomas Trevor, knt., afterwards lord Trevor 1698
 Edward Northey, esq 1701
 Sir Simon Harcourt, knt. 1707
 Sir James Montagu, knt. 1708
 Sir Simon Harcourt, again, afterwards lord
 Harcourt 1710
 Sir Edward Northey, knt., again 1710
 Nicholas Lechmere, esq, afterwards lord Lech-
 mere 1718

Sir Robert Raymond, knt., afterwards lord
 Raymond A.D. 1730
 Sir Philip Yorke, knt., afterwards earl of Hard-
 wicke 1734
 Sir John Willes, knt. 1738
 Sir Dudley Ryder knt 1737
 Hon. William Murray, afterwards earl of Mans-
 field 1754
 Sir Robert Henley, knt., afterwards earl of
 Northampton 1756
 Sir Charles Pratt, knt., afterwards lord Camden 1757
 Hon. Charles Yorke 1763
 Sir Fletcher Norton, knt., afterwards lord
 Granley 1768
 Hon. Charles Yorke, again, afterwards lord
 Morden, and lord chancellor *See* *Chancellors* 1765
 William de Grey, afterwards lord Walsingham 1766
 Edward Thurlow, esq, afterwards lord Thurlow 1771
 Alexander Wedderburne, esq, afterwards lord
 Loughborough 1778
 James Wallace, esq 1780

ATTORNEY GENERAL, *continued.*

Lloyd Kenyon, esq	1782	Sir Thomas Denman, <i>afterwards</i> lord Denman	
James Wallace, esq	1788		Nov 28, 1880
John Lee, esq	1788	Sir William Horne	Nov 6, 1842
Lloyd Kenyon, esq, again, <i>afterwards</i> lord Kenyon	1783	Sir John Campbell	March 1, 1884
Sir Richard Pepper Arden, <i>afterwards</i> lord Alvanley	1783	Sir Frederick Pollock	Dec. 17, 1844
Sir Archibald Macdonald	1784	Sir John Campbell, again, <i>afterwards</i> lord Campbell (and, 1858, lord chancellor)	April 30, 1885
Sir John Scott, <i>afterwards</i> lord Eldon	1788	Sir Thomas Wilde	July 3, 1841
Sir J. Mitford, <i>afterwards</i> lord Roddendale	1793	Sir Frederick Pollock, again, <i>afterwards</i> chief baron	Sept. 6, 1841
Sir Edward Law, <i>afterwards</i> lord Ellenborough	1800	Sir William W. Follett	April 17, 1844
Hon. Spencer Perceval (murdered by Bellingham, May 11, 1812)	Feb. 14, 1801	Sir Frederick Theobald	July 4, 1845
Sir Arthur Pigott	April 1, 1802	Sir Thomas Wilde again <i>afterwards</i> lord	
Sir Vicary Gibbs, <i>afterwards</i> chief justice of the common pleas	Feb. 13, 1806	Truro, and lord chancellor	July 6, 1846
Sir Thomas Plumer <i>afterwards</i> first viscount of Enfield	April 7, 1807	Sir John Jervis, <i>afterwards</i> chief justice of the common pleas	July 18, 1846
Sir William Garrow	June 26, 1812	Sir John Romilly, <i>afterwards</i> master of the rolls	July 11, 1850
Sir Samuel Shepherd	May 4, 1814		
Sir Robert Gifford, <i>afterwards</i> lord Gifford	May 7, 1817	Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn	March 28, 1851
Sir John Sturgeson Coppley, <i>afterwards</i> lord Lyndhurst	July 24, 1819	Sir Frederick Thesiger again <i>afterwards</i> lord Colchester and lord chancellor	March 2, 1852
Sir Charles Wetherell	Jan. 9, 1824	Sir Alexander James E. Cockburn, again, <i>afterwards</i> chief justice of the common pleas	Dec. 28, 1852
Sir James Scarlett	Sept. 20, 1826		
Sir Charles Wetherell, again	April 27, 1827	Sir Richard Bethell	Nov. 16, 1846
Sir James Scarlett, again, <i>afterwards</i> lord Abinger	Feb. 19, 1828	Sir Fitzroy Kelly	Feb. 27, 1853
	June 29, 1829	Sir Richard Bethell again (the present officer)	June 18, 1859

ATTORNEYS The number practising in Edward III's reign was under 400 for the whole kingdom. In the 32d of Henry VI 1454, a law reduced the practitioners in Norfolk, Norwich, and Suffolk, from eighty to fourteen, and restricted their increase. The number of attorneys now practising in England, or registered, or retired, is said to be about 13,000. The number sworn, and practising, or retired in Ireland, is stated at 2000. An act for amending the several acts for the regulation of attorneys and solicitors passed 14 & 15 Victoria, cap. 88, August 7, 1851.

ATTRACTION Copernicus described attraction as an appetence or appetite which the Creator impressed upon all parts of matter about 1520. It was described by Kepler, to be a corporeal affection tending to union, 1605. In 1687 sir I. Newton published his "Principia," containing his important researches on this subject. There are the attractions of *Gravitation*, *Magnetism*, and *Electricity*, which see.

AUCTION A kind of sale known to the Romans. The first in Britain was about 1700, by Elisha Yale, a governor of Fort George, in the East Indies, of the goods he had brought home with him. Auction and sales' tax began, 1779. Various acts of parliament have regulated auctions and imposed duties, which had, in some cases, risen to five per cent. Among these acts were, 43, 45, 54, 55 George III and 5 George IV. By the 8 Vict. cap. 15, 1845, the duties were repealed, and a charge imposed "on the licence to be taken out by all auctioneers in the United Kingdom, of 10s." In 1858 there were 4358 licences granted, producing 43,580s. Certain sales are now exempt from being conducted by a licensed auctioneer, such as goods and chattels under a distress for rent, and sales under the provisions of the Small Debts' acts for Scotland and Ireland.

AUERSTADT, BATTLE OF See *Jena*.

AUGHRIM, or ATHLONE, BATTLE OF, near Athlone, in Ireland. Between the Irish, headed by the French general St. Ruth, and the English under general Ginckel, when the former lost 7000 men, the latter only 600 killed, and 960 wounded. St. Ruth was slain. This engagement proved decisively fatal to the interests of James II in Ireland. Ginckel was immediately after created earl of Athlone. Fought July 12, 1691. The ball by which St. Ruth was killed is still preserved suspended in the choir of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin.

AUGMENTATION OF POOR LIVINGS' OFFICE. This office was established 3 Anne, 1704. As many as 5597 poor clerical livings of under 10l and not exceeding 50l *per annum*, were found by the commissioners under the act of Anne capable of augmentation, by means of the bounty then established by parliament.

AUGMENTATION COURT At the suppression of the monastic institutions of England, Henry VIII erected this court, whose business it was to increase the royal revenues by adding those of the various monasteries thereto—1534. *Pardon.*

AUGSBURG, a city of Bavaria, was originally a colony settled by Augustus, about 12 B.C. It was a free city, and flourished during the middle ages. Many of the important diets of the empire have been held in Augsburg. So early as A.D. 952, a council here confirmed the order for the celibacy of the priesthood, and on Sept. 25, 1555, the celebrated treaty of Nassau was signed here, by which religious liberty was secured to Germany. A memorable treaty concluded between Holland and other European powers, which had its object the causing the treaties of Munster and Nimeguen to be respected, 1686. See *Munster* and *Nimeguen*.

AUGSBURG CONFESSION Articles of Faith drawn up at Augsburg by Melancthon, and by him and Luther presented to the Emperor Charles V June 25, 1530. It was directly opposed to the abuses that had crept into the Church of Rome. The elector of Saxony, his son, and several other princes of Germany, signed this confession, which was delivered to the emperor in the palace of the bishop of Augsburg, and hence is called the confession of Augsburg.

AUGURY Husbandry was in part regulated by the coming or going of birds, long before the time of Homer. Augurs instituted at Rome, with vestals and several orders of the priesthood, by Numa, 710 B.C. There was a community of them, appointed to foretell events by the flight of birds, and other circumstances. The king Car, from whom Caria in Asia Minor, is named, was the inventor of augury by birds. *Vossius*. The augurs of Rome drew omens from the phenomena of the heavens, and chirping and flight of birds, and various strange casualties.

AUGUST The eighth month of the year. It was dedicated to the honour of Augustus Cæsar, from whom it was named in the year 8 B.C., because in this month he was born, was created consul or chief magistrate, thrice triumphed in Rome, subdued Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of the civil wars. It was previously called *Sextilis*, or the sixth from March.

AUGUSTINS, a religious mendicant order, which ascribes its origin to St. Augustin, who died A.D. 430. These monks really first appeared in the 12th century, and the order was constituted by Pope Alexander IV, in 1256. Its rule requires strict poverty, humility, and chastity. Martin Luther was an Augustin monk. The Augustins held the doctrine of free grace, and were rivals of the Dominicans.

AULIC COUNCIL. A sovereign court in Germany, established by the emperor Maximilian I, in 1506, being one of two courts, the first called the Imperial Chamber, formerly held at Spire, and afterwards at Wetzlar, and the other the Aulic Council, at Vienna. These courts, having concurrent jurisdiction, were instituted for appeals in particular cases from the courts of the Germanic states.

AURICULAR CONFESSION The confession of sin at the ear (Latin *auris*) of the priest must have been an early practice, since it is said to have been forbidden in the fourth century by Nestorius, archbishop of Constantinople. It was first enjoined by the Council of Lateran, in 1215. It was one of Six Articles of Faith enacted by our Henry VIII in 1539, and by the Council of Trent, but was abolished in England at the Reformation. Its revival here has been attempted by the church party called Puseyites or Tractarians, but without much success.*

AURIFLAMMA, OR ORIFLAMME. The holy and golden national banner so often mentioned in French history, it was a costly standard that belonged to the abbey of St. Denis, and was suspended over the tomb of that saint, A.D. 1140. Louis le Gros was the first king who took this standard from the abbey, to battle *Hennault*. At the battle of Agincourt, 1415, it appeared for the last time. *Tillot*. It is said, however, that Louis XI also took the oriflamme to battle in 1465. See *Banner*.

AURORA BOREALIS, OR NORTHERN LIGHTS. This sublime phenomenon, though rarely seen in the middle of Europe, is almost constant in the arctic and antarctic regions, covering the whole heavens, and eclipsing by its splendour the stars and planets. There was a memorable appearance of the aurora borealis, when it extended from the west of Ireland to the confines of Russia, in March, 1716. It overspread the whole horizon in the lat. of 57° N. in one continued fixed haze of a dismal red during the whole night, by which many people were much terrified, Nov. 1765. Mr. Forster the companion of captain

* The rev Alfred Pools, one of the curates of St. Barnabas, Knightsbridge, was suspended from his office for practising auricular confession, in June, 1858, by the bishop of London. On appeal, the suspension was confirmed in January 1859. Much excitement was created by a similar attempt by the rev Temple West at Boyns Hill, in September, 1858.

Cook, saw the aurora in lat. 58° S., it had been previously matter of doubt whether it ever appeared in the southern hemisphere.*

AURORA FRIGATE. Sailed from Britain in 1771, to the East Indies, and was never again heard of.

AUSTERLITZ (in Moravia), **BATTLE OF**, between the French and Austrian armies, gained by the former, Dec. 2, 1805. Three emperors commanded at this battle, Alexander of Russia, Francis of Austria, and Napoleon of France. The killed and wounded exceeded 30,000 on the side of the allies, who lost besides, forty standards, 150 pieces of cannon, and many thousands of prisoners. This decisive victory of the French led to the treaty of Presburg, which was signed Dec. 26, same year. See *Presburg*.

AUSTRALASIA. The fifth great division of the world. This name was originally given it by De Brosses, but it is now generally called Australia. It includes New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, New Guinea, New Britain, New Zealand, &c., mostly discovered within two centuries. Some accidental discoveries were made by the Spaniards as early as 1526, but the first accurate knowledge of these southern lands was made by the Dutch in 1605, they having, in that year, explored a part of the coasts of New Guinea. Torres, a Spaniard, passed through the straits which now bear his name, between that island and continental Australia, and gave the first correct report of the latter mass of land, 1606. The Dutch appear to have been the chief discoverers during the next forty years, and between 1642 and 1644, Tasman completed the discovery of a great part of the Australian coast, together with the island of Van Diemen's Land, now pretty generally called Tasmania. It was late before the English entered on the career of discovery. Dampier, between 1684 and 1690, explored a part of the west and north west coasts. Between 1763 and 1766, Wallis and Carteret followed in the track of Dampier, and added to his discoveries, and in 1770, Cook first made known the east coast of Australia. Furneaux pursued the circuit in 1773, and Bligh in 1789, Edwards in 1791, Bligh (a second time) in 1792, Portlock same year, Bampton and Alt in 1793, and towards the close of the 18th century, Bass and Flinders explored various portions of the coast and the islands. Grant in 1800, and Flinders again in the five succeeding years, completed the survey. *M'Culloch*.

AUSTRALIA, the smallest continent or largest island, in the world, about six times smaller than America, and ten times larger than Borneo or Papua, its area being estimated at about three million square miles. Its colonisation by convicts was first proposed after the separation of the American colonies from this country. It is now divided into four provinces—*New South Wales*, *South Australia*, *Victoria* (or Port Phillip), and *Western Australia* (or Swan River), all situated on the sea coast.

Captain Cook, sir Joseph Banks, &c, land at Botany Bay	April 23, 1770	First Church of England bishop of Australia (Broughton) arrives	June 1836
Governor Phillip founds the future city of Sydney near Port Jackson, with 1030 persons	Jan 26, 1788	Colony of South Australia founded	Dec. 1836
[The seventy first anniversary of this event was kept with much festivity, Jan 26, 1859]		Melbourne founded	Nov 1837
Great distress in consequence of the loss of the ship "Guardian," captain Riou	1790	Suspension of transportation	1839
First church erected	Aug 1793	Great exertions of Mrs. Chisholm establish ment of "Home for Female Emigrants"	1841-6
Government gazette first printed	1795	Census—87,900 males, 43,700 females	1841
Bass's Straits discovered by Bass and Flinders	1798-9	Very numerous insolvencies	1841-2
First brick church built	1803	Incorporation of city of Sydney	1842
Flinders survey the coast of South Australia	1802	Census (including Port Phillip) 114,700 males 74,800 females	1846
Insurrection of Irish convicts quelled	1804	Great agitation against transportation which had been revived by Earl Grey	1849
Governor Bligh for his tyranny deposed by an insurrection	1808	Port Phillip erected into a separate province as Victoria	1850
Superseded by governor Macquarie	1809	Gold discovered by Mr. Hargraves, and others	1851
Expeditions into the interior by Wentworth, Lawson, Buxland, and Oxley &c. 1813, 1817 and	1823	Census—males, 106,000, females, 81,000 (exclusive of Victoria, 80,000)	1851
Population 29,783 (three-fourths convicts)	1821	Mints established	March, 1853
Legislative council established	1829	Transportation ceased	1853
Sturt's expedition into South Australia	1824	Death of Archdeacon Cowper (aged 80) after about fifty years' residence	July, 1858
South Australia erected into a province	Aug 1834	GOVERNORS.	
Sir T. Mitchell's expedition	1835		
First B. O. Bishop (Folding) arrives	Sept. 1835		
Port Phillip colonised	Nov 1835		
		Captain Arthur Phillip	1788
		Captain Hunter	1795
		Captain Philip G. King	1800
		Captain William Bligh	1806

* The aurora is now attributed by most philosophers to the passage of electric light through the rarefied air of the polar regions. In August and September 1859, when the aurora were frequent, the electric telegraph wires were seriously affected, and communications seriously interrupted. About this time brilliant aurora were seen even as far south as Rome and Basel.

AUSTRALIA, *continued*.

Colonel Laoblan Macquarie (able and successful administration) 1809
 General sir Thomas Brisbane 1821
 Sir Richard Bourke 1831
 Sir George Gipps 1838
 Sir Charles Fitzroy, governor-general of all the Australian colonies, with a certain jurisdiction over the lieutenant-governors of Van

Diemen's Land, Victoria, and South and Western Australia 1846
 Sir William T. Denison, now (1859) governor-general 1854

See *New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, and West Australia*

Acts for the government of Australia, 10 George IV cap 22, May 14, 1829, 6 & 7 William IV cap 68, Aug 13, 1836, 13 & 14 Victoria, cap 59, Aug 5, 1850 Act for regulating the sale of waste lands in the Australian colonies, 5 & 6 Victoria, cap 36, June 22, 1842

AUSTRALIA, GOLD REGIONS. The first discovery of gold in Australia was made by Mr Edward Hargraves, who, having a farm near Bathurst, went to California in search of gold, and was struck with the similarity between the rocks and strata of California and those of his own district of Conobolae, some thirty miles west of Bathurst. On his return home, he examined the soil, and after one or two months' digging, found a quantity of gold, Feb. 12, 1851. He at once applied to the colonial government for a reward, which he readily obtained, with an appointment as commissioner of crown lands. The excitement soon becoming intense throughout the colony of New South Wales, rapidly spread to that of Victoria and other places, and in the first week of July, 1851, an aboriginal inhabitant, formerly attached to the Wellington mission, and then in the service of Dr Kerr, of Wallawa, discovered, while tending his sheep, a mass of gold among a heap of quartz. Three blocks of quartz from two to three hundred weight, contained 112 lb of pure gold, valued at 4000*l*. These blocks were found in the Murroo Creek, fifty miles to the north of Bathurst. The gold fever now became general, and the gold since found in numerous other places, and often in large blocks, has been of enormous amount—vast quantities (many tons' weight at a time) being shipped to England—the continent of Europe, and to America. The "Victoria nugget," a magnificent mass of virgin gold, weighing 340 ounces, was brought to England from the Bendigo diggings, and a piece of pure gold of 106 lb weight was also found. From the gold fields of Mount Alexander and Ballarat, in the district of Victoria, up to October, 1852, there were found 2,532,422 ounces, or 105 tons, 10 cwt. of gold, and the gold exported up to the same date represented 8,863,477*l* sterling. In November, 1856, the "James Baines" and "Laghtung" brought gold from Melbourne valued at 1,200,000*l*.

AUSTRASIA, *Æsterrreich* (Eastern Kingdom), a French kingdom which lasted from the 6th to the 8th century. It began with the division of the territories of Clovis by his sons, A D 511, and ended by Carloman becoming a monk and surrendering his power to his brother Pepin, who thus became sole king of France, 747.

AUSTRIA, a Hamburg Company's steam ship, sailed from Southampton for New York, Sept. 4, 1858, with 538 persons on board. In lat. 45° N long 41° 30' W it caught fire through the carelessness of some one in burning some tar to fumigate the steerage. Only 67 persons were saved upwards of 60 by the *Maurice*, a French barque, the rest by a Norwegian barque. A heart-rending account was given in the *Times*, Oct. 11, 1858, by Mr Charles Brews, an English survivor.

AUSTRIA, *Æsterrreich* (Eastern Kingdom), anciently Noricum and part of Pannonia, was annexed to the Roman empire about A D 33, was overrun by the Huns, Avars, &c., during the 5th and 6th centuries, and taken from them by Charlemagne about 791. He established margraves, who became dukes (the first Henry II 1142), and archdukes (the first Maximilian I, 1498). Austria was long subject to the king of Bohemia, but Ottocar surrendered it to Rudolph count of Hapsburg in 1278. The latter became emperor of Germany, which dignity was held by his descendants till Aug 11, 1804, when Francis II surrendered the dignity, and formally renounced it, Aug 6, 1806, taking the title of Francis I emperor of Austria.

Revolt of Switzerland from the house of Austria, in the reign of Albert I. A D 1307
 Albert II, duke of Austria, succeeds to three crowns—the imperial, and those of Hungary and Bohemia 1488
 Burgundy accedes to Austria by the marriage of Maximilian with the heiress of that province 1477
 Also Spain, by the marriage of Philip I of

Austria, with the heiress of Arragon and Castile 1496
 Charles V, reigning over Germany Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Spain, the Netherlands, and their dependencies, abdicates. See *Spain* 1557
 Duchy of Mantua ceded to the emperor Jan. 3, 1708
 By treaty of Utrecht, he obtains part of the duchy of Milan April 11 1718

AUSTRIA, *continued*

Death of Charles VI., the last sovereign in the male line, of the house of Hapsburg	1740	Austria remonstrates against the attacks of the free Sardinian press	Feb. 10, 1857
Accession of Francis, duke of Lorraine, who marries the queen of Hungary, Maria Theresa, daughter of Charles VI.	1745	Firm reply of count Cavour	Feb. 30, 1857
By the treaty of Campo Formio, the emperor gives up Lombardy (<i>which see</i>) and obtains Venice	Oct. 15, 1797	Diplomatic relations between Austria and Sardinia broken off in consequence, March 23-26,	1857
Francis II of Germany becomes Francis I of Austria	Aug. 11, 1804	Emperor and empress visit Hungary	May 1857
His declaration against France	Aug. 5, 1805	Death of marshal Radetzky (aged 93)	Jan. 5, 1858
Napoleon, after many victories, enters Vienna	Nov. 14, 1805	Excitement throughout Europe, caused by the address of the emperor Napoleon to the Austrian ambassador*	Jan. 1, 1859
Austrians and Russians defeated at Austerlitz	Dec. 2, 1805	Prince Napoleon Bonaparte marries princess Clotilde of Sardinia	Jan. 30, 1859
By the treaty of Presburg, Austria loses Venice	Jan. 1, 1806	Austria prepares for war, enlarges her armies in Italy and strongly fortifies the banks of the Ticino, the boundary of her Italian provinces and Sardinia	Feb. & March, 1859
Vienna evacuated by the French	Jan. 13, 1806	Lord Cowley at Vienna on a "mission of peace,"	Feb. 27, 1859
The French again take Vienna	May 13, 1809	Intervention of Russia—proposal for a congress, disjuncts respecting the admission of Sardinia—Sardinia and France prepare for war	March & April, 1859
But restore it at the peace	Oct. 24, 1809	Austria demands the disarmament of Sardinia and the dismissal of the volunteers from other states within three days	April 23, 1859
Napoleon marries the arch-duchess Maria Louisa, the daughter of the emperor,	April 1, 1810	This demand rejected	April 26, 1859
Congress at Vienna	Oct. 2, 1814	The Austrians cross the Ticino	April 26, 1859
Treaty of Vienna	Feb. 25, 1815	The French troops arrive at Genoa	April 27, 1859
[Italian provinces restored with additions—Lombardo-Venetian kingdom established, April 7]		The French emperor declares war (to expel the Austrians from Italy)	May 3, 1859
Death of Francis I., and accession of Ferdinand	March 2, 1835	Resignation of count Buol, minister for foreign affairs, and appointment of count Rechberg	May 13-15, 1859
New treaty of commerce with England signed	July 3, 1838	The Austrians are defeated at Montebello, May 20, at Palestro, May 30 31, at Magenta, June 4, and at Malesano (Mariano)	June 8, 1859
Ferdinand is crowned with great splendour at Milan	Sept. 6, 1838	Prince Metternich dies, aged 86 (he had been actively engaged in the wars and negotiations of Napoleon I.)	June 11, 1859
Insurrection at Vienna flight of Metternich	March 13, 1848	Austrians defeated at Solferino (near the Mincio) the emperors of Austria and France and king of Sardinia, present, June 24, 1859	
Insurrections in Italy See Milan, France, and Sardinia	March 18, 1848	Armistice agreed upon, July 6 the emperors meet, July 11 and the preliminaries of peace are signed at Villa Franca. Lombardy given up to Sardinia, and an Italian confederation proposed to be formed	July 12, 1859
Another insurrection at Vienna Emperor flies to Innsbruck	May 15 17, 1848	Manifesto justifying the peace to the army, July 19 to the people, July 15	1859
Archduke John appointed vicar-general of the empire	May 20, 1848	Patent issued, granting greatly increased privileges to the Protestants,—announced Sept. 18-19	
A constituent assembly meet at Vienna, July 29, 1848		Fruitless conference between the envoys of Austria and France at Zurich Aug 5 to Sept. 1859	
Insurrection at Vienna murder of count Latour	Oct. 6, 1848	Many national reforms proposed	Sept. 1859
Revolution in Hungary and war See Hungary		(See also Germany Vienna, &c.)	
The emperor abdicates in favour of his nephew, Francis-Joseph	Dec. 2, 1848		
Convention of Olmitz	Nov. 29, 1850		
The emperor revokes the constitution of March 4 1849	Dec. 31, 1851		
Trial by jury abolished throughout the Austrian empire	Jan. 15, 1852		
Death of prince Schwartzburg prime minister	April 4, 1852		
Attempted assassination of the emperor by Libenyi, Feb. 18, who was executed Feb. 26,	1853		
Commercial treaty with Prussia	Feb. 19, 1853		
Marriage of the emperor to Elisabeth, daughter of Maximilian, Duke in Bavaria April 24	1854		
Austrians enter Danubian Principalities, Sept.	1854		
Alliance with England and France relative to eastern question	Dec. 2, 1854		
Great reduction of the army	June 24, 1855		
Degrading concordat with Rome (<i>which see</i>)	Aug. 18, 1855		
Amnesty for political offenders of 1848-9,	July 12, 1856		
Austrians quit the Danubian principalities,	March, 1857		

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AUTO DA FÉ Act of faith. The punishment, often by burning alive, of a heretic, coeval with the Inquisition. Since A D 1203, more than 100,000 victims have been sacrificed on the burning pile by the sentence of the inquisitions of Roman Catholic countries. One of the last executions of this kind was at Goa, where twenty sufferers perished in the

* "I regret that our relations with your government are not as good as formerly, but I beg of you to tell the emperor, that my personal sentiments for him have not changed." The emperor of Austria replied in almost the same words on Jan. 4

EMPERORS OF AUSTRIA

- 1804 Francis I. (late Francis II of Germany), emperor of Austria only, Aug. 11, 1804, died March 2, 1835
- 1835 Ferdinand, his son, March 2, resigned in favour of his nephew, Dec. 2, 1848.
1848. Francis-Joseph, Dec. 2, 1848, the present (1859) emperor of Austria, born, Aug. 18, 1850 married, April 24, 1854, to Elisabeth of Bavaria.
- [*Here* their son, the Archduke Rodolph Francis, born, Aug. 21, 1858]

flames, 1717 In 1761 an *auto da fé* took place at Lisbon, when Malagrida, a Jesuit, was strangled and burnt for heresy

AUTOMATON FIGURES, or **ANDROIDES**, made to imitate human actions, are of early invention Archytas' flying dove was formed about 400 B.C. Friar Bacon is said to have made a brazen head which spoke, A.D. 1264 Albertus Magnus spent thirty years in making another A coach and two horses, with a footman, a page, a lady inside, were made by Camus, for Louis XIV when a child, the horses and figures moved naturally, variously, and perfectly, 1649 Vaucanson made an artificial duck, which performed every function of a real one, even an imperfect digestion—eating, drinking, and quacking Vaucanson also made a flute player, 1738 The writing automaton, exhibited in 1769, was a pentagraph worked by a confederate out of sight. The automaton chess-player was exhibited the same year, and "the invisible girl," 1800 A few years ago an automaton was exhibited in London which pronounced several sentences with tolerable distinctness.

AVARS, a barbarian tribe which ravaged Pannonia and annoyed the eastern empire in the 6th and 7th centuries. They were subdued by Charlemagne about A.D. 790

"A VE MARIA!" The salutation of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin *Luke* i. 26, 27, 28 A formula of devotion in the Roman Church, ordered by pope John XXII in the fourteenth century *Buller* This prayer to the Virgin is repeated in Roman Catholic countries daily at the ringing of the matin and the vesper bell *Ashé* It can be traced no higher than the beginning of the fifteenth century, when Vincentius Ferrerius used it before his discourses *Bingham*.

AVIGNON, S.E. France Ceded by Philip III to the pope in 1273 The papal seat was removed for seventy years to Avignon, in 1308 It was seized and restored several times by the French kings, the last time restored on the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773 It was declared to belong to France by the national assembly, 1791 In Oct. 1791 horrible massacres took place here It was confirmed to France by the congress of sovereigns, in 1815

AXE, WEDGE, WIMBLE, &c. These instruments, with the lever, and various others of a coarse construction, and still in common use, are said to have been invented by Dædalus, an artificer of Athens, to whom also is ascribed the invention of masts and sails for ships, 1240 B.C. Many of these are represented on the Egyptian monuments

AYDE, or AIDE. The tax paid by the vassal to the chief lord upon urgent occasions In France and England an *aide* was due for knighting the king's eldest son, and was demanded by Philip the Fair, in 1313 This *aide* being due upon the birth of a prince, it was ordained by the statute of Westminster, in the reign of Edward I., that, for the ease of the subject, it should not be levied until he was fifteen years of age In England, Normandy, and elsewhere, an *aide* was exacted for the marriage of the king's eldest daughter, but by the above statute it could not be demanded, in this country, until her seventh year In feudal tenures, there was an *aide* for ransoming the chief lord, so when our Richard I. was kept a prisoner by the emperor of Germany, an *aide* was enforced of 20s. upon every knight's fee, to redeem him

AYLESBURY, Buckinghamshire. Reduced by the West Saxons in A.D. 571 St. O'Syth, beheaded by the pagans in Essex, was buried there, A.D. 600 William the Conqueror invested his favourites with some of its lands, under the tenure of providing "straw for his bed chambers, three eels for his use in winter, and in summer, straw, rushes, and two green geese, thrice every year" Incorporated by charter in 1553

AZOFF, SEA OF, the Palus Mæotis of the ancients, communicates by the strait of Yenikale (the Bosphorus Cimmerius) with the Black Sea, and is entirely surrounded by Russian territory, Taganrog and Kertch being the principal places. An expedition composed of British, French, and Turkish troops, commanded by sir G. Brown, landed at Kertch, May 24, 1855, when the Russians retired, after blowing up the fortifications. On the 25th the allies marched upon Yenikalé, which also offered no resistance On the same evening the allied fleet entered the sea of Azoff, and in a few days completed their occupation of it, after capturing a large number of merchant vessels, &c. An immense amount of stores were destroyed by the Russians to prevent them falling into the hands of the allies

AZORES, OR WESTERN ISLES (N. Atlantic), the supposed site of the ancient Atlantis, are said to have been discovered in the 15th century by a Dutchman who was driven on their coasts by the weather Cabral, sent by the Portuguese court, fell in with St. Mary's in 1492, and in 1487 they were all discovered. Martin Behem found one of them covered with beech trees, and he called it therefore *Fayal*, another abounding in sweet flowers, and he

therefore called it *Flores* and all full of hawks, and he therefore named them the *Azores*. A violent concussion of the earth took place here for twelve days, in 1591. A devastating earthquake, in 1767. Here are fountains of boiling water. A volcano at St. George's destroyed the town of Ursulina, May, 1808, and in 1811, a volcano appeared near St. Michael's, in the sea, where the water was eighty fathoms deep. An island called Sabrina gradually disappeared, Dec. 1812.

AZOTE. See *Nitrogen*.

B

BAALBEC, Heliopolis, both which mean "City of the Sun." An ancient city of Syria, of which magnificent ruins remain, described by Wood (in 1757), and others. Its origin (referred to Solomon) is lost in antiquity. Antoninus Pius is stated to have built a magnificent Temple of Jupiter here. The city was sacked by the Moslems, A.D. 748, and by Timour Bey, 1400.

BABEL, TOWER OF. Built by Noah's posterity, 2247 B.C. (*Genesis* ch. xi.) The temple of Belus asserted to have been originally this celebrated tower, was the most magnificent in the world, it had lofty spires, and was enriched with many statues of gold, one of them forty feet high. In the upper part of this temple was the tomb of the founder, Belus (the Nimrod of the sacred scriptures), who was deified after death. *Blair*.

BABINGTON'S CONSPIRACY, to assassinate queen Elizabeth, and make Mary of Scotland queen. It was devised by John Savage, a soldier of Philip of Spain, and approved by Wm. Gifford and John Ballard, catholic priests. Anthony Babington and other gentlemen were induced to join in the scheme. They were betrayed by Pooley Aspy. Fourteen were executed, Sept. 20, 21, 1586. Babington seems to have been principally induced to this rash conspiracy by a romantic hope that Mary, in gratitude, would accept him as a husband.

BABYLON, EMPIRE OF. Founded by Belus, supposed to be the Nimrod of holy writ, the son of Chus, and grandson of Ham 2245 B.C. *Lenglet*. Ninus of Assyria seized on Babylon, and established what was properly the Assyrian empire, by uniting the two sovereignties, 2059 B.C. According to Eusebius this empire existed 1240 years, according to Justin, 1300 years, according to Herodotus 500 or 600 years. Of these opinions Blair has adopted the first, which calculates from the foundation of the empire by Ninus, B.C. 2059, to the close of the reign of Sardanapalus, who was dethroned by his generals, and his kingdom divided into the Assyrian, Babylonian, and Median kingdoms, 820 B.C. See *Assyria*.

Belus governs in Babylon	B.C.	706	Daniel interprets the king's second dream, and	
Babylon taken by Kmr haddon		680	Nebuchadnezzar is driven from among men.	
Nabopolassar assumes the title of king		625	<i>Daniel</i> iv	569
[This is the Nebuchodonosor of Tobit]			Nebuchadnezzar recovers his reason and his throne	562
Nebuchadnezzar makes his first expedition into Syria		606	He dies about a year after	561
He invades Judea.— <i>Blair</i>		605	Babylon taken by the Medes and Persians, under Cyrus, and Belshazzar slain	538
He returns to Babylon with the spoils of Jerusalem.— <i>Blair</i> <i>Lenglet</i>		604	Daniel thrown into the lions den.— <i>Daniel</i> vi.	537
Daniel interprets the king's dream of the golden headed image.— <i>Daniel</i> ii		602	Babylon taken by Darius	519
Nebuchadnezzar goes a third time against Jerusalem, takes it, and destroys the temple.— <i>Blair</i> <i>Usher</i>		587	By Alexander	331
The golden image set up, and Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego thrown into the furnace for refusing to worship it.— <i>Daniel</i> iii.		570	Seleucus Nicator, who died B.C. 280, transfers the seat of government to Seleucia, and Babylon is deserted.	

The city of Babylon was, anciently, the most magnificent in the world, and in later times famous for the empire established under the Seleucids. Its greatness was so reduced in succeeding ages, that Pliny says, in his time it was but a desolate wilderness. Mr. Rich visited the ruins in 1811 and Mr. R. Ker Porter in 1818. The laborious researches of Mr. Layard, Col. Rawlinson, M. Botta, and others, and the interesting relics excavated and brought to this country between the years 1849 and 1855, have caused very much attention to be given to the history of Babylon. Many of the inscriptions in the cuneiform or wedge-like character have been translated, principally by Col. (now Sir Henry) Rawlinson, and published in the journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. In the spring of 1855 the colonel returned once more to England, bringing with him many valuable relics, drawings, &c., which are

now in the British Museum. He gave discourses on the subject at the Royal Institution, May 30, 1851, and June 16, 1855.*

BACCHANALIA Games celebrated in honour of Bacchus. They arose in Egypt, and were brought into Greece by Melampus, and were there called *Dionysia*, about 1415 B.C. *Diodorus*. They were celebrated in Rome under the name of *Bacchanalia*. The priests of the drunken revelries and feasts of Bacchus were called *bacchanals*, and were crowned with ivy and sprigs of vine, and carried in their hands staffs wreathed with the same emblems.

BACHELORS The Roman censors frequently imposed fines on unmarried men, and men of full age were obliged to marry. The Spartan women at certain games laid hold of old bachelors, dragged them round their altars, and inflicted on them various marks of infamy and disgrace. *Vossius*. After twenty-five years of age, a tax was laid upon bachelors in England, 12*l*. 10*s*. for a duke, and for a common person, one shilling, 7 Will. III., 1695. Bachelors were subjected to a double tax on their male and female servants, in 1785.

BACKGAMMON Palamedes of Greece is the reputed inventor of this game (decidedly one of the oldest known to our times), about 1224 B.C. It is stated by some to have been invented in Wales in the period preceding the conquest. *Henry*.

BACTRIANA, an extensive province in Asia, was subjugated by Cyrus and formed part of the Persian empire, when it was conquered by Alexander, B.C. 330. About 256 B.C., Theodotus, a Greek, threw off the yoke of the Seleucids, and proclaimed himself king. Eucratides reigned prosperously about 181 B.C. Menander is mentioned as reigning about 126 B.C. The Greek kingdom appears to have been broken up by the irruption of the Scythians shortly after.

BADAJOS, SIEGE OF This important barrier fortress in Spain had surrendered to the French, under Soult, March 11, 1811, and was invested by the British under Lord Wellington on March 16, 1812, and stormed and taken on April 6 following. This victory obliged the French to commence a precipitate retreat from Portugal.

BADEN The house of Baden descended from Herman, son of Berthold I., duke of Zähringen, who died A.D. 1074. From Christopher, who united the branches of Hochberg and Baden, and died in 1527, proceed the branches of Baden Baden and Baden Durlach. By the treaty of Baden, between France and the emperor, when Landau was ceded to the former, Sept. 7, 1714, Baden, formerly a margraviate, was erected into a grand duchy, as a member of the Rhenish confederation, Aug. 13, 1806. Its territorial acquisitions by its alliances with France were guaranteed by the congress at Vienna, in 1815. In May, 1849, the grand duke was expelled by his subjects, but was restored in June. In July 1857 an amnesty was decreed for political offences. The population in 1852, was 1,356,943.

Louis William, margrave of Baden Baden, a great general, born 1666, died 1707.

Charles William, margrave of Baden Durlach, born 1679, died 1746, succeeded by his son.

Charles Frederic, margrave, afterwards grand duke of Baden Durlach, born 1728, who joined to his dominions Baden Baden in 1771, which were also increased by the favour of Napoleon: he died in 1811, succeeded by his grandson.

1811 Charles Louis Frederic, who died without issue in 1818, succeeded by his uncle,

1818. Louis William, who also died without issue in 1830, succeeded by his brother.

1830. Leopold, who died in 1852, succeeded by his second son (the first being imbecile).

1852. Frederic (born September 9 1826), regent to September 5 1856, when he was declared grand duke, and still remains so (1856).

[*Heir*, his son Frederic William, born July 9, 1857.]

BAFFIN'S-BAY, N. America. Discovered by William Baffin, an Englishman, in 1616. The extent of this discovery was much doubted until the expeditions of Ross and Parry proved that Baffin was substantially accurate in his statement. Parry entered Lancaster Sound, and discovered the islands known by his name. These voyagers returned home in 1818. See article *North-West Passage*.

BAGDAD, in Asiatic Turkey. Built by Al Mansour, and made the seat of the Saracen empire, about A.D. 762.—Taken by the Tartars, and a period put to the Saracen rule, 1258. It has since been often taken by the Persians, and from them again by the Turks, who have held it since 1638.

* The Hanging Gardens are described as having been of a square form, and in terraces one above another until they rose as high as the walls of the city, the ascent being from terrace to terrace by steps. The whole pile was sustained by vast arches raised on other arches, and on the top were flat stones closely cemented together with plaster of bitumen, and that covered with sheets of lead, upon which lay the mould of the garden, where there were large trees, shrubs, and flowers, with various sorts of vegetables. There were five of these gardens, each containing about four English acres, and disposed in the form of an amphitheatre. *Strabo Diodorus*.

BAGPIPE. This instrument is supposed by some to be peculiar to Ireland and Scotland, but it must have been known to the Greeks, as, on a piece of Grecian sculpture of the highest antiquity, now in Rome, is represented a bagpiper dressed like a modern highlander. Nero is said to have played upon a bagpipe, A.D. 51. Our highland regiments retain their pipers.

BAHAMAS ISLES, N. America. These were the first points of discovery by Columbus. San Salvador was seen by this great navigator on the night of the 11th of October, 1492. New Providence was settled by the English in 1629. They were expelled by the Spaniards, 1641, but returned 1666. They were again expelled in 1703. The isles were formally ceded to the English in 1783.

BAIL. By ancient common law, before and since the conquest, all felonies were bailable till murder was excepted by statute, and by the 3 Edward I. the power of bailing in treason, and in divers instances of felony, was taken away, 1274. Bail was further regulated, 23 Henry VI., 2 Philip and Mary, and in later reigns. Bail is now accepted in all cases, those of felony excepted, and where a magistrate refuses bail, it may be granted by a judge.

BAILIFFS, OR SHERIFFS. Said to be of Saxon origin. London had its *shire-reeve* prior to the conquest, and this officer was generally appointed for counties in England in 1079. Sheriffs were appointed in Dublin under the name of bailiffs, in 1308, and the name was changed to sheriffs in 1548. There are still some places where the chief magistrate is called bailiff, as the high bailiff of Westminster. *Bum bailiff* is a corruption of bound bailiff, every bailiff being obliged to enter into bonds of security for his good behaviour. *Blackstone*.

BAIZE. This species of coarse woollen manufacture was brought into England by some Fleming or Dutch emigrants who settled at Colchester, in Essex, in the reign of Charles II., about the year 1660. It has flourished in this quarter ever since. These emigrants had peculiar privileges granted them by act of parliament, 12 Charles II. 1660. The trade is under the control of a corporation called the governors of the Dutch baize hall, who examine the cloth previous to sale. *Anderson.*

BALAKLAVA, a small town in the Crimea, with a fine harbour, 10 miles S. E. from Sebastopol. After the battle of the Alma, the allies advanced upon this place, Sept. 26, 1854. On Oct. 25, following, about 12,000 Russians, commanded by gen. Liprandi, attacked and took some redoubts in the vicinity, which had been entrusted to about 250 Turks. They next assaulted the English, by whom they were compelled to retire, mainly through the charge of the heavy cavalry, led by brigadier Scarlett, under the orders of lord Lucan. After this, from an unfortunate misconception of lord Raglan's order, lord Lucan ordered lord Cardigan with the light cavalry, to charge the Russian army, which had reformed on its own ground with its artillery in front. This order was most gallantly obeyed. Great havoc was made on the enemy, but of 607 British horsemen, only 198 returned. The British had altogether 9 officers killed, 21 wounded, and 620 men put *hors de combat*. The Russians had 550 men killed, and 6 officers (among whom was one general), and 190 men wounded. A sortie from the garrison of Sebastopol on the night of March 22, 1855, led to a desperate engagement here, in which the Russians were vigorously repulsed, with the loss of 2000 men killed and wounded, the Allies losing about 600. The Electric Telegraph between London and Balaklava was completed in April 1855, and communications were then received by the British Government. A railway between Balaklava and the trenches was completed in June, 1855. See *Russo-Turkish War*.

BALANCE OF POWER, to assure the independency and integrity of states, and control ambition, the principle is said to be a discovery of the Italian politicians of the fifteenth century, on the invasion of Charles VIII. of France. *Robertson*. By the treaty of Munster, the principle was first recognised by treaty, Oct. 24, 1648.

BALEARIC ISLANDS, in the Mediterranean. Called by the Greeks *Balearides*, and by the Romans *Baleares*, from the dexterity of the inhabitants at slinging; they include Majorca and Minorca, with the small isle of Cabrera. These islands were conquered by the Romans, B.C. 123, by the Vandals, A.D. 426, and formed part of Charlemagne's empire in 799. They have belonged to Spain since 1232. See *Minorca*.

BALKAN. The ancient *Hæmus*, a range of mountains extending from the Adriatic to the Euxine. The passage, deemed impracticable by a hostile army, was effected by the Russian army under Diebitsch, whose march through the Balkan mountains was a memorable achievement of the Russian and Turkish war of 1829, it was completed July 26, 1829. An armistice was the consequence, and a treaty of peace was signed at Adrianople, Sept. 14 following.

BALLADS. They may be traced in British history to the Anglo Saxons. *Turner* Aldhelme, who died A D 709, is mentioned as the first who introduced ballads into England "The harp was sent round, and those might sing who could" *Bede* Alfred sung ballads. *Malmesbury* Canute composed one *Turner* Minstrels were protected by a charter of Edward IV, but by a statute of Elizabeth they were made punishable among rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars. *Viner* "Give me the writing of the ballads, and you make the laws." *Fletcher of Saltoun* The sea ballads of Ibbidon inspired many a brave defender of his country in the late war, he died Jan 20, 1833

BALLETTS They arose in the meretricious taste of the Italian courts. One performed at the interview between our Henry VIII and Francis I of France, in the field of the Cloth of Gold, at Ardres, 1520 *Gucciardini* In the next century they reached the summit of their glory, in the splendid pomp at the courts of Tuscany and Lorraine, and their most zealous patron, Louis XIV, bore a part in one, 1664

BALLOON Gallien of Avignon wrote on aerostation, in 1755 Dr Black gave the hint as to hydrogen in 1767 A balloon was constructed in France by MM. Montgolfier, in 1783, when Rozier and the marquis d'Arlandes ascended at Paris. Pilâtre Desrozier and M. Romain perished in an attempted voyage from Boulogne to England, the balloon having taken fire, June 14, 1785 Balloons were used by the French to reconnoitre the enemy's army (at the battle of Fleurus), June 17, 1794, and at the battle of Solferino, June 24, 1859 Garnier ascended in a balloon to the height of 4000 feet, and descended by a parachute, Sept. 21, 1802 Gay Lussac ascended at Paris to the height of 23,000 feet, Sept. 6 1804 Madame Blanchard ascended from Tivoli at night, and the balloon, being surrounded by fireworks, took fire, and she was precipitated to the ground and killed, July 6, 1819 An Italian aeronaut ascended from Copenhagen, in Denmark, Sept. 14, 1851, his corpse was subsequently found on the sea shore in a contiguous island, dashed to pieces. On June 23, 1859 a Mr Wise and three others ascended from St. Louis in a balloon After travelling 1150 miles they descended in Jefferson county, New York. They were nearly killed.

BALLOONS IN ENGLAND, &c The first attempt to navigate the atmosphere in England in a balloon was by signor Landi, who ascended from Moorfields, Sept. 15, 1784 Blanchard and Jeffries passed from Dover to Calais, in 1785 Mr Arnold went up from St. George's fields, and fell into the Thames, and major Montgolfier ascended from Norwich, and fell into the North Sea, but was saved by a revenue cutter The first ascent from Ireland was from Ranelagh gardens, Dublin, in 1785 Sailer, who made many previous expeditions in England, fell into the sea near Holyhead, but was taken up, Oct. 9, 1812 Sailer, jun was killed, falling from a balloon, in 1825 Mr Cocking ascended from Vauxhall, the parachute, in its descent from the balloon, collapsed, and he was thrown out and killed, July 24, 1837 Green and others made many ascents in the vicinity of London, in 1852 — The great Nassau balloon, of immense dimensions, and which had for some time previously been exhibited to the inhabitants of London in repeated ascents from Vauxhall gardens, started from that place on an experimental voyage, having three individuals in the car, and after having been eighteen hours in the air, descended at Wulburg, in the duchy of Nassau, Nov 7, 1836

BALLOONS, EQUESTRIAN ASCENTS Mr Green affirms that he ascended from London, on a horse attached to a balloon, in May, 1828, though few persons seem to be aware that the experiment was made He performed a feat of this kind, however, from Vauxhall gardens, in July 1850, his "steed" being a very diminutive pony To M. Poitevin,* of Paris, appears to belong the "honour" of this species of aerostation he ascended on a horse, in the vicinity of that capital, about the time just mentioned Lieut. Gale, an Englishman, made an ascent from the Hippodrome of Vincennes, near Bordeaux, Sept. 8, 1850 On descending, and detaching the animal from the balloon the people who held its ropes, from some misconception, prematurely let them go, and the unfortunate aeronaut was rapidly borne in the air before he was quite ready to resume his voyage He was discovered next morning dashed to pieces in a field a mile from where the balloon was found. The ascent of madame Poitevin from Cremorne gardens, near London, as "Europa on a bull" (a feat she had often performed in France), and several ascents on horses, brought the parties concerned before the police courts on a charge of cruelty to animals, and put an end to experiments that outraged public feeling, Aug 1852

BALLOT Secret voting was practised by the ancient Greeks. A tract entitled "The Benefit of the Ballot," said to have been written by Andrew Marvell, was published in the

* He was drowned in the sea, near Malaga, while descending from his balloon in 1838

"State Tracts," 1698 The ballot-box was used in a political club which met in 1659 at Miles's coffee-house, Westminster It was proposed to be used in the election of members of parliament in a pamphlet published in 1705 The ballot has been an open question in Whig governments since 1835 On June 30, 1857, the house of commons rejected the ballot—257 being against, and 189 for it. It became part of the electoral law of Victoria, Australia, in 1856 Secret voting existed in the chamber of deputies in France from 1840 to 1845, and was employed also after the coup d'état in 1851 It is adopted in many of the united states of America. A bill for establishing the ballot was produced in 1855 by the ballot society, who made great exertions at the general election in 1859

BALLYNAHINCH, Ireland, BATTLE OF A sanguinary engagement on the estate of lord Moira, afterwards marquess of Hastings, between a large body of the insurgent Irish and the British troops, under gen Nugent, June 13, 1798 In this battle a large part of the town was destroyed, and the royal army suffered very severely

BALMORAL CASTLE, in Aberdeenshire, visited by her majesty in 1848, 1849, 1850, and purchased by her in 1851 In 1853 the new building, in the Scotch baronial style, was commenced, from designs by Mr W Smith of Aberdeen The large tower will be 100 feet high

BALTIC EXPEDITION AGAINST DENMARK This was also called the Copenhagen expedition, the Danish expedition, &c. There were two in the first expedition under lord Nelson and admiral Parker, Copenhagen was bombarded, and twenty eight sail of the Danish fleet were taken or destroyed, April 2, 1801 See *Armed Neutrality* In the second expedition under admiral Gambier, and lord Cathcart, eighteen sail of the line, fifteen frigates, and thirty one brigs and gun boats surrendered to the British, July 26, 1807

BALTIC EXPEDITION AGAINST RUSSIA The British fleet sailed from Spithead in presence of the queen, who led it out to sea in her yacht, the *Fairy*, March 11, 1854 It consisted of a crowd of steam ships of the line, of which, five were each of 120 guns and upwards, the whole under the command of vice admiral sir Charles Napier, whose flag floated on board the duke of Wellington, of 131 guns The fleet arrived in Wingo Sound, March 15, and in the Baltic, March 20, following The gulf of Finland was blockaded, April 12 10,000 French troops embarked at Calais for the Baltic in English ships of war, in presence of the emperor, July, 15 The capture of Bomarsund, one of the Aland islands, and surrender of the garrison, took place Aug 16 See *Bomarsund* The English and French fleets, the latter having joined June 14, commenced their return homeward to winter, Oct 15, 1854—The second expedition (of which the advanced or flying squadron sailed March 20), left the Downs, April 4, 1855 In July it consisted of 85 English ships (2098 guns), commanded by admiral R. S Dundas and 16 French ships (408 guns), under admiral Parnaud On July 21, three vessels silenced the Russian batteries at Hogland island The fleet proceeded towards Cronstadt Many infernal machines * were discovered Sveaborg was attacked Aug 9 See *Sveaborg* Shortly after, the fleet returned to England

BALTIMORE, a maritime city in Maryland, United States, founded in 1729 On Sept 12, 1814, the British army under gen Ross, advanced against this place, who was killed in a skirmish The command was assumed by col Brooke, who attacked and routed the American army, which lost 800 killed and wounded and 300 prisoners The projected attack on the town was, however, abandoned *Alison*.

BAND OF GENTLEMEN PENSIONERS. See *Gentlemen at Arms*.

BANGALORE, India, SIEGE OF Commenced by the British under lord Cornwallis, March 6, and the town taken by storm, March 21, 1791 Bangalore was restored to Tippoo in 1792, when he destroyed the strong fort, deemed the bulwark of Mysore

BANGOR, in Wales. Here was one of the earliest monastic institutions in Britain, and its monks were mercilessly murdered by the Danes, its bishopric is of great antiquity, but its founder is unknown, the church is dedicated to St. Daniel, who was a bishop, 516 Owen Glendower greatly defaced the cathedral, but a more cruel ravager than he, the bishop Bulkeley, alienated many of the lands, and even sold the bells of the church, 1553 The see is valued in the king's books at 1317 16s 4d. An order in council directing that the sees of Bangor and St Asaph be united on the next vacancy in either, was issued in 1838, but this order was rescinded by the 10 & 11 Vict. c. 108, 1846

* These were cones of galvanised iron, 16 inches in diameter, and 20 inches long Each contained 8 or 10 lbs. of powder with apparatus for firing by sulphuric acid. Little damage was done by them They were said to be the invention of the philosopher Jacobi.

BANGOR, IN WALES, *continued.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF BANGOR.

1800 Wm. Cleaver, translated to St. Asaph, 1806.
 1806. John Randolph, translated to London, 1809
 1809 Henry William Majendie, died, July 9, 1880.

1880 Christopher Bethell, died April 19 1880
 1880 James Colquhoun Campbell (the present bishop).

BANGORIAN CONTROVERSY, was occasioned by Dr. Hoadly, bishop of Bangor, preaching a sermon before George I., March 31, 1717, upon the text, "*My kingdom is not of this world*," in which he descanted on the spiritual nature of the kingdom of Christ. He thereby drew upon himself the indignation of almost all the clergy.

BANK The first established was in Italy, A.D. 808, by the Lombard Jews, of whom some settled in Lombard Street, London, where many bankers still reside. The name bank is derived from *banco*, a bench, which was erected in the market-place for the exchange of money. The Mint in the Tower of London was anciently the depository for merchants' cash, until Charles I. laid his hands upon the money and destroyed the credit of the Mint in 1640. The traders were thus driven to some other place of security for their gold, which, when kept at home, their apprentices frequently absconded with to the army. In 1645, therefore, they consented to lodge it with the goldsmiths in Lombard street, who were provided with strong chests for their own valuable wares, and thus became the origin of banking in England.

Bank of	A.D.	Bank of	A.D.	Bank of	A.D.
Venice formed	1157	Rotterdam	1635	Caisse d'Escompte, France	1776
Genova	1845	Stockholm	1688	Ireland	1788
Barcelona	1401	England	1694	St. Petersburg	1786
Genoa	1407	Scotland	1695	In the East Indies	1787
Amsterdam	1607	Copenhagen	1791	In N. America	1791
Hamburg	1619	Berlin	1705	Branch Banks in these realms	1828

BANK OF ENGLAND * (See *preceding article*) Originally projected by a merchant named Wm. Paterson. It was incorporated by William III. in 1694, in consideration of 1,200,000*l*. the then amount of its capital, being lent to government. The interest was originally 8 per cent. The capital has gone on increasing from one period to another up to the present time, as the discretion of parliament allowed, and the same authority has also at eight different intervals prolonged the privileges of the bank, and renewed its charter. By statute 6 Anne, 1707, no other banking company might consist of more than 6 persons. When first established, the notes of the bank were at 20 per cent discount, and so late as 1745, they were under par. Bank bills were paid in silver, 1745. The first bank post bills were issued 1754, small notes were issued 1759, cash payments were discontinued February 25, 1797, when notes of *one* and *two* pounds were put into circulation. Silver tokens appeared in January, 1798, and afterwards Spanish dollars, with the head of George III. stamped on the neck of Charles IV., were made current. Cash payments were resumed partially, September 22, 1817, and the restriction had altogether ceased in 1821. For a number of years the financial measures of the crown have been largely aided by loans from this great reservoir of wealth. The average amount of the Bank of England notes in circulation is as follows —

1718	£1 329 980	1815	£26,803,520	1845	£10 262,327
1778	7 080 680	1820	27 174 000	1850	19 778,814
1790	10 217 000	1830	20 620,000	1855	19 616,627
1800	15,450 000	1835	18,215 220	1857	21,086,410
1810	23 904 000	1840	17 281 000	1859	22,705,780

At some periods the note circulation has largely exceeded these amounts. The amount of gold and silver coin and bullion in the bank fluctuates considerably, and was of late years as low as twelve, and as high as seventeen millions, until 1852, when the increase of gold, consequent chiefly on the discovery of the gold fields of Australia, almost suddenly became immense, and the gold bullion in the bank amounted, on July 10, in that year, to

* The building called the Bank of England, in Threadneedle Street, was commenced by G. Sampson, architect, in 1782, and opened in 1784. It has been since greatly enlarged by its successive architects, sir Robert Taylor, sir John Soane, and Mr. Cockerell. It occupies the site of the church, and almost all the parish of St. Christopher's.

† By 3 & 4 Will. IV. (1833), the charter was continued till one year's notice after Aug. 1, 1855, but power was reserved to determine the charter in 1844. In that year an act was passed, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 82, effecting important changes in the management of the bank. By this Act, the issue of notes was limited to the value of 14,000,000*l*. which restriction was relaxed on the responsibility of the government during the commercial panics of 1847 (by lord John Russell), and of 1857 (by lord Palmerston Nov. 12). Acts of indemnity being passed afterwards. In 1847, the relaxation was not acted on, but in 1857, notes were issued to the amount of 2,000,000*l*. In Nov. 1857, the bank discount was 9 per cent. In Feb. 1858, it fell to 3 per cent. On Nov. 11, 1857, the amount of specie in the bank was only 7,170,508*l*. on Sept. 16, 1858, it had risen to 14,648,915*l*.

21,845,390*l* On Jan 1, 1853, the amount was 20,527,662*l* The returns of the bank are now made weekly pursuant to 7 & 8 Vict. c 32, 1844 There are branch banks of the Bank of England in the chief towns of the kingdom as Birmingham, Bristol, Exeter, Gloucester, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Norwich, Swansea, &c., all formed since 1828 —A branch bank was opened in Burlington gardens, near Regent-street, London, Oct. 1, 1856 —See *Funds* A committee on the Bank Acts was appointed in July 1857

	Dec 27 1856		Nov 11 1857 *		April 27, 1859 *	
Assets—Securities	£29,484,000	£39,589,000	£25,480,281	£42,650,789	£28,798,619	£46,458,961
Bullion	10,105,000		7,170,508		17,640,342	
Liabilities		86,829,000		80,286,433		43,289,701
	Balance	£3,260,000		£3,964,356		£8,149,260

Sept 14, 1859 *Assets*—Securities, 39,099,179*l*. Bullion, 17,120,822*l*. *Liabilities*, 43,503,214*l*. *Balance*, 3,716,787*l*.

BANK OF IRELAND Established by act of parliament and opened at St Mary's abbey, Dublin, June 25, 1783 The business was removed to the late houses of parliament, in College green, in May, 1808 Branch banks of this establishment have been formed in most of the provincial towns in Ireland, all since 1828

BANK OF SCOTLAND The old bank was set up in 1695, the year after the establishment of the Bank of England, and was the second institution of the kind in these kingdoms The Royal Bank was instituted in 1727, the Commercial bank in 1810, National bank, 1825 The first stone of the present Bank of Scotland was laid June 3, 1801

BANK OF SAVINGS See *Savings' Banks*

BANKS, JOINT STOCK Since the act of the 7 Geo IV 1826, a vast number of banks under this denomination have been established in almost every large town in the kingdom In 1840, the amount of paper currency issued by joint-stock banks amounted to 4,188,618*l*, the amount in circulation by private banks, same year, was 6,973,613*l* —The total amount exceeding eleven millions In Ireland many similar banks have been instituted, the first being the Hibernian bank, established by a special act in 1825 The note circulation of joint stock banks, on Oct 1, 1855, was, in England, 3,990,800*l*, in Scotland, 4,280,000*l*, and in Ireland, 6,785,000*l*, total, with English private banks, about 19,000,000*l*, and with the Bank of England, above 39,000,000*l* See *British Bank* The Western Bank of Scotland and the Glasgow bank stopped in Nov 1857

BANKRUPTS IN ENGLAND The first law enacted regarding them was 35 Henry VIII 1543, again, 3 Eliz 1560, 1 James I 1602, again, 1706, and more recently It was determined by the King's Bench that a bankrupt may be arrested, except in going to, or coming from any examination before the commissioners, May 13, 1780 The lord chancellor (Thurlow) refused a bankrupt his certificate, because he had lost five pounds at one time in gaming, July 17, 1788 In 1812 it was enacted that members of the house of commons becoming bankrupt, and not paying their debts in full, should vacate their seats See *next article*.

NUMBER OF BANKRUPTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AT DIFFERENT PERIODS

1700	98	1800	1339	1830	1467	1850	England	1298
1725	416	1810	2000	1840	1908	1847	ditto	1488
1750	482	1820	1858	1845	England	1858	ditto	1846
1775	520	1825	2683					

In 1857 there were in Scotland, 453, Ireland, 73 in the United Kingdom, 2014.

According to a return to parliament made at the close of February, 1826, there had become bankrupt in the four months preceding, 59 banking houses, comprising 144 partners, and 20 other banking establishments had been declared insolvent Every succeeding week continued to add from seventy to a hundred merchants, traders, and manufacturers to the bankrupt list This was, however, the period of bubble speculation, and of unprecedented commercial embarrassment and ruin There were many bankrupts in 1847 and in 1857

BANKRUPTCY LAWS AND COURT Act empowering his majesty to erect and establish a court of judicature to be called the court of bankruptcy, and to appoint a judge thereof, 2 Will IV cap 56, passed Oct. 20, 1831 Bankruptcy act, Ireland, consolidating all the statutes relating to bankruptcy, and founding a complete system of administering bankrupts' estates, 6 Will IV cap 14, passed May 20, 1836 An important act in relation to the bankrupt court for England and Wales, was passed (12 & 13 Vict. cap 106) Aug 1, 1849, it repeals several previous acts, defines the jurisdiction of the court, prescribes the duties of the official assignee, accountant, and master, makes various provisions, regulates

* At the time of the panic

fees, and enumerates the traders and others that shall be deemed bankrupts and liable to become so. The laws relating to bankrupts were further amended by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 119, passed August 11, 1854. Reform in bankruptcy law is much needed and earnestly sought for. Two bills for this purpose were before parliament at the dissolution, in April 1859.

BANNER. Almost every nation had its banner to distinguish it in battle, and under which it fought, inspired with superstitious confidence of success. The standard of Constantine bore the inscription, *In hoc signo vinces*—"In this sign thou shalt conquer," under the figure of the cross. See *Cross*. The banner was early in use in England, the famous magical banner of the Danes was taken by Alfred, A.D. 879. *Spelman*. St. Martin's cap, and afterwards the celebrated auriflamme, or oriflamme, were the standards of France, about 1100. See *Auriflamme*, *Standards*, &c.

BANNERET. Some trace the origin of bannerets to France, others to Brittany, and more to England. These last attribute the institution of this order to Conan, lieutenant of Maximus, who commanded the Roman legions in England, A.D. 383. Banneret is an almost obsolete title of nobility, conferred by the king himself, under the royal standard. The knights led their vassals to battle under their own banner, but knight-bachelors were commanded by a superior. The dignity lies between baron and knight. *Beaumont*. Created in England, 1360, renewed by Henry VII. 1485. It was disused from the reign of Charles I., but was revived by George III. in the person of sir William Erskine in 1764.

BANNOCKBURN, Stirlingshire, **BATTLE OF.** Between Robert Bruce, of Scotland, and Edward II. of England, the army of Bruce consisted of 30,000 Scots, and that of Edward of 100,000 English, of whom 52,000 were archers. The English crossed a rivulet to the attack, and Bruce having dug and covered pits, they fell into them, and were thrown into confusion. The rout was complete, the king narrowly escaping, and 50,000 English were killed or taken prisoners—June 25, 1314. Near here James III. was defeated in 1488 by his rebellious nobles.

BANNS. In the feudal law, banns were a solemn proclamation of anything, and hence arose the custom of asking banns, or giving notice before marriage. Matrimonial banns are said to have been introduced into the Gallican Church, about A.D. 1210, and are proclaimed in the Church of England to this day.

BANTAM, Java. The celebrated rich British factory here was established by captain Lancaster, in 1603. The English and Danes were driven from their factories by the Dutch in 1683. Bantam surrendered to the British in 1811, but was restored to the Dutch at the peace in 1814. It was not, in fact, worth retaining, the harbour is now choked up and inaccessible to vessels of burden.

BANTRY BAY, South Coast of Ireland. A French fleet, with succours of arms, ammunition, and money, to the adherents of James II., was attacked in this bay by admiral Herbert, May, 1689. A French squadron of seven sail of the line and two frigates, armed *en flûte*, and seventeen transports, anchored here for a few days, Dec. 1796. Mutiny of the Bantry Bay squadron under admiral Mitchell was in Dec. 1801, and Jan. 1802. Twenty-two of the mutineers were tried on board the *Gladiator*, at Portsmouth, when seventeen were condemned to death, of whom eleven were executed, the others were sentenced to receive each 200 lashes: the executions took place on board the *Majestic*, *Centaur*, *Formidable*, *Téméraire*, and *L'Achille*, Jan. 8 to 18, 1802.

BAPTISM. The ordinance of admission into the Christian Church, instituted by Christ, and practised by all sects professing Christianity, except Quakers. St. John, the forerunner of Our Saviour, is eminently called *the Baptist*, as being the first that publicly baptized with a spiritual intention. Christ came from Galilee to Jordan, and was baptized by John, A.D. 30. Originally the people were baptized in rivers, but in the reign of Constantine, A.D. 319, in great cities they built chapels, or places specially to baptize in, which in the eastern countries was done by dipping the person all over. In the western and colder parts, they use sprinkling, at first every church had not a baptistry belonging to it, our founts answer the same end. *Pardon*. Much controversy has arisen since 1831, in the Church of England respecting the doctrine of baptismal regeneration.

BAPTISTS (see *Analbaptists*). A sect distinguished from other Christians by their opinions respecting (1) the proper *subjects*, and (2) the proper *modes* of baptism: the former, they affirm to be those who are able to make a profession of faith, the latter, to be total immersion. There are seven sections of Baptists. They have suffered much persecution. The first Baptist church formed in London was in 1608. They published a confession of faith in

1689 In 1851 they had 180 chapels in London and 2789 (with sittings for 752,353 persons) in England and Wales. Rhode Island, America, was settled by Baptists in 1635

BARBADOES The first English settlement in the West Indies. This mother plantation gave rise to the sugar trade in England about 1605, and was, with other Caribbee islands, settled by charter granted to James, earl of Marlborough, 2 Charles I, 1627 Barbadoes has suffered severely from elemental visitations, in a dreadful hurricane in 1780, more than 4000 of the inhabitants lost their lives. A large plantation with all its buildings was destroyed, by the land removing from its original site to another, and covering everything in its peregrination, Oct 1784. An inundation, Nov 1795, and two great fires, May and Dec 1796. Awful devastation, with the loss of thousands of lives, and of immense property, by a hurricane, Aug 10, 1831. Nearly 17,000 persons died of cholera here in 1854

BARBER. This trade was practised at Rome in the third century B.C. In England, from the earliest time. "No person using any shaving or barbery in London shall occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or other matter, except only drawing of teeth," 32 Henry VIII 1540. Barbers formerly exhibited a head, or *pole*, at their doors, and the barber's *pole* afterwards used by them was a bulesque imitation of the former sign.

BARBER-SURGEONS. Anciently the business of a surgeon was united to that of barber, and he was denominated a barber surgeon. A company was formed under this name in 1308, and the London company was incorporated, 1 Edw IV 1461. This union of professions was dissolved by a statute of Henry VIII.

BARCLAY, CAPTAIN. His wager, to walk 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours, each mile within each hour, and upon which hundreds of thousands of pounds depended, was accomplished July 10, 1809. This feat occupied without intermission, every hour (less eight) of forty two days and nights. See *Walking*.

BARDS. The profession of Bard appeared with great lustre in Gaul, Britain, and Ireland. Demodocus is mentioned as a bard by Homer, and we find bards, according to Strabo, among the Romans before the age of Augustus. The Druids among the English were philosophers and priests, and the bards were their poets. They were the recorders of heroic actions in Ireland and Scotland, almost down to our own times. Ossian flourished in the third century, Merlin in the fifth. The former speaks of a prince who kept a hundred bards. Irish ballads are the chief foundations of the ancient history of Ireland. See *Ballads*.

BAREBONES' PARLIAMENT. Cromwell having the power of the three kingdoms in his hands, and not yet thinking it a proper time to usurp the whole authority of the state, summoned 122 persons, such as he thought he could manage, who with six from Scotland, and five from Ireland, met, and assumed the name of parliament, July 4, 1653. One of them, a leather seller, who, according to these fanatical times, was called "Praise God Barebones," as being a great haranguer and frequent in prayer, gave to the assembly the derisive name of the "Barebones' Parliament." Although violent and absurd propositions were made by some of the members, the majority evinced much sense and spirit. The Parliament was suddenly dissolved, at the instance of Sydenham, an Independent, Dec. 13, 1653, upon which Cromwell was invested with the supreme management of public affairs, as the Lord Protector.

BARFLEUR, N. France. At this port William the Conqueror equipped the fleet by which he conquered England, 1066. Near it, prince William, son of Henry I, in his passage from Normandy, was shipwrecked, 1120. Barfleur was taken and destroyed by the English in the same campaign in which they fought and won the battle of Crecy, A.D. 1346. Destruction of the French navy near the cape by admiral Russell, after the victory of La Hogue, in 1692.

BARING ISLAND, Arctic Sea, discovered by captain Penny in 1850-51, and so named by him after sir Francis Baring, first lord of the admiralty, in 1849.

BARIUM, a metal, first obtained from the earth baryta by Humphry Davy in 1808. It is more than twice as heavy as water.

BARK. See *Jenuts' Bark*.

* In this shipwreck perished his legitimate son, William, duke of Normandy, the prince's newly married bride, Matilda, daughter of Fulke, earl of Anjou, the king's natural son, Richard, his niece, Lucia, the earl of Chester and the flower of the nobility, with one hundred and forty officers and soldiers, and fifty sailors, most of whom were intoxicated, which was the cause of their running upon the rocks near Barfleur. This lamentable catastrophe had such an effect upon Henry, that he was never seen afterwards to smile. *Beauchamp's France*.

BARNET, Hertfordshire, **BATTLE OF** Between the houses of York and Lancaster, when Edward IV. gained a decisive victory over the earl of Warwick, Easter-day, April 14, 1471. The earl of Warwick, his brother the marquis of Montacute, and ten thousand of his army were slain. At the moment Warwick fell he was leading a chosen body of troops into the thickest of the slaughter, and his body was covered with wounds. *Goldsmith*. A column commemorative of this battle has been erected at the meeting of the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads. *Brooks*

BAROMETERS Torricelli, a Florentine, having discovered that no principle of suction existed, and that water did not rise in a pump, through nature's abhorrence of a vacuum, imitated the action of a pump with mercury, and made the first barometer, about 1643. Pascal's experiments 1646 enhanced the value of the discovery by applying it to the measurement of heights. Wheel barometers were contrived in 1668, pendant barometers in 1695, marine in 1700.—The *Aneroid* barometer, from *an*, no, and *nêros*, *vacuum*, no liquid being employed in its construction, the atmospheric pressure being exerted on a metallic spring. Its invention is attributed to Conté, in 1798, and to Vidi, about 1844. It excited much attention in 1848.

BARONS. The dignity of a baron is extremely ancient, its original name in England was *Vavasour*, which, by the Saxons, was changed into *Thane*, and by the Normans into *Baron*. Many of this rank are named in the history of England, and undoubtedly had assisted in, or had been summoned to parliament, but such is the deficiency of public records, that the first precept to be found is of no higher date than the 49 Henry III. 1265. The first who was raised to this dignity by patent was John de Beauchamp, created baron of Kidderminster, by Richard II. 1387. Barons first summoned to parliament, 1205. Took arms against king John, and compelled him to sign the great charter of our liberties, and the charter of our forests, at Runnymede, near Windsor, June, 1215. Charles II. granted a coronet to barons on his restoration. They attended parliament in complete armour in the reign of Henry III.

BARONS' WAR, arose in consequence of the faithlessness of king Henry III. and the oppression of his favourites. The barons, who were headed by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, and Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, met at Oxford in 1262, and enacted statutes to which the king objected. In 1263 their disputes were in vain referred to the decision of Louis IX. of France. War broke out, and on May 14, 1264, the king's party were totally defeated at Lewes, and De Montfort became the virtual ruler of the kingdom. Through treachery the war was renewed, and at the battle of Evesham Aug. 4, 1266, De Montfort was slain, and the barons were defeated. They however did not render their final submission till 1268. A history of this war was published by Mr. W. H. Blaauw in 1844.

BARONETS. The first among the gentry, and the only knighthood that is hereditary, instituted by James I. 1611. The baronets of Ireland were created in 1619. The rebellion in Ulster seems to have given rise to this order, it having been required of a baronet, on his creation, to pay into the exchequer as much as would maintain "thirty soldiers three years at eightpence a day, in the province of Ulster in Ireland." It was further required that a baronet should be a gentleman born, and have a clear estate of 1000*l.* *per annum*. The first baronet was sir Nicholas Bacon (whose successor is therefore styled *Primus Baronetellorum Angliæ*), May 22, 1611. The first Irish baronet was sir Francis Blundell.—Baronets of Nova Scotia were created, 1625. Sir Robert Gordon was the first baronet.—All baronets created since the Irish union in 1801, are of the United Kingdom.

BARRACKS. This word is not to be found in our early lexicographers. It comes to us from the French, and in the *Dict. de l'Acad.* is thus defined, "*Baraque—Hutte qui sert les soldats en campagne pour se mettre à couvert.*"—Barracks were not numerous in these countries until about 1789. A superintendent general board was appointed in 1793, since when commodious barracks have been built in the various garrison towns and central points of the empire.—A report, ensuring the condition of many barracks, was presented to parliament in 1858, and great attention is now (1859) given to their improvement. See *Aldershot*.

BARRICADES. Mounds formed of trees and earth, and for military defence. During the wars of the League in France, in 1588, the people made *barricades* by means of chains, casks, &c., and compelled the royal troops to retire. Barricades composed of overturned vehicles, &c., were erected in Paris in the insurrection of July 27, 30, 1830, and June 23, 1848.

BARRIER TREATY. By this celebrated treaty, the Low Countries were ceded to the emperor Charles VI. It was signed by the British, Imperial, and Dutch ministers, on the part of their respective sovereigns, Nov. 5, 1715.

BARRISTERS. They are said to have been first appointed by Edward I, about 1291, but there is earlier mention of professional advocates in England. There are various ranks of barristers, as King's or Queen's Counsel, Sergeants, &c, *which see*. Students for the bar must keep a certain number of terms at the Inns of Court, previously to being called, and by new regulations in 1853 they must pass a public examination. Irish students also must keep eight terms in England.

BARROSA, OR BAROSSA, S. Spain, BATTLE OF, March 5, 1811 Between the British army, commanded by major-general sir Thomas Graham, afterwards lord Lynedoch, and the French under marshal Victor. After a long conflict, the British achieved one of the most glorious triumphs of the Peninsular war. Although they fought to great disadvantage, they compelled the enemy to retreat, leaving nearly three thousand dead, six pieces of cannon, and an eagle, the first that the British had taken, the loss of the British was 1169 men killed and wounded.

BARROWS. The circular mounds found in Britain and other countries to record a burial on the spot. They were the most ancient sepulchres, but lest the relics of the dead should be violated by enemies, the custom of burning the dead was commenced by Sylla, and it was not in disuse until the time of Macrobius. Sir Richard Hoare caused several barrows near Stonehenge to be opened, in them were found a number of curious remains of Celtic ornaments, such as beads, buckles, and brooches, in amber, wood, and gold—Nov 1808

BARROW'S STRAITS, N Arctic Sea. Discovered by Parry, who penetrated as far as Melville Island, in lat. 74° 26' N, and long 118° 47' W. The strait was entered on Aug 2, 1819. The lowest state of the thermometer was 55° below zero of Fahrenheit. These straits were so named by him in honour of sir John Barrow, bart.

BARROW, JOHN, ISLAND, N Arctic Sea. Discovered by captain Penny in 1850 51, and so named by him in honour of John Barrow, esq, keeper of the records of the admiralty, and son of the late sir John Barrow, bart.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST Martyred, A D 71. The festival (on August 24,) is said to have been instituted in 1180. Monastery of St Bartholomew (Austin Friars) founded in the reign of Henry I by Rahere, about 1100. On its dissolution the hospital of this name in London was founded, 1539, and was incorporated in the last year of the reign of Henry VIII 1546 7. It was rebuilt by subscription in 1729.—The charter for the fair was granted by Henry II, and was held on the ground which was the former scene of tournaments and martyrdoms. Here Wat Tyler was killed by the lord mayor Walworth in 1381, in consequence of which the dagger was added to the city arms. The shows at the fair were discontinued in 1850, and the fair was proclaimed for the last time in 1855. In 1858 Mr H Morley published his "History of Bartholomew Fair," with many illustrations. *See Smithfield.*

BARTHOLOMEW, ST MASSACRE OF. This dreadful massacre in France commenced at Paris on the night of the festival of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1572. According to Sully, 70,000 Huguenots, or French Protestants, were murdered throughout the kingdom, by secret orders from Charles IX, at the instigation of his mother, the queen dowager, Catherine de Medicis. The massacre was attended with circumstances of demoniacal cruelty, even as regarded the female and the infant. The number of the victims is differently stated by various authors. La Popelionère calculates the whole at 20,000, Adriani, De Serres, and De Thou, say 30,000, Davila states them at 40,000, Sully (whose account is the received one) at 70,000, and Peréfixe makes the number 100,000. Above 500 persons of rank, and 10,000 of inferior condition, perished in Paris alone, besides those slaughtered in the provinces. *Davila.*

BARTHOLOMITES. A religious order founded, A D 1307, at Genoa, where is preserved in the Bartholomite church the image which it is said Christ sent to king Abgarus. The order was suppressed by pope Innocent X. 1650.

BASEL, the richest city in Switzerland. The 18th General Council sat here from 1431 to 1443. Many important reforms in the Church were proposed, but not carried into effect among others the union of the Greek and Roman churches.

BASILIANs The order of St. Basil, of which, in the saint's time, there were ninety thousand monks, it was reformed by pope Gregory, in 1569.—A sect founded by Basil, a physician of Bulgaria, on the most extravagant notions, they rejected the books of Moses, and also the eucharist and baptism, and are said to have had everything, even their wives, in common, 1110. Basil was burnt alive in 1118.

BASQUE BOATS. Heroic achievement in these boats by the British. Four French ships of the line, while riding at anchor, were attacked by lord Gambier and lord Cochrane

(the latter commanding the fire ships), and all, with a great number of merchant and other vessels, were destroyed, April 12, 1809. But a serious difference between these officers on this occasion led to a court-martial (July 26—Aug. 4) on charges preferred by lord Cochrane against lord Gambier, who was honourably acquitted.

BASS'S STRAITS, AUSTRALIA. Mr Bass, surgeon of the *Reliance*, penetrated in 1797 as far as Western Port, in an open boat from Port Jackson, and affirmed that a strait existed between New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. Lieutenant Flinders circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land, and named the strait after Mr Bass, 1799.

BASSET, or BASSETTE, or *Pour et Contre* A game at cards, invented by a noble Venetian, for which he was banished, introduced into France, 1674.

BASTARDS An attempt was made in England, in 1272, to make bastard children legitimate by the subsequent marriage of the parents, but it failed, and led to the memorable answer to the barons assembled in the parliament of Merton, *Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari*—"We will not the laws of England to be changed." Women concealing their children's birth, deemed guilty of murder, 21 James I 1624 *Viner's Statutes*. In Scotland, bastard children had not the power of disposing of their moveable estates by will, until 6 Will. IV 1836. A new act, facilitating the claims of mothers, and making several provisions for proceeding in bastardy cases, was passed 8 Vict. cap. 10, in 1845.

BASTILLE AT PARIS A royal castle, built by Charles V, king of France, in 1369 *et seq*, for the defence of Paris against the English, completed in 1383. It was afterwards used as a state prison, like the Tower of London, and became the scene of the most deplorable suffering and frightful crimes. It was of such strength that Henry IV and his veteran army assailed it in vain in the siege of Paris, during the intestine war that desolated France between the years 1587 and 1594, yet it was pulled down by the infuriated populace, July 14-15, 1789, and thus was commenced the French revolution. The governor and other officers were seized, and conducted to the Place de Grève, and having had their hands cut off, they were then beheaded. The furious citizens fixed their heads on pikes and carried them in triumph through the streets—"The man with the iron mask," the most mysterious prisoner ever known, died here, Nov. 19, 1793. See *Iron Mask*.

BATAVI AND BATAVIAN REPUBLIC See *Holland*.

BATAVIA. The capital of Java, and of all the Dutch settlements in the East Indies, built by that people, about 1619. Taken by the English, January, 1782. Again, by the British, under general sir Samuel Auchmuty, to whom the garrison surrendered, Aug. 26, 1811.

BATH, Somerset This city was a favourite station of the Romans, and was remarkable even in their time for its springs. Coel, a British king, is said to have given this city a charter, and the Saxon king Edgar was crowned here, A. D. 973. Bath was plundered and burnt in the reign of William Rufus, and again in 1137. The abbey church was commenced in 1405, and was finished in 1606. The Assembly rooms were built in 1791, the Pump-room, in 1797, the Theatre, Beaufort-square, was opened in 1805. The Bath Philosophical Society was formed in 1817.

BATH AND WELLS, BISHOPRIC OF The see of Wells, whose cathedral church was built by Ina, king of the West Saxons, in 704, was erected A. D. 909. John de Villula, the sixteenth bishop, having purchased the city of Bath for 500 marks of Henry I, transferred his seat to Bath from Wells, in 1088, and from this, disputes arose between the monks of Bath and the canons of Wells about the election of a bishop, but they were compromised in 1135, when it was decreed that from henceforward the bishop should be styled from both places, and that the precedence should be given to Bath. The see is valued in the king's books at 531*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* *per annum*.

RECENT BISHOPS OF BATH AND WELLS.

1802. Richard Beadon, died April 21, 1824.

1834. George Henry Law, died Sept. 22, 1845.

1845. Richard Bagot, died May 15, 1854.

1854. Robert John, baron Auckland (present bishop).

BATH, EARL OF, HIS ADMINISTRATION Mr Pelham and his friends having tendered their resignation to the king (George II.), the formation of a new ministry was undertaken by William Pulteney, earl of Bath, but it expired within two days, while yet incomplete, and received the name of the "Short-lived" administration. The members of it actually appointed were the earl of Bath, *first lord of the treasury*, lord Carlisle, *lord privy-seal*, lord Winchelsea, *first lord of the admiralty*, and lord Granville, one of the secretaries of state, with the seals of the other in his pocket, "to be given to whom he might choose." Feb. 10, 1746. Mr Pelham and his colleagues returned to power, Feb. 12. *Coxe's Life of Pelham*.

BATH, ORDER OF THE. The origin of this order is ascribed to the ancient Franks, with whom it is probable the Saxons who invaded England had the same common descent, and who, with other customs, upon their settling here, introduced the same method of knighthood. These ancient Franks when they conferred knighthood, bathed before they performed their vigils, and from this ablution came the title of Knights of the Bath. In 1399 Henry IV instituted a degree of knighthood of the Bath, and on his coronation in the Tower he conferred the order upon forty six esquires, who had watched the night before, and had bathed. After the coronation of Charles I the order was neglected until 1725, when it was revived by George I, who fixed the number of knights at 37. In 1816, the prince regent enlarged the order, forming classes of knights grand crosses (72), and knights commanders (180), with an unlimited number of companions. By an order published May 25, 1847, all the existing statutes of this order were annulled, and by the new statutes, the order, hitherto exclusively military, was opened to civilians. In 1851, Dr Lyon Playfair, and other promoters of the great Exhibition, received this honour

CONSTITUTION	—1st Class	Knights grand cross,	50 military,	25 civil.
	2nd Class	Knights commanders,	100 "	50 "
	3rd Class	Companions,	525 "	200 "

BATHS were long used in Greece, and introduced by Agrippa into Rome. The thermae of the Romans and gymnasia of the Greeks (of which baths formed merely an appendage) were sumptuous. The marble group of Laocoon was found in 1506 in the baths of Titus, erected about A D 80, and the Farnese Hercules in those of Caracalla, A D 211

BATHS IN ENGLAND The baths of Somersetshire are said to have been in use eight centuries before Christ. In London, St. Agnes La Clerc, in Old street-road, is a spring of great antiquity, and was well known in the time of Henry VIII. St. Chad's-well, Gray's inn road, derived its name from St. Chad, the fifth bishop of Lichfield, in A D 687. Old Bath-house, Coldbath square, was in use in 1697. A bath opened in Bagno-court, London, is said to have been the first bath established in England for hot bathing. *Leigh.*

BATHS AND WASH HOUSES, PUBLIC An act to encourage the establishment of public baths and wash houses, "for the health, comfort, and welfare of the inhabitants of populous towns and districts," (9 & 10 Vict. cap 74) was passed Aug 26, 1846. In the same session a similar act (cap 87) was passed for Ireland. Several of these institutions were forthwith opened in London, and have been most successful. In the quarter ending Sept 1854, as many as 537,345 bathers availed themselves of the baths in the different districts of London, and in this period there were 85,260 washers. Baths and wash houses have been established since throughout the empire.

BATON, OR TRUNCHEON Borne by generals in the French army, and afterwards by the marshals of other nations. Henry III of France, before he ascended the throne, was made generalissimo of the army of his brother, Charles IX., and received the *baton* as the mark of his high command, 1569. *Henault.*

BATTEL-ABBEY, Sussex Founded by William I, 1067, on the plain where the battle of Hastings was fought, Oct. 14, 1066. It was built in atonement for the many thousands who were slain in that memorable battle. This monastery was dedicated to St. Martin, and was given to Benedictine monks, who were to pray for the souls of the slain. The original name of the plain was Hetheland. See *Hastings*.

BATTEL-ROLL After the battle of Hastings, which decided the fate of England, and subjected it to the Norman yoke, a list was taken of William's chiefs, amounting to 629, and called the Battel roll, and among these chiefs the lands and distinctions of the followers of the defeated Harold were distributed, 1066.

BATTEL, WAGER OF A trial by combat, formerly allowed by our laws, where the defendant in an appeal of murder might fight with the appellant, and make proof thereby of his guilt or innocence. See *Appeal*.

BATTERIES. They were introduced immediately after the use of cannon by the English along the coasts. The famous floating batteries with which Gibraltar was attacked, in the memorable siege of that fortress, were the scheme of D'Arcon, a French engineer. There were ten of them, and they resisted the heaviest shells and 32-pound shot, but ultimately yielded to red hot shot, Sept. 13, 1782. See *Gibraltar*.

BATTERING-RAM. *Testudo Arretaria*, with other military implements, some of which are still in use, invented by Artamon, a Lacedæmonian, employed by Pericles, about 441 B.C. These ponderous engines (from 80 to 120 feet long) by their own weight exceeded the utmost

BATTLES, continued.

	A.D.		A.D.
*Bavenna	425	Duplin, Scotland (<i>Edward Balliol and Earl of Mar</i>)	Aug 11, 1282
Franks defeated by Alaric	428	*Halidon Hill, Berwick	July 19, 1333
Genesius takes Carthage	439	Auberoche, France	1345
Châlons-sur-Marne (<i>Attila defeated</i>)	451	*Cressy (<i>Ich Dien</i>)	Aug 28, 1346
Crayford, Kent (<i>Henri defeats Britons</i>)	457	*Durham, Nevil's Cross	Oct. 17, 1346
Peverney Moor	485	La Roche Darian (<i>Charles of Blois</i>)	1347
*Tolbiac (<i>Clotilda</i>)	496	*Poitiers	Sept. 19, 1356
Saxons and Britons	508	Auray, in Brittany	Sept. 26, 1384
Bath	520	*Moutiel	March 14, 1399
Victories of Belisarius	532-534	*Rothbach	Nov 17, 1382
Nurses defeats Totila	552	*Sompach	July 9, 1386
Heraclius defeats the Persians (<i>Chosroes</i>)	622	*Otterburn (<i>Chew Chase</i>)	Aug 10, 1388
First victory of Mahommed	622	*Nicompolis (<i>Turks and Christians</i>)	1396
Hatfield (Heathfield) <i>Penda and Edwin</i>	683	*Homeldon Hill	Sept. 14, 1402
Saracens subdue Syria	636-638	*Shrewsbury (<i>Battlefield</i>)	July 21, 1403
And take Alexandria	640	Monmouth	May 11, 1405
Oswestry (<i>Penda and Oswald</i>)	641	*Harlaw (<i>Lord of the Isles defeated</i>)	July 24, 1411
Leeds	655	*Agincourt	Oct. 25, 1415
Saracens defeated by Wamba, in Spain	675	*Nicompolis (second)	1420
They defeat the Goths at Guadalete	711	*Anjou, Beaugé, or Baugé	April 8, 1421
*Charles Martel defeats the Alemanni, &c.	732	Crevant, Burgundy	June 11, 1422
Victories of Charlemagne	775-800	*Verneuil	Aug 27, 1424
*Roncesvalles (<i>death of Roland</i>)	778	*Patacy (<i>Joan of Arc and the English</i>)	1429
		*Horrings	Feb. 12, 1429
DANISH INVASIONS, ETC.		Kunobitsa (<i>Hunlades defeats the Turks</i>)	Dec. 24, 1443
Hengestdown (<i>Danes defeated by Egbert</i>)	835	*Brochlin, Scotland	1452
Charmouth (<i>Ethelwolf defeated by the Danes</i>)	840	*Castillon, in Guienne	July 23, 1453
Albaida (<i>Musa defeated</i>)	852		
Danes defeat King Edmund of East Anglia	870	WAR OF THE ROSES.	
Amendon (<i>Danes defeated</i>)	871	*St Alban's (<i>York and Lancaster</i>)	May 22, 1455
Merton (<i>Danes victorious</i>)	871	*Belgrade	Sept. 10, 1456
Wilton (<i>Danes victorious over Alfred</i>)	872	*Hilreheath	Sept. 23, 1459
Farnham (<i>Danes defeat</i>)	894	*Northampton	July 10, 1460
Bury (<i>Edward and Ethelwald</i>)	905	*Wakefield	Dec. 31, 1460
		Mortimer's Cross	Feb. 2, 1461
*Seminae, Spain	938	*Towton	March 29, 1461
Basentello (<i>Emperor Otto II defeated</i>)	July 13, 982	*St Alban's (second)	Feb. 17, 1461
[The Saxons and Danes fought with different success from 938 to 1016.]		*Hexham (<i>Yorkists defeated</i>)	May 15, 1463
		Banbury	July 26, 1469
Ashdon (<i>Cuauis defeats Eilmund</i>)	1016	Stamford (<i>Lancastrians defeated</i>)	March 13, 1470
*Clontarf, Ireland	1039	*Barnet (<i>Edward IV</i>)	April 14, 1471
*Dunsmine	1054	*Tewkesbury	May 4, 1471
Stauford Bridge (<i>Harold defeats Tostig</i>)	Sept. 25, 1066		
*Hastings (<i>Conquest</i>)	Oct. 14, 1066	*Morat, or Murten (<i>Charles the Bold</i>)	June 22, 1476
*Alnwick	1063	*Nancy (<i>Charles the Bold killed</i>)	Jan. 4, 1477
*Crusades commence	1090	*Rosedworth	Aug 22, 1485
*Ascalon (<i>Crusaders victorious</i>)	Aug 12, 1099	Stoko (<i>Lambert Sumner taken</i>)	1487
*Tinchebray, Normandy	1106	St. Aubin, in France	1488
Brenneville, Normandy (<i>Hen I victorious</i>)	1119	Knocknaw, Ireland	1491
*Northallerton, or Battle of the Standard		*Blackheath (<i>Cornish rebels defeated</i>)	June 22, 1497
*Otrique, Portugal	Aug 22, 1138	*Ravenna (<i>Gaston de Foix</i>)	April 11, 1512
*Idnoolin (<i>Stephen defeated</i>)	July 25, 1139	*Guinegate, or Battle of Spurs	Aug 16, 1513
*Alnwick (<i>William the Lion</i>)	Feb. 2, 1141	*Madden	Sept. 9, 1513
*Legnano	July 13, 1174	*Marignano, Italy	Sept. 18-19, 1516
*Ascalon surrenders (<i>Richard I</i>)	May 26, 1176	*Bloucon, near Milan (<i>Lautrec defeated</i>)	1522
*Arodiopolis (<i>Bulgarians defeat Emperor</i>)	Sept. 7, 1191	*Pavia (<i>French and Austrians</i>)	Feb. 24, 1525
*Gisors (<i>Dies et non dicit</i>)	1194	*Mohatz	Aug. 10, 1526
*Arnouf (<i>Richard I defeats Saracens</i>)	Oct. 10, 1198	Solway Moss	Nov 25, 1542
Black Mountains (<i>Adolphus</i>)	Sept. 7, 1199	*Pinky	Sept. 10, 1547
Tolosa (<i>Moore defeated</i>)	1212	*Ket and Warwick	Aug 1549
*Bovines (<i>French and Germans</i>)	1212	*St. Quintin	Aug 10, 1557
*Idnool	1214	*Calais (<i>taken</i>)	Jan. 7, 1558
*Mansourah	May 19, 1217	Gravelines, in Flanders	July 18, 1558
*Lewes	1260	Dreux, in France	1562
*Evesham	May 14, 1264	St. Denis (<i>the Huguenots defeated</i>)	Nov 10, 1567
*Benevento	Aug 4, 1265	*Langside	May 13, 1568
*Tagliacozza	Feb. 26, 1266	*Jarnac	March 19, 1569
*Dowellin and the English	Aug 25, 1268	Moncontour (<i>Coligny defeated</i>)	Oct. 8, 1569
Dunbar (<i>King of Scots taken</i>)	1282	*Lepanto	Oct. 7, 1571
*Falkirk (<i>Wallace</i>)	April 27, 1296	Coutras (<i>King of Navarre defeats the French</i>)	Oct. 20, 1587
Courtray (<i>Flemings defeat Count of Artois</i>)	July 23, 1298	Arques (<i>Huguenots victorious</i>)	1589
Roslin, Scotland	1302	Blackwater, Ireland	1597
*Bannockburn	Feb. 24, 1303	Nieuport, Flanders	1600
*Armagh or Dundalk	June 25, 1314	Kinsale (<i>Siege of</i>)	1601
*Boroughbridge	Oct. 5, 1318	Kroholm (<i>Sweden defeat Poles</i>)	1605
	1322		

[The battles which are thus marked * are more fully described in their alphabetical order.]

BATTLES, continued.

*Prague	Nov 9, 1620
*Rochelle taken	1628
*Lech (<i>Tully killed</i>)	April, 1682
*Lippstadt, Lützingen, or Lutzen (<i>Gustavus slain</i>)	Nov 16, 1632
Arras, in France	1640

CIVIL WAR IN ENGLAND COMMENCES.

Worcester	Sept. 23, 1642
*Edgehill fight	Oct. 23, 1642
Lisacarro, Ireland	1642
Kilrush	1642
Ballintubber	1642
Drayton in Halos	Jan. 25, 1643
Hopton Heath	March 19, 1643
Bramham Moor (<i>Fairfax defeated</i>)	March 20, 1643
*Rocroy (<i>French and Spaniards</i>)	May 19, 1643
Boss, Ireland	1643
*Lansdown (<i>Royalists victorious</i>)	July 5, 1643
Round-away-down	July 13, 1643
*Newbury (<i>Lord Falkland killed</i>)	Sept. 20, 1643
*Stratton (<i>post Waller</i>)	May 16, 1643
Lisacarro, Cornwall	Jan. 19, 1643
Almsford	March 20, 1644
Friedburg, Saxia	July 5, 1644
*Cropredy Bridge (<i>indecisive</i>)	June 20, 1644
*Marston Moor	July 2, 1644
*Newbury (<i>second battle</i>)	Oct. 27, 1644
*Naseby	June 14, 1645
*Alford (<i>Ovenmastery</i>)	July 2, 1645
Nordlingen (<i>Turenne</i>)	1645
Dungan hill	July 10, 1647
Maidstone (<i>a rising quelled</i>)	1648
*Rathmines, Ireland	Aug. 2, 1649
*Droghda (<i>taken by storm</i>)	Sept. 12, 1649
Invercartron (<i>Montrose and Strachan</i>)	1650
*Dunbar	Sept. 3, 1650
*Worcester (<i>Charles II</i>)	Sept. 3, 1651

[End of the civil war in England.]

Galway (<i>surrendered</i>)	1652
Arras, France (<i>Turenne defeats Condé</i>)	1654
*Dunkirk	June 14, 1658
Estremoz, Portugal	June 8, 1663
Brod (<i>Emperor and Turks</i>)	1668
Chocam (<i>Sohnski defeats Turks</i>)	1673
Bonafra, Flanders (<i>Princes of Orange</i>)	Aug. 1, 1674
Mulhausen (<i>Turenne</i>)	Dec. 31, 1674
Altshelm	July 27, 1675
Baltabach (<i>Turenne killed</i>)	July 28, 1675
*Bothwell Bridge, Scotland	1679
*Vienna	Sept. 12, 1683
*Bedgemoor	July 6, 1685
*Mohatz, Hungary	Aug. 12, 1687
Walcourt	Aug. 1689

ERA OF THE REVOLUTION

*Newton Butler, Ireland	July, 1690
*Killiecrankie, Scotland	July 27, 1690
*Boyne, Ireland	July 1, 1690
*Fleurus, or Charleroi, in Flanders	July 1, 1690
*Aughrin, Ireland	July 12, 1691
*Felenckemen (<i>Austrians and Turks</i>)	1691
*Engblen, or Steinkirk	July 24, 1692
*Lauden (<i>William III</i>)	July 20, 1692
Pignerol, Piedmont	Oct. 1, 1693
*Zenta, Hungary (<i>Prince Eugene</i>)	Sept. 11, 1697
*Narva (<i>Charles XII of Sweden</i>)	Nov. 30, 1700
Chiari (<i>Austrians and French</i>)	Sept. 1, 1701
Riga (<i>Swedes and Poles</i>)	1701
*Carpi, Modena (<i>French and Allies</i>)	July 9, 1701
Santa Vittoria, Spain	July 20, 1702
*Fulstak	Sept. 1, 1703
*Hochstadt	May 20, 1703

WAR OF QUEEN ANNE.

Schellenberg, Bavaria	July, 1704
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*Blenheim (<i>Marlborough</i>)	Aug. 2 (13 w. a.) 1704
Mitau (<i>Swedes and Russians</i>)	Sept. 14, 1705
Casano (<i>Prince Eugene</i>)	Aug. 16, 1705
Tierlemout (<i>French and Allies</i>)	July 12, 1705
*Ramillas (<i>Marlborough</i>)	May 22, 1706
Turin (<i>French and Germans</i>)	Sept. 7, 1706
*Almanza, in Spain	April 14, 1707
Lisena, Lendo (<i>Russians defeat Swedes</i>)	1708
Lisle (<i>taken by the Allies</i>)	Oct. 23, 1708
*Oudenarde (<i>Marlborough</i>)	July 11, 1708
*Pultowa (<i>Charles XII</i>)	July 8, 1709
*Malplaquet (<i>Marlborough</i>)	Sept. 11, 1709
Sargossa, or Almanza	Aug. 30, 1710
Villa Viciosa	Dec., 1710
Arleux (<i>Marlborough forces French lines</i>)	Aug. 6, 1711
Bouchain (<i>Marlborough</i>)	Sept. 18, 1711
Friburg (<i>French and Germans</i>)	Nov. 26, 1712

BOOTS' REBELLION—GEO. I.

*Preston	Nov. 12, 18, 1715
*Dumblane, Sheriff mair	Nov. 13, 1715
[Those were the principal actions, but the rebellion yet endured.]	
*Poterwardien	Aug. 5, 1716
*Belgrade (<i>taken</i>)	Aug. 22, 1717
*Parna (<i>Austrians and French</i>)	June 20, 1724
Guastalla	August 19, 1724
Krivan (<i>Nadir Shah and Turks</i>)	June, 1735
Krotzka (<i>Turks defeat Austrians</i>)	July 22, 1739
*Molwitz	April 10, 1741
Caslaw (<i>Austrians and Prussians</i>)	May 7, 1742
Campo Santo	1742
*Dettingen (<i>George II</i>)	June 16, 1743
*Fontenoy	April 30, 1745
*Riedburg	June 4, 1745

BOOTS' REBELLION—GEO. II.

*Preston Pans	Sept. 21, 1745
*Falkirk, Scotland	Jan. 17, 1746
Kesseldorf	Dec. 15, 1746
Rancour (<i>French and Allies</i>)	Oct. 1, 1746
*Culloden (<i>Duke of Cumberland</i>)	April 16, 1746
St. Lazarro	June 4, 1746
*Bergen-op-Zoom (<i>taken</i>)	Sept. 16, 1747
Laffeldt (<i>Duke of Cumberland</i>)	June 20, 1747
Exilles, Piedmont	July 19, 1747
Fort du Quenne (<i>Braddock killed</i>)	July 9, 1755
*Lake of St. George	Sept. 6, 1755
*Calcutta (<i>taken</i>)	June, 1756

SEVEN YEARS' WAR, 1756-63

Reichenberg (<i>Prussians and Austria</i>)	April 21, 1757
*Prague	May 6, 1757
*Kolin (<i>Danes defeat Frederick</i>)	June 18, 1757
*Plassey India. See India	June 22, 1757
Jagerdorf	Aug. 2, 1757
*Roebuck	Nov. 6, 1757
*Breslau	Nov. 22, 1757
*Lissa	Dec. 6, 1757
Zorndorf	Aug. 25, 1758
*Zorndorf	June 25, 1758
*Eggenkirchen	Oct. 14, 1758
Bergen	April 13, 1759
Niagara, North America	July 24, 1759
*Minden (<i>Prince Ferdinand</i>)	Aug. 1, 1759
*Cunnersdorf	Aug. 13, 1759
*Quebec, or the Plains of Abraham (<i>Wolfe killed</i>)	Sept. 13, 1759
Wanderwah, East Indies	Jan. 23, 1760
Landskunt, Silesia (<i>Prussians defeated</i>)	June 23, 1760
*Paffendorf	Aug. 14, 1760
Campan (<i>French defeat Russians</i>)	Oct. 15, 1760
*Torpan	Nov. 3, 1760
Warburg	July 31, 1760
Schweldits	Aug. 16, 1762
Buxard, India. See India	1764

[The battles which are thus marked * are more fully described in their alphabetical order.]

BATTLES, *continued*

	A. D.		A. D.
*Salamanca	July 22, 1812	Dragaschan (<i>Isplandi defeated</i>)	June 19, 1831
*Mohlrow	July 23, 1812	Valtessa (<i>Turks defeated</i>)	May 27, 1831
*Polotsk	July 30, 1812	Tripolitas (<i>stormed</i>)	Oct. 5, 1831
*Smolensko, or Valtalina	Aug. 17 19, 1812	Thermopyles (<i>breake</i>)	July 18, 1832
*Moskwa	Sept. 7, 1812	Cadix (<i>Proscadero</i>)	Aug. 31, 1832
*Borodino	Sept. 7, 1812	Corinth (<i>taken</i>)	Sept. 16, 1832
*Queensdown (<i>Americans</i>)	Oct. 13, 1812	Bhurtpore (<i>assault</i>)	Jan. 1836
*Moscow (<i>burns</i>)	Sept. 14, 1812	Athens (<i>taken</i>)	May 17, 1837
*Polotsk	Oct. 20, 1812	Brnhilow (<i>Russians and Turks</i>)	June 18, 1838
*Malo-Jaroslawa, or Whukowa	Oct. 24, 1812	Akhalaikh (<i>Russians and Turks</i>)	Aug. 27, 1838
*Witepsk	Nov. 14, 1812	Varna (<i>surrenders</i>)	Oct. 11, 1838
*Krasnoi	Nov. 16-18, 1812	Kouleschaka, near Bohumla	June 11, 1839
*Berestina	Nov. 25-26, 1812	Silistria (<i>surrenders</i>)	June 30, 1839
*French Town, Canada	Jan. 22, 1813	Kainly (<i>Russians defeat Turks</i>)	July 1, 1839
*Kalitach (<i>Saxons</i>)	Feb. 13, 1813	Balkan (<i>Passage of the</i>)	July 30, 1839
*Castella	April 13, 1813	*Adrianople (<i>entered</i>)	Aug. 30, 1839
*Lutzen	May 2, 1813	*Algiers (<i>French</i>)	July 4, 1850
*Bautzen	May 20, 1813	*Paris (<i>Days of July</i>)	July 27, 28, 29, 1850
*Wurtzchen	May 31, 1813	*Brussels (<i>Dutch</i>)	Sept. 23, 1850
*Victoria	June 21, 1813	Grochow (<i>See Warsaw</i>)	Feb. 20, 1851
Valley of Bastan	July 24, 1813	Praga (<i>Poles and Russians</i>)	Feb. 24, 1851
*Fremoes	July 25, 1813	*Wawa (<i>Poles, Silesians</i>)	March 31, 1851
San Marcial (<i>Spaniards</i>)	Aug. 31, 1813	*Soldleco (<i>Poles and Russians</i>)	April 10, 1851
Katsbach (<i>Blucher defeats Ney</i>)	Aug. 25, 1813	*Ostrolonka (<i>Poles and Russians</i>)	May 20, 1851
*Dresden	Aug. 26, 27, 1813	Wilna (<i>Poles and Russians</i>)	June 18, 1851
Culm	Aug. 29, 1813	*Warsaw (<i>taken</i>)	Sept. 7, 1851
St. Sebastian (<i>stormed</i>)	Aug. 31, 1813	Homs (<i>Egyptians and Tu Le</i>)	July 6, 1852
*Dennowitz	Sept. 6, 1813	*Antwerp (<i>taken</i>)	Dec. 23, 1852
*Mockern	Oct. 14, 1813	*Kunieh (<i>Syria</i>)	Dec. 21, 1852
*Lelpede	Oct. 16 19, 1813	Hernani	May 5, 1856
*Hanan (<i>Wreid</i>)	Oct. 30, 1813	*St. Sebastian	Oct. 1, 1856
*St. Jean de Luz	Dec. 10, 1813	*Bilboa (<i>British Legion</i>)	Dec. 24, 1856
[Passage of the Neve, several engagements between the Allies and French, Dec. 10 to 13, 1813]		Hornai	March 15, 1857
*St. Dixier, France	Jan. 27, 1814	*Irun (<i>British Legion</i>)	May 16, 1857
*La Rothiere	Feb. 1, 1814	Valencia	July 15, 1857
*Brenne	Feb. 2, 1814	*Huron (<i>Don Carlos</i>)	Aug. 24, 1857
Mincio	Feb. 3, 1814	*Constantina (<i>Algeria</i>)	Oct. 13, 1857
Champ Aubert	Feb. 10 and 12, 1814	*St. Eustace (<i>Canada</i>)	Dec. 19, 1857
Montmirail	Feb. 11, 1814	*Pennescerrada (<i>Spain</i>)	June 22, 1858
Vauchamps	Feb. 14, 1814	*Froscoit (<i>Canada</i>)	Nov. 17, 1858
*Fontainebleau	Feb. 17, 1814	*Ghisnoo (<i>India</i>)	July 23, 1859
*Monterou	Feb. 18, 1814	*Capture of Sidon. See Syria	Sept. 24, 1840
*Orthes	Feb. 27, 1814	*Fall of Beyrout	Oct. 10, 1840
*Bergen op-Zoom	March 8, 1814	Afghan War See India.	
*Leon	March 9, 1814	*Storming of Acre	Nov. 3, 1840
Rheims	March 13, 1814	Kotriah (<i>Scinde</i>)	Dec. 1, 1840
*Tarbes	March 20, 1814	Chuen pe See China	Jan. 7, 1841
*Fere Champenoise	March 25, 1814	Canton (<i>Bogue forts taken</i>)	Feb. 20, 1841
Paris, Montmartre, Romainville	March 30, 1814	Amoy (<i>city taken</i>)	Aug. 27, 1841
[Battle of the Barriers—Marmont evacuates Paris, and the allied armies enter that capital, March 31.]		Chin hao (<i>taken</i>)	Oct. 16, 1841
*Toulouse	April 10, 1814	Candahar (<i>Afghans</i>)	March 10, 1842
AMERICAN WAR.		Niug po. See China	March 10, 1842
Fort George, Niagara	May 27, 1813	*Jellalabad (<i>Khyber Pass forced</i>)	April 5, 1842
*Burlington Heights	June 6, 1813	Chin keang See China	July 21, 1842
Chrystler's Point, Canada	Nov. 11, 1813	*Ghisnoo (<i>India</i>)	Sept. 6, 1842
Black rock, America	Dec. 28, 1813	*Meenace (<i>Amiers of Scinde</i>)	Feb. 17, 1843
*Chippawa	July 6 and 25, 1814	*Maharajpoo See India	Dec. 29, 1843
*Fort Erie	Aug. 15, 1814	*Moodkee (<i>India</i>)	Dec. 18, 1845
Bladenberg	Aug. 24, 1814	*Ferozeshah (<i>India</i>)	Dec. 21, 22, 1845
*Bellaire	Aug. 30, 1814	Phulloo (<i>Sir H. Smith's army attacked on the Sully by the Sikhs</i>)	Jan. 21, 1846
*Baltimore	Sept. 12, 1814	*Aliwal (<i>India</i>)	Jan. 23, 1846
*New Orleans	Jan. 8, 1815	*Sobraon (<i>India</i>)	Feb. 10, 1846
		Montery (<i>Mexico</i>)	Sept. 24, 1846
		Bueno Vista (<i>Mexico</i>)	Feb. 22, 1847
		St. Ubes (<i>Portugal</i>)	May 6, 1847
		Osontero (<i>Mexicans and Americans</i>)	Aug. 19, 1847
		Valencia (<i>Hungarians</i>)	Sept. 29, 1848
		*Mooltan (<i>India</i>)	Nov. 7, 1848
		*Chillianwallah (<i>India</i>)	Jan. 15, 1849
		*Goojerat (<i>India</i>)	Feb. 21, 1849
*Idgny	June 16, 1815	Vigevano (<i>Radetski</i>)	March 21, 1849
*Quatre Bras	June 16, 1815	*Novara (<i>Sardinians</i>)	March 23, 1849
*Waterloo	June 18, 1815	Pered (<i>Hungarians</i>)	June 21, 1849
Wavres	June 18, 19, 1815	Acs (<i>Austrians and Hungarians</i>)	July 2, 1849
		Waltzen (<i>Austrians and Hungarians</i>)	July 15, 1849
*Algiers (<i>Ermouth</i>)	Aug. 27, 1816	Sohlberg (<i>Bem</i>)	July 31, 1849
Kirkee (<i>Pindarries and Hastings</i>)	Nov. 5, 1817		

[The battles which are thus marked * are more fully described in their alphabetical order]

BATTLES, *continued.*

	A. D.		A. D.
Temeswar (Haynau)	Aug 9, 1849	Nujefghur (victory and death of Nisoleon)	Aug 26, 1857
Idstedt (Dad and Holis)	July 25, 1850	Assault and capture of Delhi	Sept. 18-20, 1857
RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.		Conflicts before Lucknow, Sept. 25, 26, Nov	18-25, 1857
*Oltienitz (Turks and Russians)	Nov 4, 1853	Victories of Col Greathed, Sept. 27, Oct. 10, 1857	
*Oltate (Turks and Russians)	Jan 6, 1854	*Cawnpore (victory of Campbell)	Dec. 6, 1857
*Silistria	June 13-15, 1854	Futtabghur (victory of Campbell)	Jan 2, 1858
Ghurgo (Turks and Russians)	July 8, 1854	Calpi (victory of Inglis)	Feb 4, 1858
Bayasid (Russians and Turks)	July 30, 1854	Alumbagh (victory of Ostram)	Feb. 21, 1858
Kurak Derek (Russians and Turks)	Aug 5, 1854	Conflicts at Lucknow (which is taken)	March 14-19 1858
*Alma (Allies and Russians)	Sept. 20, 1854	Jhansi (Rose victorious)	April 4, 1858
*Balaklava (Allies and Russians)	Oct. 25, 1854	Koonch (Rose victorious)	May 11, 1858
*Inkermann (Allies and Russians)	Nov 5, 1854	Gwallor (Rose victorious)	June 17, 1858
*Eupatoria (Turks and Russians)	Feb 17, 1855	Rajghur (Mitchell defeats Tantia Tope)	Sept. 15, 1858
Before Malakhoff tower, Sebastopol (Allies and Russians)	May 22, 23, 24, 1855	Dhooon Khara (Lord Clyde defeats Ben, Mahdo)	Nov 24, 1858
Capture of the Mamelon, &c.	June 7, 1855	Gen. Horsford defeats the Begum of Oude,	Feb. 10, 1859
Unsuccessful attempt on Malakhoff tower and Redan (Allies and Russians)	June 18, 1855	ITALIAN WAR (See Italy)	
*Tobermaya, or Bridge of Traktir (Allies and Russians)	Aug 16, 1855	Austrians cross the Ticino	April 27, 1859
*Malakhoff taken by the French	Sept. 8, 1855	France declares war—French troops enter	
*Ingur (Russians and Turks)	Nov 6, 1855	Piedmont, the emperor Napoleon arrives at	
Baldar (Russians and French)	Dec. 8, 1855	Gemon	May 12, 1859
PERSIAN WAR.		*Montebello (Allies victorious)	May 20, 1859
*Bushire (Persians and English)	Dec. 10, 1856	*Palastro (Allies victorious)	May 30, 31, 1859
Kooshab (Persians and English)	Feb 8, 1857	*Magenta (Allies victorious)	June 4, 1859
Mohammerah (Persians and English)	March 26, 1857	*Malgarnano (Allies victorious)	June 8, 1859
INDIAN MUTINY (See India)		*Solforino (Allies victorious)	June 24, 1859
*Conflicts before Delhi, May 30, 31, June 8, July 4, 9 18, 23, 1857		(Armistice agreed to, July 6, 1859)	
Victories of General Havelock, near Futtabpore, Cawnpore, &c.	July 12 to Aug 16, 1857	See Naval Battles	
Pandoo Nuddes (victory of Neil)	Aug 15, 1857	*Taku, at the mouth of the Pei ho or Tien	
		Tsin ho (English attack on the Chinese Forts defeated)	June 25, 1859

[The battles which are thus marked * are more fully described in their alphabetical order]

BAUGÉ, see *Angon*

BAUTZEN and WURTZCHEN (in North Germany) Battles were fought here May 19, 20, 21, 1813, between the French commanded by Napoleon, and the Allies under the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia. The struggle commenced on the 19th with a contest on the outposts, which cost each army a loss of above 2000 men. On the 20th (at BAUTZEN), the French were more successful, and on the 21st (at WURTZCHEN), the Allies were compelled to retire but Napoleon obtained no permanent advantage from these sanguinary engagements. Duroc was among the killed, to the great sorrow of the emperor and the French army.

BAVARIA (part of ancient Noricum and Vindelicia), a kingdom in South Germany, conquered from the Celtic Gauls (Boii), by the Franks between A. D. 630 and 660. The country was afterwards governed by dukes subject to the French monarchs. Tasaulon II was deposed by Charlemagne and margraves established in 788 Arnoul became duke in 907. Guelf of the house of Este was made duke by the emperor Henry IV in 1071. His descendant Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, Bavaria, and Brunswick (ancestor of the present Brunswick family, see *Brunswick*), was dispossessed in 1180 by the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa (who had been previously his friend and benefactor). Otho of Wittelsbach became duke, whose descendants reigned till 1777, when the elector palatine acquired Bavaria, which was made an electorate 1623. In Dec. 1805, Bavaria was erected into a kingdom by Bonaparte, and obtained by the treaty of Presburg the incorporation of the whole of the Italian and German Tyrol, the bishopric of Anspach, and lordships in Germany. Bavaria suffered much by its alliances with France against the emperor in 1726 and 1805. It joined the Allies in Oct. 1813. Population in 1855, 4,541,556.

DUKES.

1071 Guelf I	restored by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa, but afterwards expelled by him.
1101 Guelf II	1180 Otho, earl of Wittelsbach.
1120 Henry the Black.	1185 Louis of Wittelsbach.
1126. Henry the Proud. He competed with Conrad of Hohenstaufen for the empire and failed, and was deprived of Bavaria.	1231 Otho II, the Illustrious, his son Louis was raised to the electoral dignity
1128. Leopold of Austria.	1253. Henry and Louis the Severe
1142. Henry of Austria.	1294 Louis III
1164. Henry the Lion (son of Henry the Proud)	1247 Stephen I
	1275 John

BAVARIA, *continued.*

- 1397 Ernest
1422 Albert I.
1460 John II. and Sigismund
1465 Albert II
1502 William I
1550 Albert II
1579 William II
1596 Maximilian the Great the first ELECTOR of Bavaria, 1633
1651 Ferdinand and Mary
1679 Maximilian Emanuel
1720 Charles Albert, elected emperor of Germany in 1742
1745 Maximilian-Joseph I, as elector

- 1778 Charles Theodore (the elector palatine of the Rhine since 1743).
1799 Maximilian-Joseph II as elector

KINGS OF BAVARIA

- 1805 Maximilian-Joseph I, the preceding elector created king
1825 Louis-Charles, 18th October abdicated
1848 Maximilian-Joseph II, born Nov 28, 1811, succeeded his father, Louis-Charles, on his abdication, March 20* The present (1859) king
Her, his son Louis, born Aug 25, 1845.

BAYEUX TAPESTRY This important historical document was wrought by Matilda, the queen of William I, and represents the facts of the Conquest, from the signature of the will of the Confessor down to the crowning of William, 1066 *Rapin*. It is 19 inches wide, 214 feet long, and is divided into compartments showing the train of events, commencing with the visit of Harold to the Norman court, and ending with his death at Hastings, it is now preserved in the town house at Rouen *Agnes Strickland* A copy drawn by C Stothard (coloured after the original) was published by the Society of Antiquaries in 1821-3

BAYLEN, (in Spain), **BATTLE OF**, July 20, 1808 The French, consisting of 14,000 men, commanded by generals Dupont and Wedel, were defeated by the Spaniards under Rodrig, Conquigny, and other generals, whose force amounted to 25,000 The French had nearly 3000 killed and wounded, and the division of Dupont, which consisted of about 8000 men, was made prisoners of war

BAYONET The short sword or dagger fixed at the end of a musket This most important weapon was invented at Bayonne, in France (whence the name), about 1647, 1670, or 1690 According to the alibé Lenglet, it was first used in the battle of Marsaglia by the French, in 1593, "with great success against the enemy unprepared for the encounter with so formidable a novelty" Adopted by the British, Sept. 24, 1693 *Aspin*

BAYONNE, S France Charles IV of Spain abdicated here in favour of "his friend and ally" the emperor Napoleon, and Ferdinand, prince of Asturias, and Don Carlos and Don Antonio renounced their rights to the Spanish throne, May 1, 1808 In the neighbour hood of Bayonne was much desperate fighting between the French and the British armies, Dec. 10, 11, and 13, 1813 † Bayonne was invested by the British, Jan. 14, 1814, during which (April 14) the French made a sally, and attacked the English with success, but were at length driven back The loss of the British was considerable, and lieutenant general John Hope was wounded and taken prisoner

BAYREUTH, N Germany The margrave was a branch of the Brandenburg family The margrave of Bayreuth, with that of Anspach, was abdicated by the reigning prince in favour of the king of Prussia, 1790 The archives of the principality had been previously (in 1783) brought from Plassenburg to the city of Bayreuth, the capital of the domain, which was incorporated with Bavaria by Napoleon in 1806

BAZAAR, or Covered Market. The word is of Arabic origin The bazaar of Ispahan is magnificent, yet it is excelled by that of Tauris, which has several times held 30,000 men in order of battle Places of this name have been opened recently in these countries. In London, the Soho square bazaar was opened by Mr Trotter in 1815 The Queen's bazaar, Oxford street, a very extensive one, was (with the Diorama) burnt down, and the loss estimated at 50,000l, May 27, 1829 a new one has since been erected The St. James's bazaar was built by Mr Crockford in 1832 There are also the Pantheon, the Western Exchange, &c

* The abdication of Charles-Louis was mainly caused by his unfortunate attachment to an intriguing woman, known throughout Europe under the assumed name of Lola Montes, who, in the end, was expelled the kingdom for her interference in state affairs, and has since led a wandering life. She delivered lectures in London in 1859

† Soult issued out of Bayonne and attacked the left of the British army under sir John Hope, and twice succeeded in driving the fifth division of the allies, but was twice repulsed, Dec. 10 Next morning, Soult again directed several columns, also against the British left, which withstood the attack, and at the close of the day each army maintained its position, Dec. 11 In the night, Soult moved with his main force to attack the British right Gen. Hill commanded above 18,000 men, and Soult a force of 30,000. Two attacks were at first successful, but the French were ultimately defeated, and Soult drew back his troops towards his intrenched camp at Bayonne, Dec. 13, 1813. *Sir Wm. F F Napier*

BEACHY HEAD Memorable defeat of the British and Dutch combined fleet, commanded by the earl of Torrington, near this promontory on the S.E. coast of Sussex, between Hastings and Seaforth, by a superior French force, under Admiral Tourville, the British suffered very severely in the unequal contest, June 30, 1690. The Dutch lost two admirals and 500 men, the English two ships and 400 men. Several of the Dutch ships were sunk to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. The admirals on both sides were blamed, ours, for not fighting, the French, for not pursuing the victory.

BEADS The Druids appear to have used beads. They are found in British *barrows*. They were early used for reckoning prayers in the East. St. Augustin mentions them in 386 A.D. About 1090, Peter the Hermit is said to have made a series of 55 beads. To Dominic de Guzman is ascribed the invention of the Rosary, consisting of a series of 15 large and 150 small beads, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, A.D. 1202. They were in general use in Roman Catholic devotions, A.D. 1213. The bead roll was a list of deceased persons, for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers was recited, which the devout counted by a string of beads.

BEAM AND SCALES The apparatus for weighing goods was so called, "as it weighs so much at the king's beam." A public beam was set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city officer, called the weigh master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, statute 3 Edw. II 1309. *Stow*. Beams and scales, with weights and measures, were ordered to be examined by the justices at quarter sessions, 35 Geo. III 1794. They have been frequently the subject of penal acts to assure justice in public dealings. See *Weights and Measures*.

BEANS, BLACK AND WHITE. Used by the ancients in gathering the votes of the people, and for the election of magistrates. A white bean signified absolution, and a black one condemnation. The precept of Pythagoras to abstain from beans, *abstine a fabis*, has been variously interpreted. "Beans do not favour mental tranquillity." *Cicero*. The finer kinds of beans were brought to these countries at the period of the introduction of most other vegetables, in Henry VIII's reign.

BEARDS. Various have been the customs of most nations respecting them. The Tartars, out of a religious principle waged a long and bloody war with the Persians, declaring them infidels, because they would not cut their beards after the rites of Tartary. The Greeks wore their beards till the time of Alexander, who ordered the Macedonians to be shaved, lest the beard should give a handle to their enemies, 330 B.C. Beards were worn by the Romans, 297 B.C. They have been worn for centuries by the Jews. The emperor Julian wrote a diatribe (entitled "*Misopogon*") against wearing beards, A.D. 362. — In England, they were not fashionable after the Conquest, A.D. 1066, until the thirteenth century, and were discontinued at the Restoration. Peter the Great enjoined the Russians, even of rank, to shave, but was obliged to keep officers on foot to cut off the beard by force. Beards are now much more worn in England than formerly. — A BEARDED WOMAN was taken by the Prussians at the battle of Pultowa, and presented to the Czar, Peter I., 1724. her beard measured 1½ yard. A woman is said to have been seen at Paris with a bushy beard, and her whole body covered with hair. *Dict. de Trévoux*. The great Margaret, governess of the Netherlands, had a very long stiff beard. In Bavaria, in the time of Wolfius, a virgin had a long black beard. Mlle. Bois de Chêne, born at Geneva (it was said) in 1834, was exhibited in London, in 1852, when, consequently eighteen years of age, she had a profuse head of hair, a strong black beard, large whiskers, and thick hair on her arms and down from her neck on her back, and masculine features.

BEAUGÉ See *Anjou*.

BEAULIEU, ABBEY OF, founded by king John, in the New Forest, Hampshire, in 1204. It had the privilege of sanctuary, was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and was devoted to monks of the reformed Benedictine order. This abbey afforded an asylum to Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI., after the defeat and death of the earl of Warwick at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1471. Here, too, Perkin Warbeck sought and obtained refuge in the reign of Henry VII., in 1497.

BEAUVAIS, N. France, HEROINES OF. On the town being besieged by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, at the head of 80,000 men, the women under the conduct of Jeanne Fourquet, Lainé, or de la Hachette, particularly distinguished themselves, and the duke was obliged to raise the siege, July 10, 1472. In memory of their noble exploits during the siege, the women of Beauvais walk first in the procession on the anniversary of their deliverance. *Henault*.

BECKET'S MURDER.* Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, was murdered at the altar, Dec. 29, 1170. Four barons, hearing Henry II say in a moment of exasperation, at receiving intelligence of Becket's pertinacity against the prelates opposed to him, "What an unhappy prince am I, who have not about me one man of spirit enough to rid me of this insolent prelate!" resolved upon Becket's assassination, and rushing with drawn swords into the cathedral of Canterbury where he was at vespers, they feigned a commission from the king, and endeavoured to induce Becket to recall his sentence against the bishops. On his refusal they followed him into the north transept, when he cried out, "I charge you, in the name of the Almighty, not to hurt any other person here, for none of them have been concerned in the late transactions." The confederates then strove to drag him from the church, but not being able to do so, on account of his resolute deportment, they killed him on the spot with repeated wounds. The king was absolved of guilty knowledge of the crime in 1172, and did penance at the tomb in 1174. The bones of Becket were enshrined in gold and set with jewels, in 1220, they were taken up and burned in the reign of Henry VIII. 1539. *Stowe*

BED The practice for mankind in the first ages was to sleep upon the skins of beasts. *Whittaker* This was the custom of the early Greeks and Romans, and of the Britons before the Roman invasion. They were afterwards changed for loose rushes and heather. The beds of the Egyptians and later Greeks were like modern couches, which became common among the Roman upper classes. Straw followed, and was used in the royal chambers of England so late as the close of the 15th century. The Romans were the first who used feathers.

BEDOUINS Wandering tribes of Arabs, living on the plunder of travellers, &c. They profess a form of Mahomedanism, and are governed by sheikhs. They are said to be descendants of Ishmael, and appear to fulfil the prophecy respecting him, A.C. 1911, Gen. xvi. 12. They are the scourge of Arabia and Egypt.

BEEL. See *Alc*, *Porter*, *Victuals*

BEES Mount Hybla, on account of its odoriferous flowers, thyme, and abundance of honey, has been poetically called the "empire of bees." *Hymettus*, in Attica, was also famous for its bees and honey. The economy of bees was admired in the earliest ages, and *Eumelus*, of Corinth, wrote a poem on bees, 741 B.C. There are 292 species of the bee or *apis* genus, and 111 in England. Strange to say, bees were not originally natives of New England; they were introduced into Boston by the English, in 1670, and have since spread over the whole continent, the first planters never saw any—Mandeville's satirical "Fable of the Bees" appeared in 1723.

BEET ROOT is of recent cultivation in England. *Beta vulgaris*, red beet, is used for the table as a salad. *Margraff* first produced sugar from the white beet-root, in 1747. *M. Achard* produced excellent sugar from it in 1799, and the chemists of France, at the instance of Bonaparte, largely extracted sugar from the beet root in 1800. 60,000 tons of sugar, about half the consumption, are now manufactured in France from beet. It is also largely manufactured in other countries. A refinery of sugar from beet-root was lately erected at the Thames bank, Chelsea.

BEGGARS were tolerated in ancient times, being often musicians and ballad singers. In modern times severe laws have been passed against them. In 1572, by 14 Eliz. c. 5, sturdy beggars were ordered to be "grievously whipped and burnt through the right ear." By the Vagrant Act (1824) 5 Geo. IV. c. 83, all public beggars are liable to a month's imprisonment. See *Poor Laws* and *Mendicity Society*.

BEGUINES, a congregation of nuns, first established at Laëge, and afterwards at Nivelles, in 1207, some say 1226. The "Grand Beguinage" of Bruges was the most extensive of modern times.—Some of these nuns once fell into the extravagant error that they could, in this life, arrive at the highest moral perfection, even to impeccability. The council of Vienna condemned this error, and abolished a branch of the order in 1311. They still exist in Germany and Belgium, acting as nurses to the sick and wounded, &c.

BEHEADING The *Decollatio* of the Romans. Introduced into England from Normandy (as a less ignominious mode of putting high criminals to death) by William the

* Thomas Becket was born in 1119. His father Gilbert was a London trader, and his mother a convert from Mahomedanism. He was educated at Oxford, and made archdeacon by Theobald archbishop of Canterbury, who introduced him to the king Henry II. He became chancellor in 1155, but, on being elected archbishop of Canterbury in 1162, he resigned the chancellorship to the great offence of the king. He opposed strenuously the constitutions of Clarendon in 1164, and fled the country, and in 1166, excommunicated all the clergy who agreed to abide by them. He and the king met at Fretville, in Touraine, on July 23, 1170, and were formally reconciled. On his return he re-commenced his struggle with the king which led to his tragical death.

Conqueror, 1076, when Waltheoff, earl of Huntingdon, Northampton, and Northumberland, was first so executed. Our English history is filled with instances of this mode of execution, particularly in the reigns of Henry VIII and Mary, when even women of the noblest blood, greatest virtues, and most innocent lives, thus suffered death.*

BEHISTUN, in Persia. At this place is a rock containing important inscriptions in three languages, in cuneiform (or wedge shaped) characters, which were deciphered and translated by Sir H. Rawlinson, in 1844 & published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society

BEHRING'S STRAIT Discovered by captain Vitus Behring, a Danish navigator in the service of Russia. He thus established that the continents of Asia and America are not united, but are distant from each other about thirty nine miles, 1728 The current from the west, between the shores is very inconsiderable, the depth not being more than from twelve to thirty fathoms. In 1788 Capt. James Cook accurately surveyed the coast of both continents

BELFAST, capital of Ulster, Ireland First mentioned about A.D. 1315 Its castle, supposed to have been built by John de Courcy, was then destroyed by the Scots, under Edward Bruce Belfast was granted by James I to Sir Arthur Chichester, then lord deputy, 1612 It was erected into a corporation, by James I 1613 The long bridge, 2000 feet in length, and of 21 arches, was commenced in 1682 Here was printed the first edition of the Bible published in Ireland, 1704 The castle was burnt April, 1708 The bank built, 1787 The mechanics' institute, established, 1825 Of three colleges established in Ireland under the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 66, passed in 1845, one was inaugurated in Belfast, October, 1849 See *Colleges in Ireland* In July, August, and September, 1857, there was much rioting at Belfast through Mr Hanna persisting in open air preaching On June 24, 1859, the Victoria Chambers were burnt down The loss was estimated at 100,000! In Sept. 1859 Belfast was the scene of exciting religious revivals

BELGIUM, late the southern portion of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and anciently the territory of the Belgæ, who were finally conquered by Julius Cæsar 51, B.C. Its size is about one-eighth of Great Britain The population December 31, 1856, was 4,529,461 Its government is a liberal constitutional monarchy See *Flanders, Netherlands, and Holland*

The great revolution commences at Brussels	Aug. 25, 1830	The French army commences its return to France	Dec. 27, 1833
The Provisional Government declares Belgium independent	Oct. 4, 1830	Riot at Brussels (see <i>Brussels</i>) much mischief ensues	April 6, 1834
Antwerp taken	Dec. 21, 1830	Treaty between Holland and Belgium signed in London	April 19, 1839
Belgian independence acknowledged by the allied powers, announced by Van de Weyer,	Dec. 28, 1830	Queen of England visits Belgium	Aug. 1853
Duke de Nemours elected king, but his father, the French king, refuses his consent	Feb. 8, 1831	The king and duke of Brabant visit England	Oct. 1852
M. Buiset de Chokier is elected regent of Belgium	Feb. 24, 1831	Increase of the army to 100,000 men voted	May 10, 1838
Leopold, prince of Coburg, is elected king	July 12, 1831	Marriage of duke of Brabant (heir to the throne) to Marie Henriette, archduchess of Austria	Aug. 22, 1835
He enters Brussels	July 19, 1831	Ministerial crisis	Aug and Sept. 1854
The king of the Netherlands recommences the war	Aug. 8, 1831	Great opposition to religious charities bill, legislative session closed	June, 1857
[France sends 50,000 troops to assist Belgium, and an armistice ensues.]		A new ministry appointed under M. Charles Rogier	Nov. 9, 1857
A conference of the ministers of the five great powers is held in London, which terminates in the acceptance of the 34 articles of pacification	Nov. 10, 1831	The chambers (dissolved, Nov. 12) reassemble	Dec. 10, 1857
		The king proclaims Belgium neutral in the Italian war	May, 1859

* Among other instances (besides queens of England) may be mentioned the lady Jane Grey, beheaded Feb. 12, 1554, and the venerable countess of Salisbury,—the latter remarkable for her resistance to the executioner. When he directed her to lay her head on the block, she refused to do it, telling him that she knew of no guilt, and would not submit to die like a criminal. He pursued her round and round the scaffold, aiming at her hoary head, and at length took it off, after mangling the neck and shoulders of the illustrious victim in a horrifying manner. She was daughter of George, duke of Clarence, and last of the royal line of Plantagenet. May 27, 1541 *Hume*.

† This treaty arose out of the conference held in London on the Belgian question, by the decision of which, the treaty of Nov. 18, 1831, was maintained, and the pecuniary compensation of sixty millions of francs, offered by Belgium for the territories adjudged to Holland, was declared inadmissible.

‡ At the Revolution in 1830 the Roman Catholic Clergy lost the administration of the public charities, which they have struggled to recover ever since. In April, 1857, M. Decker the head of the ministry brought in a bill for this purpose, the principle of which was carried. This led, however, to so much agitation that the ministry were compelled to withdraw the bill, and eventually to resign.

BELGIUM, *continued*

KING OF THE BELGIANS

1831 Leopold,* first king of the Belgians inaugurated July 21, 1831 at Brussels, the capital of his kingdom. Married, Aug 9, 1833, Louise, eldest daughter of Louis Philippe, king of the French, she died Oct. 11, 1850. The present (1859) king. *Heir* his son, Leopold, duke of Brabant, born, April 9 1835, married archduchess Maria of Austria, Aug 22, 1853.

BELGRADE (in Servia, on the right bank of the Danube), a Battle was fought here on September 10, 1456, between the Germans (under John Huniades) and the Turks (under Mahommed II), in which the latter was defeated with the loss of 40,000 men. Belgrade was taken by Solyman, 1522, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1688, from whom it again reverted to the Turks in 1690. In 1739 it was ceded to the Turks, after its fine fortifications had been demolished. It was again taken in 1789, and restored at the peace of Reichenbach, in 1790. The Servian insurgents had possession of it in 1806. In 1815 it was placed under the sovereignty of prince Milosch. The fortifications were restored in 1820. It was besieged in May, 1717, by Prince Eugene. On Aug 5 of that year, the Turkish army 200,000 strong, approached to relieve it, and a sanguinary battle at Peterwaradin, on August 22, was fought, in which the Turks lost 20,000 men, after this battle Belgrade surrendered. It has been frequently besieged. See *Sieges*.

BELL, BOOK, AND CANDLE. An ecclesiastical ceremony of the Romish Church, used in Excommunication, *which see*, and also *Interdict*. The bell is rung, the book closed, and candle extinguished, the effect being to exclude the excommunicated from the society of the faithful, depriving them of the benefits of divine service and the sacraments. *Pardon.* Swearing by bell, book, and candle, is said to have originated in the manner of the pope's blessing the world yearly from the balcony of St Peter's at Rome.

BELL-ROCK LIGHT HOUSE, esteemed one of the finest structures of the kind in Great Britain. It is nearly in front of the Frith of Tay, and is 115 feet high, it is built upon a rock that measures 427 feet in length and 200 feet breadth, and is about 12 feet under water. Upon this rock, tradition says, the abbots of the ancient monastery of Aberbrothock succeeded in fixing a bell in such a manner that it was rung by the impulse of the sea, thus warning mariners of their impending danger. Tradition also tells us that this apparatus was carried away by a Dutchman, who was afterwards lost upon the rock, with his ship and crew. The present lighthouse was erected in 1806. It is provided with two bells, for hazy weather.

HELLAIR, in North America, **BATTIE OF**. The town was attacked by the British forces under command of sir Peter Parker, but after an obstinate engagement, in which the result was a long time doubtful, they were repulsed with considerable loss, and their gallant commander was killed, Aug 30, 1814.

BELLEISLE, an isle on the South Coast of Brittany, France. Erected into a duchy in favour of marshal Belleisle, in 1742, in reward of his brilliant military and diplomatic services, by Louis XV. Belleisle was taken by the British forces under commodore Keppel and general Hodgson, after a desperate resistance, June 7, 1761, but was restored to France in 1763.

BELLES LETTRES, OR POLITE LEARNING. See *Academies* and *Literature*.

BELLMEN. First appointed in London, to proclaim the hour of the night before public clocks became general. They were numerous about A D 1556. The bellman was to ring his bell at night, and cry "Take care of your fire and candle, be charitable to the poor, and pray for the dead." *Noorthuck's History of London*.

BELLOWS. Anacharsis, the Scythian, is said to have been the inventor of them, about 569 B.C. To him is also ascribed the invention of tinder, the potter's wheel, anchors for ships, &c. Bellows were not used in the furnaces of the Romans. The production of the great leviathan bellows of our foundries (suggested by the diminutive domestic bellows) must have been early, but we cannot trace the time. See *Blowing Machines*.

BELLS were used among the Jews, Greeks, Roman Catholics, and heathens. The responses of the Dodonesian oracle were in part conveyed by bells. *Strabo*. The monument of Porcenna was decorated by pinnacles, each surmounted by bells. *Pliny*. Introduced by Paulinus, bishop of Nola in Campania, about A D 400. First known in France in 550. The army of Clothaire II, king of France, was frightened from the siege of Sens by the ring

* Leopold married, in May, 1816, the princess Charlotte of Wales, daughter of the prince regent, afterwards George IV of England, she died in childbed, Nov 6, 1817.

ing of the bells of St. Stephen's Church. The second Excerpton of our king Egbert commands every priest, at the proper hours, to sound the bells of his church. Bells were used in churches by order of pope John IX, about 900, as a defence, by ringing them, against thunder and lightning. First cast in England by Turketal, chancellor of England, under Edmund I. His successor improved the invention, and caused the first tuneable set to be put up at Croyland abbey, 960. *Stow*. The celebrated "Song of the Bell," by Schiller (died 1805) has been frequently translated. The following list is that given by Mr E Beckett Denison in his discourse at the Royal Institution, March 6, 1857, on the West minster bell —

Weight—Tons Cwt		Tons Cwt.		Tons Cwt.	
Moscow, 1736, * broken,		12 16	Antwerp,		7 3
1737	250 ?	18 7	Brussels		7 1½
Another, 1817	110 ?	12 15	Dantzic, 1463		6 1
Three others	16 to 31	11 3	Lincoln, 1834		5 8
Novogorod	81 0	11 0	St. Paul's, 1716 ‡		5 4
Olmütz	17 18	10 17	Ghent		4 18
Vienna, 1711	17 14	10 15	Boulogne, new		4 18
Westminster, 1866 † "Big Ben"	15 8½	10 5	Exeter, 1675		4 10½
Westminster, 1868 † "St. Stephen"	13 10½	7 11	Old Lincoln, 1610		4 8
Erfurt, 1497	13 15	7 10	Fourth quarter-bell, Westminster, 1857		4 0
Paris, 1680					
Sens					
Montreal, 1847					
Cologne, 1448					
Breslaw, 1507					
Görlitz					
York, 1845					
Bruges, 1680					
St. Peter's, Rome					
Oxford, 1680					
Lucerne, 1630					
Halberstadt, 1457					

BELLS, BAPTISM OF They were anointed and baptized in churches it is said from the 10th century. *Du Fresnoy*. The bells of the priory of Little Dunmow, in Essex, were baptized by the names of St Michael, St John, Virgin Mary, Holy Trinity, &c, in 1501. *Weaver*. The great bell of Notre Dame, in Paris, was baptized by the name of Duke of Angoulême, 1816. On the continent, in Roman Catholic states, they baptize bells as we do ships, but with religious solemnity. *Ashe*

BELLS, RINGING OF, in changes of regular peals, is almost peculiar to the English, who boast of having brought the practice to an art. There were formerly societies of ringers in London. *Holden*. A sixth bell was added to the peal of five, in the church of St Michael, 1430. *Stow's Survey*. Nell Gwynne left the ringers of the bells of St. Martin's in the fields money for a weekly entertainment, 1687, and very many others have done the same.

BENARES, in India, a holy city of the Hindoos, abounding in temples. It was ceded by the nabob of Oude, Asaph ud Dowlah, to the English, in 1775. An insurrection took place here, which had nearly proved fatal to the British interests in Hindostan, 1781. The rajah, Cheyt Sing, was deposed in consequence of it, in 1783. Mr Cherry, capt. Conway and others, were assassinated at Benares by vizier Aly, Jan 14, 1799. In June, 1857, col. Neil succeeded in suppressing attempts to join the Sepoy mutiny. See *India*.

BENCOOLEN, in the island of Sumatra. The English East India Company made a settlement here, which preserved to them the pepper trade after the Dutch had dispossessed them of Bantam, 1682. *Anderson*. York Fort was erected by the East India Company, 1690. In 1693, a dreadful mortality raged here, occasioned by the town being built on a pestilential morass among those who perished were the governor and council. The French, under count D'Estaing, destroyed the English settlement, 1760. Bencoolen was reduced to a residency under the government of Bengal, in 1801. It was ceded to the Dutch, in 1825. See *India*.

BENDER in Bessarabia, European Russia, is memorable as the asylum of Charles XII of Sweden, after his defeat at Pultowa by the czar Peter the Great, July 8, 1709. The celebrated peace of Bender was concluded in 1711. Bender was taken by storm, by the

* The metal has been valued, at the lowest estimate, at £66,565. Gold and silver are said to have been thrown in as votive offerings.

† The largest bell in England (named Big Ben, after sir Benjamin Hall, the present chief commissioner of works), cast at Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, by Messrs. Warner, under the superintendence of Mr E. Beckett Denison and the rev W Taylor, at an expense of £2843 14s. 9d. The composition was 22 parts copper and 7 tin. The diameter was 9 ft. 5½ in., the height 7 ft. 10½ in. The clapper weighed 12 cwt. See *W Taylor*.

‡ The bell "Big Ben," having been found to be cracked on Oct. 24, 1857, it was broken, and this bell was cast with the same metal, in May, 1858, by Messrs. Mears, Whitechapel. It is rather different in shape to its predecessor "Big Ben," and above 2 tons lighter. Its diameter is 9 ft. 6 in., the height 7 ft. 10 in. It was struck for the first time Nov 18, 1859. The clapper weighs 6 cwt.—half that of the former bell. The note of the bell is E natural, the quarter bells being G, B, E, F. On Oct. 1, 1860, this bell was also found to be cracked.

§ The clapper of St. Paul's bell weighs 180 lbs., the diameter of the bell is 10 feet, and its thickness 10 inches. The hour of the day strikes upon this bell, the quarters upon two smaller ones beneath. See *Clocks*.

Russians, in Sept. 1770, and was again taken by Potemkin in 1789. It was restored at the peace of Jassy, but retained at the peace of 1812.

BENEDICTINES An order of monks founded by Benedict (A.D. 480—543), who introduced the monastic life into western Europe, in A.D. 529, when he founded the monastery on Monte Cassino in Campania, and eleven others afterwards. No religious order has been so remarkable for extent, wealth, and men of note and learning, as the Benedictine. It soon spread over a large portion of Europe. Among its branches the chief were the Cistercians, founded in 1098, and reformed by St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, in 1116, and the Carthusians, from the Chartreux (hence Charter house) founded by Bruno about 1084. The order was introduced into England by Augustin, in 596, and William I. built them an abbey on the plain where the battle of Hastings was fought, 1066. See *Battel Abbey*. William de Warrenne, earl of Warren, built them a convent at Lewes, in Sussex, in 1077. At Hammersmith is a nunnery, whose inmates are denominated Benedictine dames. *Leigh*. Of this order it is reckoned that there have been 40 popes, 200 cardinals, 50 patriarchs, 116 archbishops, 4600 bishops, 4 emperors, 12 empresses, 46 kings, 41 queens, and 3600 saints. Their founder was canonised *Baronius*. This order has taken little or no part in politics. Many valuable works have been produced by the Benedictines (c.g. *L'Art de Verifier les Dates*, first published in 1760), and many ancient authors edited.

BENEFICES, OR FIEFS Clerical benefices originated in the twelfth century, when the priesthood began to imitate the feudal lay system of holding lands for performing certain duties, till then the priests were supported by alms and oblations at mass. Vicarages, rectories, perpetual curacies and chaplaincies, are termed benefices in contradistinction to dignities, bishoprics, &c. A rector is entitled to all the tithes, a vicar, to a small part or to none. All that should become vacant in the space of six months, were given by pope Clement VII. to his nephew, in 1534. *Notitia Monastica*. The number of benefices in England and Wales, according to late parliamentary returns, is 11,728, and the number of glebe houses 5527, these are exclusive of bishoprics, deaneries, canonries, prebendaries, priest-vicars, lay vicars, seculars, and similar church preferments. The number of parishes is 11,077, and of churches and chapels about 14,100. The number of parishes in Ireland is 1456, to which there are not more than about 900 glebe houses attached, the rest having no glebe houses. See *Church of England*.

BENEFIT OF CLERGY *Privilegium Clericale*. The privilege arose in the regard paid by Christian princes to the Church, and consisted of 1st, an exemption of places consecrated to religious duties from criminal arrests, which was the foundation of sanctuaries, 2nd, exemption of the persons of clergymen from criminal process before the secular judge, in particular cases, which was the original meaning of the *privilegium clericale*. In the course of time, however, the benefit of clergy extended to every one who could read, which was thought a great proof of learning, and it was enacted, that there should be a prerogative allowed to the clergy, that if any man who could read were to be condemned to death, the bishop of the diocese might, if he would, claim him as a clerk, and dispose of him in some places of the clergy as he might deem meet. The ordinary gave the prisoner at the bar a Latin book, in a black Gothic character, from which to read a verse or two, and if the ordinary said, "*Legit ut clericus*," "He reads like a clerk," the offender was only burnt in the hand, otherwise he suffered death, 3 Edw. I. 1274. This privilege was restrained by Henry VII. in 1489, and abolished with respect to murderers and other great criminals, by Henry VIII. 1512. *Stone*. The reading was discontinued by 5 Anne c. 6. 1706. Benefit of clergy was wholly repealed by statute 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 28. 1827.

BENEVENTO An ancient city in South Italy, said to have been founded by Diomedes the Greek, after the fall of Troy. Near here was erected the triumphal arch of Trajan, A.D. 114. Benevento was formed into a duchy by the Lombards, A.D. 571. At a battle fought here Feb. 26, 1266, Manfred, king of Sicily, was defeated and slain by Charles of Anjou, who thus became virtually master of Italy. The castle was built, 1323, the town was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 1688, when the archbishop, afterwards pope Benedict XIII., was dug out of the ruins alive, and contributed to its subsequent rebuilding again, 1708. It was seized by the king of Naples, but restored to the pope on the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773. Talleyrand de Perigord, Bonaparte's arch-chancellor, had the title of prince of Benevento conferred upon him. It was restored to the pope in 1814.

BENEVOLENCES (Aids, Free Gifts, or Forced Loans) appear to have been claimed by our Anglo-Saxon sovereigns. Special ones were levied by Edward IV. 1473, by Richard III. 1485 (although a statute forbidding them was enacted in 1484), by Henry VII. 1492, and by James I. in 1618, on occasion of the marriage of the princess Elizabeth with the king of

Bohemia. Oliver St John, M.P., was fined 5000*l.* (1815), and Ch. J Coke disgraced for severely censuring such modes of raising money Benevolences were declared illegal by the bill of rights, Feb 1689

BENGAL. The chief presidency of British India, containing Calcutta, the capital. It was ruled by governors delegated by the sovereigns of Delhi, till 1840, when it became independent. It was added to the Mogul empire by Baber, about 1529 See *India* and *Calcutta*.

The English were first permitted to trade to Bengal	A D 1534	India Bill, Bengal made the chief presidency	June 16, 1773
Factories of the French and Danes	1664	Supreme court established	June 16, 1773
Bengal made a distinct agency	1680	Courts of Judicature erected for civil causes	Feb 11, 1793
Imperial grant vesting the revenues of Bengal in the Company, by which the virtual sovereignty of the country was obtained	Aug 12, 1765	Bishop of Calcutta appointed	July 21, 1813
		Railway opened	Aug 15, 1864
		See <i>India</i> .	

BENZOLE, a compound of hydrogen and carbon, discovered by Faraday in whale oil (1825), and by C B Mansfield in coal tar (1849), the latter of whom unfortunately died in consequence of being severely burnt while experimenting on it (Feb 25, 1855) Benzole is likely to become useful in the arts

BERBICE, in British Guiana, surrendered to the British by the Dutch, April 23, 1796, and again Sept. 22, 1803 It was finally ceded to England in 1814, (since then it has much improved), and has been placed in the same relation as to trade with the British West India Islands in 1816, and is now a British colony See *Colonies*

BERESINA, BATTLE OF Total defeat of the French main army by the Russians on the banks of the Beresina, followed by their disastrous passage of it when escaping out of Russia, Nov 25 29, 1812 The French lost upwards of 20,000 men in this battle, and in their retreat (which was attended by the greatest calamity and suffering)

BERGEN (in Germany), **BATTLE OF**, between the French and allies, the latter defeated, April 13, 1759 —(In HOLLAND) The allies, under the duke of York, were defeated by the French, under gen. Brune, with great loss, Sept. 19, 1799 In another battle, fought Oct. 2, same year, the allies lost 4000 men, and, on the 6th, they were again defeated before Alkmaar, losing 5000 men On the 20th, the duke of York entered into a convention, by which he exchanged his army for 6000 French and Dutch prisoners in England.

BERGEN OP ZOOM, in Holland This place, whose works were deemed impregnable, was taken by the French, Sept. 16, 1747, and again in 1794 An attempt made by the British, under general sir T Graham (afterwards lord Lynedoch), to carry the fortress by storm, was defeated, after forcing an entrance, their retreat was cut off, and a dreadful slaughter ensued, nearly all were cut to pieces or made prisoners, March 8, 1814

BERKELEY CASTLE, Gloucestershire, was begun by Henry I in 1108, and finished in the next reign. Here Edward II was cruelly murdered by the contrivance of his queen Isabella (a princess of France) and her paramour, Mortimer, earl of March, Sept. 21, 1327 Mortimer was hanged on a gibbet at the Elms, near London, Nov. 29, 1330, and Edward III confined his guilty mother in her own house at Castle Rising, near Lynn, in Norfolk, till her death.

BERLIN (capital of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg) Founded by the mar grave Albert, surnamed the Bear, about 1163 Its five districts were united under one magistracy, in 1714, and it was subsequently made the capital of Prussia. It was taken by an army of Russians, Austrians, and Saxons, in 1760, but they were obliged to retire in a few days. On Oct. 27, 1806, thirteen days after the battle of Jena, the French entered Berlin, and from its palace Napoleon issued his famous Berlin decree. See *next article* An insurrection commenced here in March 1848 Berlin was declared in a state of siege, Nov 1848 The continuation of this state of siege was declared to be illegal by the lower chamber without its concurrence, April 25, 1849 The railway to Magdeburg was opened, Sept. 10, 1841

BERLIN DECREE, a memorable interdiction against the commerce of England. It declared the British Islands to be in a state of blockade, and all Englishmen found in countries occupied by French troops were to be treated as prisoners of war, the whole world, in fact, was to cease from any communication with Great Britain. It was issued by Napoleon from the court of the Prussian king, Nov 21, 1806, shortly after the battle of Jena, See *Jena*.

BERLIN, CONVENTION OF, entered into with Prussia by Napoleon, Nov 5, 1806 By this treaty, he remitted to Prussia the sum due on the war-debt, and withdrew many of his troops to reinforce his armies in Spain.

BERMUDAS, OR SOMERS' ISLES, a group in the North Atlantic ocean, were discovered by João Bermudas, a Spaniard, in 1522 or 1527, but were not inhabited until 1609, when Sir George Somers was cast away upon them They were settled by a statute of 9 James I 1612 Among the exiles from England during the civil war, was Waller, the poet, who wrote, while resident here, a poetical description of the islands. These was an awful hurricane here, Oct. 31, 1780, and another, by which a third of the houses was destroyed, and all the shipping driven ashore, July 20, 1813

BERNAL COLLECTION of articles of taste and virtue, collected by Ralph Bernal, Esq, many years chairman of committees of ways and means in the house of commons. He died Aug 26, 1854 The sale in March, 1856, lasted 31 days, and enormous prices were given. The total sum realised was 62,680/ 6s 8d

BERNARD, MOUNT ST So called from a monastery founded on it by Bernardine Menthon in 962 Velan, its highest peak, is about 8000 feet high, covered with perpetual snow Hannibal, it is said, conducted the Carthaginian army by this pass into Italy (B.C 218), and it was by the same route, in May, 1800, that Bonaparte led his troops to the plains of Lombardy, before the battle of Marengo, fought June 14, 1800 On the summit of Great St. Bernard is a large community of monks, who entertain travellers in their convent

BERNARDINES, a strict order of Cistercian monks, established by St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, about 1115 In 1145 he preached the second crusade He founded seventy two monasteries.

BERWICK ON TWEED, a fortified town on the north east extremity of England. It has been the theatre of many bloody contests between the English and Scots, and while England and Scotland remained two kingdoms, was always claimed by the Scots as belonging to them, because it stood on their side of the river It was taken from the Scots, and annexed to England, in 1333, and after having been taken and retaken many times, was finally ceded to England in 1482 In 1551 it was made independent of both kingdoms. The town surrendered to Cromwell in 1648, and afterwards to General Monk in 1659 Since the union of the crowns (James I 1603), the fortifications, which were formerly very strong, have been much neglected.

BESSARABIA, a frontier province of European Russia, part of the ancient Dacia. After being possessed by the Goths, Huns, &c, it was conquered by the Turks in 1484, by whom it was ceded to Russia in 1812

BETHLEHEM, Syria. The birth place of CHRIST It now contains a large convent, enclosing, as is said, the very birth place of Christ, a church, erected by the famous St. Helena, in the form of a cross, a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, where they pretend to show the manger in which Christ was laid, another, called the Chapel of Joseph, and a third, of the Holy Innocents Bethlehem is much visited by pilgrims.—The Bethle hemite monks had an order in England in 1257

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL. (So called from having been originally the hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem). A royal foundation for the reception of lunatics, incorporated by Henry VIII in 1546 The old Bethlehem Hospital, which was erected in 1675, on the east side of Moorfields, was pulled down in 1814 It was built in imitation of the Tuileries at Paris, which gave so much offence to Louis XIV, that he ordered a plan of St. James's palace to be taken for offices of a very inferior nature The present hospital, in St. George's Fields, was begun April, 1812, and opened in 1815 In 1856 extensive improvements were completed under the direction of Mr Sydney Smurke, costing between nine and ten thousand pounds.

BETTING HOUSES These establishments affording much temptation to gaming, and consequent dishonesty, in the lower classes, were suppressed by an act passed Aug 10, 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 119), a penalty of 100/ being enforced on the owners or occupiers.

BEYROUT (the ancient *Berytus*) a seaport of Syria, colonised from Sidon. It was destroyed by an earthquake, A.D 566, was rebuilt, and was alternately possessed by the Christians and Saracens, and after a frequent change of masters, fell into the power of Amurath IV, since when it remained with the Ottoman empire up to the revolt of Ibrahim Pacha, in 1832. The total defeat of the Egyptian army by the allied British, Turkish, and Austrian forces, and evacuation of Beyrout (the Egyptians losing 7000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and twenty pieces of cannon), took place Oct. 10, 1840

BHURTPORE, India, capital of the state of the same name, was besieged by the British, Jan. 3, 1805, and attacked five times, up to March 21, without success. The fortress was taken by general Lake, after a desperate engagement with Holkar, the Mahratta chief, April 2, 1805. The defeat of Holkar led to a treaty, by which the rajah of Bhurtpore agreed to pay twenty lacs of rupees, and ceded the territories that had been granted to him by a former treaty, delivering up his son as hostage, April 17, 1805. On the rajah's death, during a revolt against his son, Bhurtpore was taken by storm, by lord Combermere, Jan. 18, 1826. See *India*.

BIARCHY When Aristodemus, king of Sparta, died, he left two sons, twins, Eurysthenes and Procles, and the people not knowing to whom precedence should be given, placed them both upon the throne, and thus established the first biarchy, 1102 B.C. The descendants of each reigned alternately for 800 years. *Herodotus*.

BIBLE (from the Greek *biblos*, a book) the name especially given to the Holy Scriptures. The Old Testament is said to have been collected and arranged by Ezra, between B.C. 458 and 450. The Apocrypha are considered as inspired writings by the Roman Catholics, but not by Jews and Protestants. See *Apocrypha*. The division into chapters has been ascribed to archbishop Lanfranc in the 11th and to archbishop Langton in the 13th century, but Horne considers the real author to have been cardinal Hugo de Sancto Caro, about the middle of the 13th century. The division into verses was commenced by Rabbi Nathan, author of a Concordance, about 1445, and completed by Athras, a Jew, in 1661. Robert Stephens introduced verses into his Greek Testament published in 1551.

OLD TESTAMENT

Genesis contains the history of the world from

B.C. 4004—1635

Exodus	1635—1490
Leviticus	1490
Numbers	1490—1451
Deuteronomy	1451
Job (about)	1520
Joshua	1451—1430
Judges	1425—1120
Ruth	1322—1312
1st and 2nd Samuel	1171—1017
1st and 2nd Kings	1015—562
1st and 2nd Chronicles	4004—536
Book of Psalms (principally by David)	1063—1015
Proverbs	written about 1000—700
Song of Solomon	about 1014
Ecclesiastes	about 977
Jonah	about 862
Joel	about 800
Hosea	about 785—725
Amos	about 787
Isaiah	about 760—698
Micah	about 750—710
Nahum	about 713
Zephaniah	about 680
Jeremiah	about 629—588
Lamentations	about 588
Daniel	607—584

Ezekiel	605—574
Obadiah	587
Ezra	about 536—456
E Esther	about 521—495
Haggai	about 520
Zochariah	about 520—518
Nehemiah	about 446—434
Malachi	about 397

NEW TESTAMENT

GOSPELS by Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John	B.C. 5—A.D. 33—45
Acts of the Apostles	A.D. 33—45
EPISTLES—1st and 2nd to Thessalonians	about 54
Galatians	58
1st Corinthians	59
2nd Corinthians	60
Romans	60
Of James	60
1st of Peter	60
Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Hebrews, Philemon	64
Titus and 1st to Timothy	65
2nd to Timothy	66
2nd of Peter	66
Jude	66
1st, 2nd, and 3rd of John	after 90
Revelation	96

The most ancient copy of the Jewish Scriptures existed at Toledo, called the Codex of Hillel, it was of very early date, probably of the 4th century after Christ, some say about 60 years before Christ, and the copy of Ben Asher, of Jerusalem, was made about 1100. The oldest copy of the Old and New Testament in Greek, is that in the Vatican, which was written in the 4th or 5th century, and published in 1586. The next in age is the Alexandrian Codex in the British Museum, presented by the Greek patriarch to Charles I. in 1628 and said to have been copied about the same time. It has been printed in England, edited by Woide and Baber, 1786—1821. The Hebrew Psalter was printed at Bologna in 1477. The complete Hebrew Bible was first printed by Soncino in Italy, in 1488, and the Greek Testament (edited by Erasmus) at Rotterdam, in 1516. Aldus's edition was printed in 1518, Stephens' in 1546, and the *textus receptus* (or received text) by the Elzevirs in 1624.—TRANSLATIONS. The oldest translation of the Scriptures (into Greek) is the Alexandrian, or SEPTUAGINT (*which see*), generally considered to have been made by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about B.C. 286 or 285, but of which many fabulous accounts are given. Origen, after spending twenty-eight years in collating MSS, commenced his Polyglot Bible at Caesarea in 231 A.D., it contained the Greek versions of Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion, all made in or about the second century after Christ. The following are ancient versions. Syriac, 1st or 2nd century, the old Latin version, early in the 2nd century,

revised by Jerome, in 384, who, however, completed a new version in 405, now called the *VULGATE*, *which see*, the first edition was printed in 1462, —Coptic, 2nd or 3rd century, Ethiopic, Armenian, 4th or 5th century, Slavonic, 9th century, and the *Mæso Gothic*, by Ulfilas, about 370, a manuscript copy of which, called the *Codex Argenteus*, is at Upsal. The Psalms were translated into Saxon by bishop Aldhelm, about 706, and the Gospels by bishop Egbert, about 721, the whole Bible by Bede, in the 10th century. The first English Bible is dated 1290, by Usher, of which there are three MSS at Oxford. About 1380, John Wickliffe and his followers translated the whole Bible from the Vulgate. It has been edited by Madden and Forshall, and was printed in 1850. —The first printed English Testament was that of William Tindal,* in 1526. The whole Bible, translated by Coverdale, was printed, as appears from the colophon, Oct. 4, 1535, and a revision of this edition was made, 1538. † This last was ordered to be read in churches, 1549. The Bishops' Bible was printed in 1568. The Genevese Bible was printed in 1557. The Roman Catholic English version of the New Testament was printed at Rheims, in 1582, of the Old Testament, at Douay, in 1609. In 1604, at the conference at Hampton court (see *Conference*), a new translation was resolved upon, which was executed 1607-11, and is that now generally used in Great Britain. It was collated and revised, and the orthography altered, by Dr Benjamin Blayney, in 1769. The Bible was printed in

	N TEST	BIBLE		N TEST	BIBLE		N TEST	BIBLE
Spanish (Valencian)		A.D. 1478	Italian		A.D. 1562	Irish		1602
German	1522	1534	Spanish	1546	1569	Georgian		1743
Helvetian	1525	1529	Russian	1519	1581	Portuguese		1712
English	1526	1534	Welsh	1567	1588	Manks		1748
French		1535	Hungarian	1574	1589	Turkish		1606
Swedish	1534	1541	Bohemian		1579-93	Sanscrit		1806
Danish	1524	1550	Polish	1585	1596	Modern Greek		1638
Dutch		1560	Virginian Indians	1601	1663	Chinese		1814

The British and Foreign Bible Society continue to make and print translations of the Bible in all the dialects of the world. See *Polynot*.

BIBLE SOCIETIES Among the principal and oldest societies which have made the dissemination of the Scriptures a collateral or an exclusive object, are the following —The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was formed 1698, Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 1701, Society, in Scotland, for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1709, Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor, 1750, Naval and Military Bible Society, 1780, Sunday School Society, 1785, French Bible Society, 1792, British and Foreign Bible Society, 1804†, Irish Bible Society, 1806, City of London Auxiliary Bible Society, 1812. A bull from the pope against Bible Societies appeared in 1817.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, the Science of Books. The following works on this subject are highly esteemed. Peignot, *Manuel*, 1823, Horne, *Introduction to the Study of Bibliography*, 1814, *Scriptural*, Orme, *Bibliotheca Biblica*, 1824, Darling, *Cyclopaedia Bibliographica*, 1854-8, *Classical*, the works of Fabricius, Clarke, and Dibdin, *English*, Watts' *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, Lowndes, *Manual*, 1834 (now edition by Hohn, 1857-9), *French*, Querard, 1828 et seq. As a general work of reference, Brunet, *Manuel du Libraire*, 1842, is exceedingly valuable.

BIDASSOA, PASSAGE OF THE The allied army effected the passage of this river, Oct. 8, 1813, under lord Wellington, who, having thus completed his glorious career in Spain and Portugal, pursued his conquered enemy into France, where was fought the crowning battles of the campaign.

BIDDENDEN MAIDS A distribution of bread and cheese to the poor takes place at Biddenden, Kent, on Easter Sunday, the expense being defrayed from the rental of twenty acres of land, the reputed bequest of the Biddenden maids, two sisters named Chalkhurst, who, tradition states, were born joined together by the hips and shoulders, in A.D. 1100, and having lived in that state to the age of thirty four, died within six hours of each other. Cakes bearing a corresponding impression of the figures of two females, are given on Easter-day to all who ask for them. Hasted deems this tale fabulous, and states that the print on the cakes is of modern origin, and that the land was given by two maiden ladies, named Preston. See *Siamese Towns*.

BIGAMY The Romans branded the guilty parties with an infamous mark, with us,

* He was strangled at Antwerp in 1536, at the instigation of Henry VIII. and his council. His last words were, "Lord, open the king of England's eyes."

† At the end of 1850 this society had issued 24,247,667 copies of the Bible. In 1857 they published a catalogue of their library, which contains a large number of remarkable editions of the Bible.

the punishment of this offence, formerly, was death The first act respecting it was passed 5 Edw I 1276 *Viner's Statutes* Declared to be felony, without benefit of clergy, 1 James I 1603 Subjected to the same punishments as grand or petit larceny, 35 Geo. III 1794 The bigamist is now punished, according to the degree or circumstances of the offence, by imprisonment or transportation

BILBOA, N. E. Spain, **BATTLE OF** This place, which had been invested by the Carlists under Villareal, and was in considerable danger, was delivered, by the defeat of the besiegers by Espartero, assisted by British naval co operation, Dec 24, 1836 Espartero entered Bilboa in triumph next day

BILL OF EXCEPTIONS. The right of tendering to a judge upon a trial between parties a bill of exceptions to his charge, his definition of the law, or to remedy other errors of the court, was provided by the 2nd statute of Westminster, 13 Edw I 1284 Such bills are tendered to this day

BILLIARDS Invented by the French, by whom, and by the Germans, Dutch, and Italians, they were brought into general vogue throughout Europe *Nouv Dict.* The French ascribe their invention to Henrique Devigne, an artist, in the reign of Charles IX., about 1571 Slate billiard tables were introduced in England in 1827

BILLINGSGATE, the celebrated market-place for fish, in London, is said to have derived its name from Belinus Magnus, a British prince, the father of king Lud, 400 n.c but Stow thinks, from a former owner *Mortimer* It was the old port of London, and the customs were paid here under Ethelred II 979 *Stow* Billingsgate was made a perfect free market, 1669 *Chamberlain.* Fish by land carriage, as well as scaborn, now daily arrives here In 1849, the market was very greatly extended and improved, and is now well cleaned, lighted, and ventilated

BILLS OF EXCHANGE were invented by the Jews, as a means of removing their property from nations where they were persecuted, A D 1160 *Anderson* Bills were used in England, 1307 The only legal mode of sending money from England, 4 Richard II 1381 Regulated, 1698, first stamped, 1782, duty advanced, 1797, again, June, 1801, and since It was made capital to counterfeit bills of exchange in 1734 In 1825, the year of disastrous speculations in bubbles, it was computed that there were 400 millions of pounds sterling represented by bills of exchange and promissory notes The present amount is not supposed to exceed 50 millions The many statutes regarding bills of exchange were consolidated by act 9 Geo IV, 1828 An act regulating bills of exchange passed 3 Vict July, 1839 Great alterations were made in the law on this subject by 17 & 18 Vict c 83 (1854), & 18 & 19 Vict. c 67 (1855)

BILLS OF MORTALITY FOR LONDON These bills were first compiled about A D 1538, 30 Hen VIII, by order of Cromwell, but in a more formal and recognised manner in 1603, after the great plague of that year No complete series of them has been preserved They are now superseded by the weekly returns of the registrar general The following show the numbers at decennial distances —

In the year 1780, Christenings	16,634	In the year 1780, Burials	20,507
1790, Christenings	18,080	1790, Burials	18,038
1800, Christenings	19,174	1800, Burials	23,068
1810, Christenings	19,930	1810, Burials	19,892
1820, Christenings	26,158	1820, Burials	10,949
1830, Christenings	37,028	1830, Burials	23,624
1840, Christenings	30,387	1840, Burials	20,774
1850, Christenings	39,973	1850, Burials	30,947

IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

1840	Births, 502,303	Deaths, 356,634	1854	Births, 634,506	Deaths, 437,905
1845	Births, 543,631	Deaths, 340,366	1856	Births, 657,704	Deaths, 390,606
1849	Births, 578,150	Deaths, 440,839	1857	Births, 663,864	Deaths, 419,815
1853	Births, 612,331	Deaths, 421,097	1858	Births, 655,627	Deaths, 450,018

IN LONDON AND SUBURBS.

1854	Births, 84,684	Deaths, 73,697
1855	Births, 84,944	Deaths, 61,506
1856	Births, 86,833	Deaths, 57,786
1857	Births, 91,048	Deaths, 60,150
1858 (Females, 43,400)	Births, 88,620	Deaths, 63,882 (Females, 31,519)

BILL OF RIGHTS See *Rights*

BINARY ARITHMETIC, that which counts by twos, for expeditiously ascertaining the property of numbers, and constructing tables, was invented by Baron Leibnitz of Leipsa, the celebrated statesman, philosopher, and poet, A D 1694 *Morer.*

BINOMIAL ROOT, in Algebra. Composed of only two parts connected with the signs *plus* or *minus*, the term was first used by Records, about A.D. 1550, when he published his *Algebra*. The *binomial theorem*, the celebrated theorem of Newton, was first mentioned in 1688 *Hutton*

BIOGRAPHY (from the Greek *bios* life, and *graphō*, I write), defined as history teaching by example. The book *Generis* contains the biography of the patriarchs, and the Gospel, that of Christ. Plutarch wrote the Lives of Illustrious Men, Cornelius Nepos, Lives of Military Commanders, and Suetonius, the Twelve Cæsars (all three in the first century after Christ), Diogenes Laertius, Lives of the Philosophers (about A.D. 205) — Boswell's Life of Johnson (published in 1790) is the most remarkable English biography of modern times

BIRCH TREE The black (*Betula nigra*), brought from North America, 1786 The birch tree known as the *Betula pumila*, introduced into New gardens, England, by Mr James Gordon, from North America, 1762 The tree known as the *Birch* is now largely cultivated in all the countries of Europe *Hardy's Annals*

BIRDS Divided by Linnæus into six orders (1785), by Blumenbach, into eight (1805), and by Cuvier, into six (1817) The most remarkable works ever published on Birds are those by John Gould, F.R.S., they will consist of 31 folio volumes of coloured plates, &c each set, bound, will cost about 500l "The Ibis," a journal devoted to ornithology, edited by Mr Salter, secretary of the Zoological Society, began in 1859

BIRKENHEAD The troop ship *Bukenhead*, iron paddle wheeled, and of 556 horse power, sailed from Queenstown, January 7, 1852, for the Cape, having on board detachments of the 12th Lancers, 2nd, 6th, 12th, 43rd, 45th, and 60th Rifles, 73rd, 74th, and 91st regiments It struck upon a pointed pinnacle rock off Simon's bay, South Africa, and of 638 persons only 184 were saved by the boats, 454 of the crew and soldiers perished by drowning, some of them, perhaps, swallowed by sharks that were seen swimming around, February 26, following The rock broke through into the engine room, and literally rent the ship in two, the parts sinking on its opposite sides, while those clinging to the wreck calmly resigned themselves to inevitable death

BIRMAN EMPIRE, or *AVA* See *Burmese Empire* and *India*

BIRMINGHAM, Warwickshire This town existed in the reign of Alfred A.D. 872, it belonged to the Berengingohams, at Domesday survey, 1086, but its importance as a manufacturing town commenced in the reign of William III It has been styled "the Toyshop of Europe"

Besteget and taken by prince Rupert	1643	London and Birmingham railway opened its entire length	Sept. 17, 1838
Hutton manufactures established	1689	Great political riot, firing of houses, and other outrages committed by the Chartists	July 15, 1830
Soho works established by Matthew Boulton	about 1764	Incorporated, and Police Act passed	1839
Birmingham canal was originated	1768	Corn Exchange opened	Oct. 27, 1847
Memorable riots commenced here, on some persons commemorating the French revolution	July 14, 1791	Queen's College organised	Jan. 1855
Theatre destroyed by fire	Aug. 17, 1792	Public park opened (ground given by Mr Adderley)	Aug. 3, 1856
More commotions	Nov. 1800	New music hall opened	Sept. 3, 1856
Theatre again burnt	1817	Another park opened by the duke of Cam bridge, 100,000 persons present (ground given by lord Calthorpe)	June 1, 1857
And again	Jan. 7, 1820	Death of G F Muntz, M.P.	July 30, 1857
Birmingham Political Union formed	1831	J Bright elected M.P.	Aug. 10, 1837 & April, 1850
Constituted a borough by the Reform Act	1832	The Queen and Prince Consort visit, for the first time, Birmingham, Warwick, &c., and open Aston Park, purchased by the corporation and workmen of Birmingham	June 14, 1858
Birmingham Political Union dissolved itself	May 10, 1834		
Town hall built	1833		
Birmingham and Laverpool railway opened as the Grand Junction	July 4, 1837		

BIRTHS The births of children were taxed in England, viz, birth of a duke, 30l, of a common person, 2s, 7 Will III 1695 Taxed again, 1783 The instances of four children at a birth are numerous, but the most extraordinary delivery recorded in modern times is that of a woman of Königsberg, who had five children at a birth, Sept. 3, 1784 *Philips* The wife of Nelson, a journeyman tailor, of Oxford market, London, had five children at a birth, in October, 1800 *Annals of London* See *Bills of Mortality* and *Registers*.

BISHOPS (Greek, *episcopos*, overseers) The name was given by the Athenians to those who had the inspection of the city The Jews and Romans had also a like officer, but now it means only that person who has the government of church affairs in a certain district. In England, the dignity is coeval with Christianity St. Peter, styled the first bishop of Rome, was martyred A.D. 65 The title of pope was anciently assumed by all bishops It was exclusively claimed by Gregory VII, (1073-85)

BISHOPS OF ENGLAND See the *Sees severally* The first is said to have been London founded by Lucius, king of Britain, in A.D. 179 Made barons, 1072 The *Congé d'Elire* of the king to choose a bishop originated in an arrangement of king John with the clergy Bishops were elected by the king's *Congé d'Elire*, 25 Hen. VIII 1534 * Seven were deprived for being married, 1554 Several suffered martyrdom under Queen Mary, 1555 6 See *Cranmer* Bishops were excluded from voting in the house of peers on temporal concerns, 16 Charles I 1640 Several were committed for protesting against the legality of all acts of parliament passed while they remained deprived of their votes, Dec. 28, 1641, regained their seats, Nov 1661 Seven were sent to the Tower for not reading the king's declaration for liberty of conscience (intended to bring the Roman Catholics into ecclesiastical and civil power), June 8, 1688, and tried and acquitted, June 29 30, following The archbishop of Canterbury (Dr Sancroft) and five bishops (Bath and Wells, Ely, Gloucester, Norwich, and Peterborough) were suspended for refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary, 1689, and deprived 1690 *Warner's Eccles Hist*

FOUNDED	A D	FOUNDED	A D	FOUNDED	A D	FOUNDED	A D
London	(?) 179	came	680	Worcester	680	Ely	1108
York	4th cent.	1091	<i>Norwich</i>	Lindisae (became		Carlisle	1182
Sodor & Man	4th cent.	Lindisfarne, or Holy		<i>Lincoln</i> , 1067)	680	Peterborough	1541
Llandaff	5th cent.	Island (became		Sherborne (became		Gloucester†	1541
St. David's	5th cent.	<i>Durham</i> , 995)	684	<i>Salisbury</i> 1042)	705	Bristol	1542
Bangor‡	about 516	West Saxons (be-		Cornwall, unknown,		Oxford	1542
St. Asaph	about 560	came <i>Winchester</i> ,		afterwards De-		Oxford	1542
Canterbury	598	705)	685	vonshire (became		Ripon	1886
London (see above)	609	Mercia (became		<i>Exeter</i> , 1050)	909	Manchester	1847
Rochester	604	<i>Leitchfield</i> , 660)	656	Wells	909		
East Anglia (be-		Hereford	676	Bath	1088		

BISHOPS OF IRELAND See the *Sees severally* Bishops are said to have been consecrated in this country as early as the second century The bishopric of Ossory, first planted at Saigei, was founded A D 402, thirty years before the arrival of St. Patrick The bishopric of Trim has been named as the first by some writers, although not erected before the year 432 Prelacies were constituted, and divisions of the bishoprics in Ireland made, by cardinal Paparo, legate from pope Eugene III, A.D. 1151 Several prelates were deprived by Queen Mary, 1554 One (Atherton) suffered death ignominiously, 1640 Two were deprived for not taking the oaths to William and Mary, 1691 One was deprived (*Clogher*) in 1822 The Church Temporalities Act for reducing the number of bishops in Ireland, 3 & 4 Will IV c 37, passed Aug 14, 1833 By this statute, of the four archbishoprics of Armagh, Dublin, Tuam, and Cashel, the last two were abolished on the decease of the then archbishops, which has since occurred, and it was enacted that eight of the then eighteen bishoprics should, as they became void, be henceforth united to other sees, which was accomplished in 1850, so that the Irish Church establishment, at present consists of two archbishops and ten bishops

BISHOPS OF SCOTLAND They were constituted in the fourth century The see of St. Andrew's was founded by Hergustus, king of the Picts, who, according to a legendary tale of this prelate, encouraged the mission of Regulus, a Greek monk of Patrae, about A D 370 There were two archbishops and twelve bishops Episcopacy was abolished in 1638, but restored by Charles II 1661, which caused an insurrection The bishops were deprived of their sees, and episcopacy again abolished in Scotland, at the period of the revolution, 1688 9 There are now, however, seven bishops belonging to the Scotch Episcopal Church who are called post-revolution bishops

POST-REVOLUTION BISHOPS OF SCOTLAND

Aberdeen, re-instituted	1781	Glasgow and Galloway, re-instituted	1781
Argyll and the Isles, ditto	1847	Moray and Ross ditto	1787
Brechin ditto	1781	St. Andrew's (late Fife) ditto	1788
Edinburgh ditto	1720		

Bishop Rose connected the established episcopal church of Scotland with that form of it which is now merely tolerated, he having been bishop of Edinburgh from 1687 till 1720, when, on his death, Dr Fullarton became the first post revolution bishop of that see Fife (now St. Andrew's, so called in 1844) now unites the bishopric of Dunkeld (re instituted

* *Retirement of Bishops* In 1856 the bishops of London and Durham retired on annuities. The new bishops hold their sees subject to future provision In 1857 the bishop of Norwich also resigned.

† An order in council, Oct. 1858, directed the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph to be united on the next vacancy in either, and Manchester; a new see, to be created thereupon this order, as regarded the union of the sees, was rescinded 1846.

‡ The sees of Bristol and Gloucester were united, 1836.

in 1727) and that of Dumbane (re instituted in 1731) Ross (of uncertain date) was united to Moray (re-instituted in 1727) in 1838 Argyll and the Isles never existed independently until 1847, having been conjoined to Moray and Ross, or to Ross alone, previously to that year Galloway has but recently been added to the see of Glasgow

BISHOPS, COLONIAL. The first was the right rev doctor Samuel Seabury, consecrated bishop of Connecticut by four nonjuring prelates, at Aberdeen, in Scotland, November 14, 1784 The bishops of New York and Pennsylvania were consecrated in London, by the archbishop of Canterbury, Feb 4, 1787, and the bishop of Virginia in 1790 The first Roman Catholic bishop of the United States was Dr Carroll of Maryland, in 1789 The following Protestant colonial bishoprics have since been established.

Nova Scotia	1787	Toronto	1889	Cape Town	1847	Mauritius	1854
Quebec	1793	Gibraltar	1841	Malbourne	1847	Labuan	1855
Calcutta	1814	New Zealand,	1841	Newcastle	1847	Christchurch	1856
Barbadoes	1824	Antigua	1842	Sydney (formerly		Perth	1856
Jamaica	1824	Guiana	1842	Australia)	1847	Brisbane	1859
Madras	1835	Huron	1842	Rupert's Land	1849	British Columbia	1859
Australia	1836	Tasmania	1842	Victoria	1849	Goulburn	1859
Montreal	1836	Columbo	1845	Sierra Leone	1852	St. Helena	1859
Bombay	1837	Fredericton	1845	Graham's-town	1853	Waiapu	1859
Newfoundland	1839	Adelaide	1847	Natal	1853		

By 15 & 16 Vict. c. 52, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 49, the colonial bishops may perform all episcopal functions in the United Kingdom, but have no jurisdiction.

BISHOPS, PRECEDENCY OF, was settled by statute 31 Hen VIII to be next to viscounts, they being barons of the realm, 1540, and they have the title of *Lord and Right Rev Father in God* The archbishops of Canterbury and York, taking place of all dukes, have the title of *Grace* The bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester have precedence of all bishops, the others rank according to seniority of consecration

BISMUTH was recognised as a distinct metal by Agricola, in 1529 It is brittle, and of a yellowish white colour

BISSEXTILE See *Calendar* and *Leap Year*

BITHYNIA A province in Asia Minor, previously called *Bebricia*, was first invaded by the Phrarians under Bithynius, son of Jupiter, who gave it the name of Bithynia. It was subject successively to the Assyrians, Lydians, Persians, and Macedonians Most of the cities were built by Grecian colonists The first king of whom we have any knowledge is Dydalsus, who, in the reign of Artaxerxes Mnemon made himself independent.

Dydalsus reigns about	B.C. 430—440	cedon, and marries Apamea, the daughter of Philip	A.C. 308
Boteiras, his son, succeeds	378	Prusias II, his son, about	183
Bae, or Bias, son of Boteiras	376	Hereceives and employs Hannibal, then a fugitive	187
Zyptos, son of Bias	326	Who poisons himself	183
He dies, leaving four sons, of whom the eldest, Nicomedes I, succeeds	278	Nicomedes II kills his father Prusias and reigns	149
Ziela, son of Nicomedes, reigns	243	Nicomedes III surnamed Philopator	91
Intending to massacre the chiefs of the Gauls at a feast, Ziela is detected in his design, and is himself put to death and his son Prusias succeeds, about	228	Deposed by Mithridates, king of Pontus	88
Prusias defeats the Gauls, and takes several of their cities	223	Restored by the Romans	84
Prusias forms an alliance with the king of Macedonia, and marries Apamea, the daughter of Philip		Bequeaths his kingdom to the Romans	74
		The Uthman Turks take Prusa, its capital, and make it the seat of their empire till they possess Constantinople)	1327

BLACK BOOK (*Libri Niger*) A book kept in the exchequer, which received the orders of that court It was published by Hearn in 1728 —A book was kept in the English monasteries, wherein details of the scandalous enormities practised in religious houses were entered for the inspection of visitors, under Henry VIII 1535, in order to blacken them and hasten their dissolution, hence possibly the phrase, "I'll set you down in the black book"

BLACKBURN, Lancashire, so called in Domesday book The manufacture of a cloth called Blackburn cheque, carried on in 1650, was superseded by Blackburn greys In 1767, James Hargreaves, of this town, invented the spinning jenny, for which he was eventually expelled from the county About 1810 or 1812, the townspeople availed themselves of his discoveries, and engaged largely in the cotton manufacture, now their staple trade

BLACK FRIARS See *Dominican*.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, London The first stone of this bridge was laid Oct 31, 1760, and it was completed by Mylne, in 1770, though for some time previously made passable. It was the first work of the kind executed in England, in which arches, approach

ing to the form of an ellipse were substituted for semicircles. It is about a thousand feet in length and forty five wide. It was partially repaired in 1834 but the thorough repair of its arches and piers (which had suffered from the combined exciting action of wind and water, and the vicissitudes of temperature) was commenced in 1837, the carriage-way was closed for the purpose of levelling the centre, and reducing the ascent, July 22, 1840, and the bridge was again opened with improved approaches, October 1 following. The carriage-way sunk considerably in 1850, and several arches have since required propping up, owing to their dangerous state.

BLACKHEATH, near London. On this plain the celebrated Walter the Tyler assembled his 100,000 men his rebellion arose out of the brutal rudeness of a tax collector to his daughter. The indignant plebeian, in his rage having killed the collector, raised this multitude of followers to oppose a grievance impost called the poll tax, June 12, 1381. Subsequently in an interview with the king (Richard II), in Smithfield Tyler having frequently raised his sword in a menacing manner, William of Walworth, then lord mayor of London, struck him down with the mace, and one of the king's knights despatched him. His awed followers, on being promised a charter by Richard, submitted, and dispersed, but the grant of it was afterwards revoked by parliament. Here, also, Jack Cade and his 20,000 Kentish men encamped, 1451. See *Cade*. Battle of Blackheath, in which the Cornish rebels were defeated and Flannoc's insurrection quelled, June 22, 1497. The cavern, on the ascent to Blackheath, the retreat of Cade, and the haunt of banditti in the time of Cromwell, was re-discovered in 1780.

BLACK HOLE, at Calcutta. Here 146 British gentlemen, merchants, and others, in the service of the East India Company, were seized by order of the nabob, Surajah Dowlah, and thrust into a dungeon called the "Black hole," in the fort, by his soldiers. These latter saw that the place was too small for such a number, but they were afraid to awaken the nabob, then asleep, for further orders. One hundred and twenty three of the sufferers died before morning, having been suffocated by the heat, crushing, and stench of a dungeon only eighteen feet square, June 20, 1756. Calcutta was retaken next year, and the nabob was deposed and put to death by his successor. *Holwell's India Tracts*.

BLACK MONDAY Easter Monday, 1351, "when the hailstones are said to have killed both men and horses, in the army of our king Edward III in France" *Barley*. This was a memorable Easter Monday, which in the 34th of Edward III "happened to be full dark of mist and hail, and so cold that many men died on their horses' backs with the cold," 1351. *Stowe*. In Ireland, it was the day on which a number of the English were slaughtered at a village near Dublin, in 1209.

BLACK ROD The usher belonging to the order of the Garter is so called from the *black rod* he carries in his hand. *Conceit*. It has a gold lion at the top, and is carried by the king's chief gentleman usher, instead of the mace, at the feast of St. George at Windsor, instituted A. D. 1349-50. He also keeps the floor when a chapter of the order is sitting, and during the sessions of parliament attends the house of lords.

BLACK SEA, THE *ΕΥΞΙΝΗ* (Pontus *ΕΥΞΙΝΟΣ* of the Ancients), a large internal sea lying between the S. W. provinces of Russia and Asia Minor, connected with the sea of Azoff by the straits of Yenikalé, and with the sea of Marmora by the channel of Constantinople. This sea was much frequented by the Greeks and Italians, till it was closed to all nations by the Turks from the 15th to the 18th centuries but after the fall of Constantinople in 1453, all but Turkish vessels were excluded till the Russians obtained admission by the treaty of Kamardji, in 1774. In 1779 it was partially opened to British and other traders, since which time the Russians have gradually obtained the preponderance. It was entered by the British and French fleets, Jan. 3, 1854, at the requisition of the Porte, after the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope by the Russians, Nov. 30, 1853. A dreadful storm in this sea raged from Nov. 13 to 16, 1854, and caused great loss of life and shipping, and valuable stores for the allied armies. See *Russo-Turkish War*. —The Black Sea is now open to the commerce of all nations.

BLACKWALL, London. In this neighbourhood are erected the finest commercial docks and warehouses in the world. The West India docks were commenced Feb. 3, 1800, and opened Aug. 27, 1802. The East India docks were commenced under an act passed July 27, 1803, and opened Aug. 4, 1806. The Blackwall railway was opened to the public, July 4, 1840, the eastern terminus being at Blackwall wharf, and the western in Fenchurch street.

BLACKWATER, BATTLE OF, in Ireland, Aug. 14, 1698, when the Irish chief O'Neal defeated the English under sir Henry Bagnal. Pope Clement VIII sent O'Neal a consecrated plume, and granted to his followers the same indulgence as to crusaders.

BLANKETS are said to have been first made at Bristol by T. Blanket, about 1705

BLASPHEMY This crime is condemned both by the civil and canon law of England. Justinian adjudged it the punishment of death. In Scotland the tongue was amputated. Visited by fine and imprisonment, 9 & 10 Will. III. 1696 7 *Statutes at large* In England this offence has been subjected, on some late occasions, to the visitation of the laws. Daniel Isaac Eaton was tried and convicted in London of blasphemy, March 6, 1812. A protestant clergyman, named Robert Taylor, was tried in London twice for the same crime, and as often convicted. Taylor was last brought to the bar, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and largely fined, for (among other things) in his discourses reviling the Redeemer, July 1831. Even as late as Dec. 1840, two prosecutions against publishers of blasphemous writings subjected the offenders to the sentence of the Court of Queen's Bench.

BLAZONRY The bearing coats of arms was introduced, and became hereditary in families in France and England, about A. D. 1192, owing to the knights painting their banners with different figures, thereby to distinguish them in the crusades. *Dugdale*

BLEACHING This art was known early in Egypt, Syria, and India, and in ancient Gaul. *Pliny* In the last century, an improved chemical system was adopted by the Dutch, who introduced it into England and Scotland in 1768. There are now immense bleach fields in both countries, particularly in Lancashire and in the counties of Fife, Forfar, and Renfrew, and in the vale of the Leven, in Dumfries. The chemical process of Berthollet was introduced in 1795. The bleaching powder now extensively used is chloride of lime, invented by Mr. Tennant, of Glasgow, who took out a patent for it in 1798, and by whose firm it is still extensively manufactured. In 1822, Dr. Ure published an elaborate series of experiments on this substance.

BLenheim, or **Blindheim** in Bavaria, **BATTLE OF**, fought Aug. 2, (new style, 13) 1704, between the English and confederates, commanded by the duke of Marlborough, and the French and Bavarians, under marshal Tallard and the elector of Bavaria, whom Marlborough signally defeated, with the loss of 27,000 killed, and 13,000 prisoners, Tallard being among the latter. The elector of Bavaria became the prize of the conquerors. The nation testified its gratitude to the duke by the gifts of the honour of Woodstock and hundred of Wotton, and erected for him one of the finest seats in the kingdom, known as the domain and house of Blenheim. *Hume*

BLIND By the census of 1851, there were in Great Britain, 21,487 blind persons, 11,273 males, 10,214 females, about one blind in 975. The first public school for the blind was established by Valentine Haüy, at Paris, in 1784. The first in England was at Laverpool in 1791, in Scotland, in Edinburgh, in 1792, and the first in London in 1799. Printing in raised or embossed characters for the use of the blind was begun at Paris by Haüy in 1786. The whole bible was printed at Glasgow in raised Roman characters about 1848. A sixpenny magazine for the blind, edited by the rev. W. Taylor, F.R.S., so eminent for his exertions on behalf of these sufferers, was published in 1855-6, but is now discontinued. There is hardly any department of human knowledge in which blind persons have not obtained distinction.*

BLINDING, by consuming the eyeballs with lime or scalding vinegar, was a punishment inflicted anciently on adulterers, perjurers, and thieves. In the middle ages they frequently changed the penalty of total blindness to a diminution of sight. Blinding the conquered was a practice in barbarous states, and a whole army was deprived of their eyes, by Basilus, in the eleventh century. See *Bulgarians*. Several of the Eastern emperors had their eyes torn from their heads. See article *Eastern Empire*.

BLISTERS, used by Hippocrates (B.C. 460-357) made, it is said, of cantharides, *which*
see

BLOCK BOOKS See *Printing*

BLOOD, **CIRCULATION OF THE** The circulation of the blood through the lungs was first made public by Michael Servetus, a Spanish physician, in 1553. Cæsalpinus published an account of the general circulation, of which he had some confused ideas, improved afterwards by experiments, 1569. Paul of Venice, commonly called Father Paolo, whose real name was Peter Sarpi, certainly discovered the valves which serve for the circulation, but the honour of the positive discovery of the circulation of the blood belongs to our immortal countryman, Harvey, by whom it was fully confirmed, between 1619 and 1628. *Fremd's Hist. of Physic*

* In April, 1858, a blind clergyman, rev. J. Sparrow, was elected chaplain to the Mercers' Company, London, and read the service, &c. from embossed books.

BLOOD-DRINKING was anciently tried to give vigour to the system. Louis XI, in his last illness, drank the warm blood of infants, in the vain hope of restoring his decayed strength, 1483 *Hennault*. Eating blood was prohibited to Noah, *Gen ix*, and to the Jews, *Lev xvii*. The prohibition was enjoined on the Gentile converts, by the apostles at an assembly at Jerusalem, A.D 52, *Acts xv*

BLOOD, TRANSFUSION OF In the fifteenth century an opinion prevailed that the declining strength and vigour of old people might be repaired by transfusing the blood of young persons, drawn from their veins into those of the infirm and aged. It was countenanced in France by the physicians about 1668, and prevailed for many years, till the most fatal effects having ensued, it was suppressed by an edict. It was attempted again in France in 1797, and practised more recently there, in a few cases, with success, and in England (but the instances are rare) since 1823 *Med Journ*. "One English physician, named Louver, or Lower, practised in this way, he died in 1691" *Friend's Hist of Physic*.

BLOOD'S CONSPIRACY Blood, a discarded officer of Oliver Cromwell's household, and his confederates, seized the duke of Ormonde in his coach, and had got him to Tyburn, intending to hang him, when he was rescued by his friends, Dec 4, 1670. Blood, afterwards, in the disguise of a clergyman, stole the regal crown from the Jewel office in the Tower, May 9, 1671, yet notwithstanding these and other offences, he was not only pardoned, but had a pension of 500*l* *per annum* settled on him by Charles II 1671. He died 1680, in prison for a libel on the duke of Buckingham

BLOODY ASSIZES Those held by Jeffreys in the West of England, in Aug 1685, after the defeat of the duke of Monmouth at the battle of Sedgemoor. Upward of 300 persons were executed after short trials, very many were whipped, imprisoned, and fined, and nearly 1000 were sent as slaves to the American Plantations

BLOOMER COSTUME. See a note to article *Dress*

BLOOMSBURY GANG, a cant term applied to an influential political party in the reign of George III, in consequence of the then duke of Bedford being at its head, Bloomsbury square, &c., being on his property. The marquess of Stafford, the last survivor, died October 26, 1803

BLOREHEATH (Staffordshire), **BATTLE OF**, September 23, 1459, in which the earl of Salisbury and the Yorkists defeated the Lancastrians, whose leader, lord Audley, was slain with many Cheshire gentlemen. A cross commemorates this conflict

BLOWING MACHINES The first cylinders of magnitude, used in blowing machines, erected by Mr Smeaton at the Carron iron works, 1760. One equal to the supply of air for forty forge fires lately erected at the king's dock yard Woolwich. The hot-air blast, a most important improvement, was invented by Mr James Neilson, of Glasgow, and patented in 1828

BLOW PIPE. The origin of this indispensable chemical apparatus is unknown. It was employed in mineralogy, by Andrew von Swab, a Swede, about 1733, and improved by Wollaston and others. In 1802, professor Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, increased the action of the blow pipe by the application of oxygen and hydrogen. By the agency of Newman's improved blow pipes, in 1816, Dr E. D. Clark fused the earths, alkalies, metals, &c. The best work on the blow pipe is by Plattner and Muspratt, 1854

BLUE-COAT SCHOOLS There are numerous schools in the empire under this denomination, so called in reference to the costume of the children. The Blue-coat school in Newgate Street, London, is regarded as the first charitable foundation of the kind in the world, it was instituted by Edward VI in 1552. See *Christ's Hospital*

BLUE-STOCKING This term is applied to literary ladies, and was originally conferred on a society of literary persons of both sexes. One of the most active promoters of the society was Benjamin Stillingfleet, the distinguished naturalist, who always wore blue worsted stockings, and hence the name the society existed in 1760 et seq. *Anecd of Bowyer*. The beautiful and fascinating Mrs. Jerminham is said to have worn blue stockings at the *conversations* of lady Montague, and this term has hence been applied to highly educated women

BOARD OF HEALTH See *Health*.

BOARD OF CONTROL. Mr Pitt's celebrated bill, establishing this board for the purpose of aiding and controlling the executive government of India, and of superintending the territorial concerns of the company, was passed 24 Geo III May 18, 1784. Act amended

and the board remodelled, 83 Geo III c. 52, 1793 The president of the board was a chief minister of the crown, and necessarily one of the members of the Cabinet This board was abolished in 1858, when the government of India was transferred from the Company to the Crown. See *India Bills* and *India*

BOARD OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS Cromwell seems to have given the first notions of a board of trade in 1655 he appointed his son Richard, with many lords of his council, judges, and gentlemen, and about twenty merchants of London, York, Newcastle, Yarmouth, Dover, &c., to meet and consider by what means the trade and navigation of the republic might be best promoted. *Thomas's Notes of the Rolls* Charles II, on his restoration, established a council of trade for keeping a control over the whole commerce of the nation, 1660, he afterwards instituted a board of trade and plantations, which was remodelled by William III This board of super inspection was abolished in 1782, and a new council for the affairs of trade on its present plan was appointed, September 2, 1786

BOATS Their invention was so early, and their use so general, that the art cannot be traced to any age or country Flat bottomed boats were made in England in the reign of the conqueror the flat bottomed boat was again brought into use by Barker, a Dutch man, about 1690 See *Life Boat*

BOCCACCIO'S DEI AMFIBONI, a collection of a hundred stories or novels (many of an immoral tendency, severely satirising the monks and clergy), feigned to have been related in ten days, during the plague of Florence in 1348 Boccaccio lived 1313-75 A copy of the first edition (that of Valdarfer, in 1471) was knocked down at the duke of Roxburgh's sale to the duke of Marlborough, for 2260*l*, June 17, 1812 This identical copy was afterwards sold, by public auction, for 875 guineas, June 5, 1819

BODLEIAN LIBRARY at Oxford, founded by sir Thomas Bodley (who died in 1612) in 1598 and opened in 1602 It is open to the public, and claims a copy of all works published in this country For rare works and MSS it is said to be second only to the Vatican

BOEOTIA, a political division of Greece north of Attica Thebes, the capital, was equally celebrated for its antiquity, its grandeur, and the exploits and misfortunes of its kings and heroes The country was known successively as Aonia, Messapia, Hyantis, Ogygia, Cadmeia, and Boetia. From the general character of the inhabitants, the term Boeotian was used by the Athenians as a synonyme for dullness, but unjustly,—since Pindar, Hesiod, Plutarch, Democritus, Epaminondas, and the accomplished and beautiful Corinna, were natives of Boetia

Arrival of Cadmus, the founder of Cadmea, &c	1493	The Thebans abolish royalty, and ages of	
Reign of Polydore	1459	obscurity follow	B c. 1128
Labdacus ascends the throne	1430	The Thebans fight with the Persians against	
Amphion and Zethus besiege Thebes, and		the Greeks at Plataeae	479
dethrone Laïus	1388	Battle of Coronae, in which the Thebans	
Œdipus, not knowing his father Laïus, kills		defeat the Athenians	447
him in an affray, confirming the oracle as to		The Thebans enrol their Sacred Band, and join	
his death by the hands of his son	1276	Athens against Sparta	377
Œdipus encounters the Sphinx, and resolves		Epaminondas defeats the Lacedæmonians at	
her enigmas	1266	Leuctra and restores Thebes to independence	371
War of the Seven Captains	1235	Philip, king of Macedon, defeats the Thebans	
Thebes besieged and taken	1216	and Athenians near Chæronea	338
Theramander reigns in Thebes	1215	Alexander destroys Thebes, but spares the	
		house of Pindar	336

BOGS, commonly the remains of fallen forests, covered with peat and loose soil. Moving bogs are slips of land carried to lower levels by accumulated water. Of recent acts, one relating to Ireland for their drainage, passed March, 1830 The bog land of Ireland has been estimated at 3,000,000 acres, that of Scotland at upwards of 2,000,000, and that of England at near 1,000,000 of acres. In Jan. 1849, Mr Rees Reece took out a patent for certain valuable products from Irish peat. Candles and various other articles produced from peat are now sold in London.

BOHEMIA, formerly the Hercynian Forest Boiæmum *Tactius* This country derives its name from the Boii, a Celtic tribe. It was originally governed by dukes till the title of king was obtained from the emperor Henry IV, in 1061, by Wratislaus II It was not finally retained till 1199 by Ottocar I The kings at first held their territory from the empire, but they at length threw off the yoke and the crown was elective till it came into the house of Austria, in which it is now hereditary This kingdom has suffered much

from contending armies and civil wars, its capital, Prague, is famous in modern history for sieges and battles. See *Prague*

The Slavonians seize Bohemia about	550	Ladislav, king of Poland, elected king of Bohemia, on the death of Podiebrad	1471
City of Prague founded	795	The emperor Ferdinand I marries Anne, sister of Louis the late king and obtains the crown	1527
Introduction of Christianity	894	The emperor Ferdinand II, opposing the Protestants, is deposed, and Frederic the elector-palatine, elected king	Sept. 5, 1619
Bohemia conquered by the emperor Henry III who spreads devastation through the country	1041	Frederic, defeated at the battle of Prague, flees to Holland	Nov. 9, 1620
Reign of Ottocar II, who carries his arms into Prussia	1255	The crown secured to the Austrian family by the treaty of	1648
Ottocar vanquished by the emperor Rudolph, and deprived of Austria, Styria, and Carniola	1277	Silesia and Glatz ceded to Prussia	1742
King John (the Good) slain at the battle of Crecy	1346	Prague taken by the Prussians	1744
John Huss and Jerome of Prague two of the first Reformers, are burnt for heresy, which occasions an insurrection	1415, 1416	The Prussians victorious over Prague	May 6, 1757
Žilka, leader of the Hussites, dies of the plague	1424	Revolt of the peasantry	1776
Albert, duke of Austria, marries the daughter of the late emperor and king and receives the crowns of Bohemia and Hungary	1437	Edict of Toleration promulgated	1781
The succession infringed by Ladislav, son of the king of Poland, and George Podiebrad, a Protestant chief	1440-1458	The French occupy Prague	1806

See *Germany*

KINGS

1197 Premias I, or Ottocar I	1378 Wenceslas VI, emperor
1230 Wenceslas III	1410 Sigismund I, emperor
1253 Premias II or Ottocar II	1437 Albert of Austria.
1278 Wenceslas IV, king of Poland	1440 Ladislav III
1305 Wenceslas V	1458 George von Podiebrad
1306 Rudolph of Austria.	1471 Ladislav IV king of Hungary (in 1490).
1307 Henry of Carinthia.	1516 Louis king of Hungary (killed at Mohacs).
1310 John of Luxembourg	1526 Bohemia united to Austria under Ferdinand I, elected king
1346 Charles I, emperor	

BOHEMIAN BRETHREN A body of Christians in Bohemia, who appear to have separated from the Calixtines (*which see*) a branch of the Hussites in 1467 Dupin says "They rejected the sacraments of the church, were governed by simple laws, and held the scriptures for their only rule of faith They presented a confession of faith to king Ladislav in 1504 to justify themselves from errors laid to their charge." They appear to have had communication with the Waldenses, from whom, however, they were distinct. Luther in 1533 testifies to their purity of doctrine, and Melancthon commends their severe discipline. They were doubtless dispersed during the religious wars of Germany in the seventeenth century.

BOILING OF LIQUIDS Liquids first ascertained by Dr Hooke not to be increased in heat after they have once begun to boil, and that a fire, if made fiercer, can only make them boil more rapidly, but without adding a degree to their heat. A.D. 1683 The following have been ascertained to be the boiling points of certain liquids —

Ether	94° Fahr	Nitric Acid	187° Fahr	Oil of Turpentine	312° Fahr
Alcohol	173° "	Sulphuric Acid	600° "	Sulphur	822° "
Water	212° "	Phosphorus	554° "	Mercury	602° "

BOILING TO DEATH A capital punishment in England, by statute 22 Hen VIII, 1530 This act was occasioned by seventeen persons having been poisoned by John Roose, the bishop of Rochester's cook, two of whom died, when poisoning was made treason, and it was enacted to be punished by boiling the criminal to death! Margaret Davie, a young woman, suffered in the same manner for a similar crime, in 1541

BOIS-LE DUC (Dutch Brabant), **BATTLE OF**, between the British and the French republican army, in which the British were defeated, forced to abandon their position, and to retreat to Schyn del, Sept. 14, 1794 This place was captured by the French, Oct. 10 following, it surrendered to the Prussian army, under Bulow, in 1814

BOLIVIA, a republic in South America, formerly part of Peru, was declared independent, Aug. 6, and took the name of Bolivia, in honour of general Bolivar, Aug. 11, 1825 The insurrection of the ill used Indians, under Tupac Amaru Andres, took place in 1780 2 Slavery was abolished in 1836 General Sucre governed ably from 1826 8, Santa Cruz ruled from 1828 to 1834, after which many disorders occurred. In 1853 free trade was proclaimed. General Cordova, president 1855-7, was succeeded by the present, José Maria Larrea. Population in 1856, 2,326,126

Bologna, a city in the papal states, the ancient Bononia, distinguished for its many rare and magnificent specimens of architecture. Its university was founded by Theodosius,

A D 433 Bologna joined the Lombard league in 1167, and took part in the Italian wars in the middle ages. Pope Julius II, after besieging and taking Bologna, made his triumphal entry into it with a pomp and magnificence by no means fitting (as Erasmus observes) for the viceregent of the meek Redeemer, Nov. 11, 1506. It became part of the States of the Church in 1615. Here, in the church of St. Patronus, which is remarkable for its pavement, Cassini drew his meridian line, at the close of the seventeenth century. It was taken by the French, 1796, by the Austrians, 1799, again by the French, after the battle of Marengo, in 1800, and restored to the pope in 1815. A revolt in 1831 was suppressed by Austrian interference. During the Italian war of 1859, the Romagna threw off the temporal sovereignty of the pope and voted for annexation to Sardinia. On Oct. 2, the provisional government at Bologna decreed that all public acts should be headed "Under the reign of king Victor Emmanuel," &c.

BOMARSUND, a strong fortress on one of the Aland isles in the Baltic sea. Sir Charles Napier, commander in chief of the Baltic expedition, gave orders for the disembarkation of the armament on Bomarsund, which was completed on Aug. 12, 1854, and the bombardment of the western tower was commenced by the French, who had furnished the military contingent of this expedition, under general Baraguay d'Hilliers. On the 16th the fortress surrendered, and the Russian authority over the Aland isles ceased. The governor general Bodisco, and the garrison, about 2000 men, became prisoners. The fortifications were destroyed.

BOMBAY, the most westerly and smallest of our Indian presidencies, was given (with Tangier, in Africa, and 300,000*l* in money) to Charles II as the marriage portion of the infant, Catherine of Portugal, 1661. It was granted to the East India Company, who had long desired it, "in free and common socage," as of the manor of East Greenwich, at an annual rent of 10*l*, 1668. Confirmed by William III 1689. The two principal castes at Bombay are the Parsies (descendants of the ancient Persian fire worshippers) and the Borahs (sprung from early converts to Islamism). They are both remarkable for commercial activity. The benevolent sir James Utjee Jeebhoy, who was a Parsie, died April 15, 1859.

Mr Gyfford, the deputy governor 100 soldiers,
and many other English, perish through the
climate Oct. 1675 Feb 1676
Captain Kelgwin usurps the government of
the island 1681 84
Bombay made the seat of government over all
the company's settlements 1687

The whole island, except the fort, seized and
held for a time by the mogul's admiral 1690
Bombay becomes a distinct presidency 1708
Additions to the Bombay territory—Banooet
river, 1756, island of Salsette, 1775. See
India

BOMBS Invented at Venlo, in 1495, but according to some authorities near a century after. Used by the Turks at the siege of Rhodes in 1522. They came into general use in 1634, having been previously used only in the Dutch and Spanish armies. Bomb-vessels were invented in France in 1681. *Voltare*. The Shrapnel shell is a bomb filled with balls, and a lighted fuse to make it explode before it reaches the enemy, a thirteen inch bomb-shell weighs 198 lbs.

BONAPARTE'S EMPIRE. See *France*, 1793, *et seq*

BONDAGE OR **VILLANAGE.** See *Villanage*

BONE-SETTING This branch of the art of surgery cannot be said to have been practised scientifically until 1620. *Bell*. The celebrity obtained by a practitioner at Paris, about 1600, led to the general study of bone setting as a science. *Fremy's Hist. of Physic*.

BONES The art of softening bones was discovered about A D 1688, and they were used in the manufacture of cutlery, and for various other purposes, immediately afterwards. The declared value of the bones of cattle and of other animals, and of fish (exclusive of whale fins) imported into the United Kingdom from Russia, Prussia, Holland, Denmark, &c., amounts annually to more than 300,000*l* (in 1851 about 32,000 tons). Bone dust has been extensively employed in manure since the publication of Liebig's researches in 1840.

BONHOMMES were hermits of simple and gentle lives, who made their appearance in France about the year 1257, they came to England in 1283. The prior of the order was called *Le bon homme*, by Louis VI, and hence they derived their name. *Du Fresnoy*

BOOK OF SPORTS See *Sports*.

BOOKS, ANCIENT Books were originally boards, or the inner bark of trees, and bark is still used by some nations, as are also skins, for which latter parchment was substituted. Papyrus, an indigenous plant, was adopted in Egypt. Books whose leaves were vellum were invented by Attalus, king of Pergamus, about 198 B.C., at which time books were in volumes or rolls. The MSS in Herculaneum consist of papyrus, rolled and charred, and matted together by the fire, and are about nine inches long, and one, two, or three

inches in diameter, each being a separate treatise. The Pentateuch of Moses and the history of Job are the most ancient in the world, and, in profane literature, the poems of Homer and Hesiod.

BOOKS, PRICES OF Jerome states that he had ruined himself by buying a copy of the works of Origen. A large estate was given for one on cosmography, by Alfred, about A.D. 872. The *Roman de la Rose* was sold for about 80*l*, and a Homily was exchanged for 200 sheep and five quarters of wheat. Books frequently fetched double or treble their weight in gold. They sold at prices varying from 10*l* to 40*l* each, in 1400. In our own times, the value of some volumes is very great. A copy of *Macklin's Bible*, ornamented by Mr Tomkins, has been declared worth 500 guineas. *Buller*. A yet more superb copy was insured in a London office for 3000*l*. See *Boccaccio*.

BOOKS, PRINTED The first printed books were hymns and psalters, and being printed only on one side, the leaves were pasted back to back. The first printed book was the *Book of Psalms*, by Faust and Schaeffer, his son in law, Aug. 14, 1457. Several works were printed many years before, but as the inventors kept the secret to themselves, they sold their printed works as manuscripts. This gave rise to an adventure that brought calamity on Faust, who began in 1450 an edition of the Bible, which was finished in 1460. The second printed book was *Cicero de Officiis*, 1466. *Maur*. The first book printed in England was *The Game and Play of the Chess*, by Caxton, 1474. The first in Dublin was the *Liturgy*, in 1550. The first classical work printed in Russia was *Cornelius Nepotus Vite*, in 1762. *Lucum's Dialogues* was the first Greek book printed in America (at Philadelphia), 1789. Books of astronomy and geometry were ordered to be destroyed in England as being infected with magic, 6 Edw. VI. 1552. *Slon's Chronicles*. In 1839, 2032 volumes of new works and 773 of new editions were published in London, and in 1852, 3359 new works and 1159 new editions, exclusive of pamphlets, of which 908 were published in that year. In Paris, 6446 volumes were published in 1842, and 7350 in 1861. * See *Bibliography and Printing*.

BOOK BINDING The book of St. Cuthbert, the earliest ornamented book, is supposed to have been bound about A.D. 650. A Latin Psalter in oak boards was bound in the ninth century. A MS. copy of the Four Evangelists, the book on which our kings from Henry I. to Edward VI. took their coronation oath, was bound in oaken boards, nearly an inch thick, A.D. 1100. Velvet was the covering in the fourteenth century, and silk soon after. Vellum was introduced early in the fifteenth century, it was stamped and ornamented about 1510. Leather came into use about the same time. Cloth binding superseded the common boards generally about 1831. Calf or horse or India-rubber backs to account books and large volumes were introduced in 1841. The rolling machine invented by Mr. Wm. Burr was substituted for the beating hammer about 1830.

BOOK KEEPING The system by double entry, called originally Italian book keeping, was taken from the course of Algebra which was published by Burgo, in the fifteenth century, at Venice, then a great commercial state. It was made known in England by James Peele, who published his *Book keeping* in 1669. *Aulerson*. Improved systems were published by Mr. Benj. Booth in 1789 and by Mr. Edw. Thos. Jones in 1821 and 1831.

BOOTHIA FELIX, a large peninsula, the N.W. point of the American continent, discovered by sir John Ross in 1831 and named in honour of sir Felix Booth, who had presented him with 20,000*l*. to enable him to fit out his Polar expedition. Sir Felix Booth died at Brighton in Feb. 1850.

BOOTS are said to have been the invention of the Carians, and were made of iron, brass, or leather, of the last material, some time after their invention, boots were known to the Greeks, for Homer mentions them, about 907 B.C. They are frequently mentioned by the Roman historians.

BORAX was known to the ancients. It is used in soldering, brazing, and casting gold and other metals, and was called *chrysocolle*. It is also used in medicine, and in composing fucus, or a wash or paint for the ladies. *Pardon*. Borax is naturally produced in the mountains of Thibet, and was brought to Europe from India about 1713. It has lately been found in Saxony. It is now largely manufactured from the boracic acid found by Hoefer to

* **BOOKSELLERS' ASSOCIATION** A number of eminent publishers of London formed themselves into an association for the regulation of the trade, and for some years restricted the retail booksellers from selling copies of works under the full publishing price. In Dec. 1829, a dispute arose as to the right, maintained by the latter, to dispose of books (when they had once become theirs by purchase) at such less profit as they might deem sufficiently remunerative. This dispute was, in the end, referred to lord chief justice Campbell, before whom the parties argued their respective cases, at St. Martin's House, April 14, 1832. His lordship gave judgment in effect against the association, which led to its immediate dissolution, May 19 following.

exist in the gas arising from certain lagoons in Tuscany, an immense fortune has been made by their owner M Lardarel since 1818 —Homborg in 1702 discovered in borax boracic acid, which latter in 1808 was decomposed by Gay Lussac, Thenard, and H Davy into oxygen, and the previously unknown element, *Boron*

BORNEO An island in the Indian Ocean, the largest in the world except Australia, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1526 The Dutch traded here in 1604, established factories in 1776, and still remain on the island. A large part was uninhabited or infested by pirates, upon whom the British made a successful attack in 1813 They were again chastised by captain Keppel, in March, 1843 By a treaty with the sultan, the island of Laboon, or Labuan, on the north west coast of Borneo, and its dependencies were incorporated with the British empire, and formally taken possession of in presence of the Bornean chiefs, Dec. 2, 1846 His excellency James Brooke, rajah of Sarawak, by whose exertions this island was annexed to the British crown, and who had been appointed governor of Labuan and consul-general of Borneo, subsequently visited England, and received many honours, among which was the freedom of the corporation of London, Oct. 21, 1847 In 1849 sir J Brooke destroyed many of the Bornean pirates Labuan was made a bishopric in 1855, the bishop was consecrated at Calcutta, Oct. 18 1855 (the first English bishop consecrated out of England) In the night of the 17th and 18th Feb 1857, the Chinese in Sarawak rose in insurrection and massacred a number of Europeans, the governor sir J Brooke escaping by swimming across a creek He speedily returned, and with a force of Malays, &c, severely chastised the insurgents, of whom 2000 were killed Sir James came to England in 1858 to seek help from the government, without success His health being broken up an appeal for subscriptions for him was made in May, 1858 On Nov 30, a deputation of influential merchants and others waited on the earl of Derby, pressing on the government the purchase of Sarawak, which was declined.

BORNOU An extensive kingdom in central Africa, explored by Denham and Clapperton, who were sent out by the British government in 1822 The population is estimated by Denham at five, by Barth at nine millions

BORODINO, a Russian village on the river Moskwa, near which one of the most sanguinary battles in the records of the world, was fought Sept 7, 1812, between the French and Russians, commanded on the one side by Napoleon, and on the other by Kutusoff, 240,000 men being engaged Each party claimed the victory, because the loss of the other was so immense, but it was rather in favour of Napoleon, for the Russians subsequently retreated, leaving Moscow to its fate The road being thus left open, the French entered Moscow, Sept. 14, with little opposition See *Moscow*

BOROUGH, anciently a company of ten families living together The term has been applied to such towns as send members to parliament, since the election of burgesses in the reign of Henry III 1265 Charters were granted to towns by Henry I 1132 which were remodelled by Charles II in 1682 4, but restored in 1688 Burgesses were first admitted into the Scottish parliament by Robert Bruce, 1326, and into the Irish, 1365 22 new boroughs were created in 1553 See *Reform in parliament*.*

BOROUGH ENGLISH, was an ancient tenure by which the younger son inherits, and is mentioned as occurring A D 834 It existed in Scotland, but was abolished by Malcolm III in 1062

BOROUGH BRIDGE (West riding of York), **BATTLE OF**, between the earls of Hereford and Lancaster and Edward II March 16, 1322 The latter, at the head of 30,000 men, pressed Lancaster so closely, that he had not time to collect his troops together in sufficient force, and being defeated and made prisoner, was led, mounted on a lean horse, to an eminence near Pontefract, or Pinfret, with great indignity, and beheaded by a Londoner

DOSCOBEL, near Donington, Shropshire, where Charles II concealed himself after his defeat at Worcester (*which see*) Sept 3rd, 1651 †

BOSPHORUS (properly **BOSPORUS**), now called *Corinnus*, near the Bosphorus Cimmerius, now the straits of Kertch, or Yenikalé The history of the kingdom is involved in obscurity, though it continued for 350 years. It was named Cimmerian, from the *Cimmeri*, who dwelt on its borders.

The Archaeanactides from Mitylene rule here

a.c. 602-480

They are dispossessed by Spartacus I

480-438

Belousus * * * * * a.c. 431

Satyirus I 407

* The Municipal Reform Act passed in 1835.

† The king, disguised in the clothes of the Pindrills, remained from Sept. 4-6, at White Ladies, on Sept. 7 and 8 he lay at Doscobel house, near which exists an oak, said to be the acorn of the Royal Oak in which the king was part of the time hidden with col. Careless. *Saerpe*.

BOSPHORUS, continued

Lacon	B.C. 393	Mithridates VI., of Pontus, conquers Bosphorus	B.C. 80
Spartacus II	353	He poisons himself	63
Parysades	348	Battle of Zela, gained by Julius Cæsar over his son Pharnaces II	47
Numinus, aiming to dethrone his brother Satyrus II, is defeated, but Satyrus is wounded and dies	310	Assander usurps the crown	47
Frytasis, his next brother, ascends the throne, but is soon after murdered in his palace by Numinus	310-9	Cæsar makes Mithridates of Pergamus king of Bosphorus	47
Numinus, to secure his usurpation, puts to death all his relations	309	Polemon conquers Bosphorus, and favoured by Agrippa, reigns	14
Numinus is killed	304	Polemon killed by barbarians of the Palus Masotis	A.D. 23
The Scythians invade Bosphorus	285	Polemon II reigns	33
[During their rule of 304 years, even the names of the kings who were tributary to the conquerors are unrecorded and unknown]		Mithridates II reigns	41
		Mithridates conducted a prisoner to Rome, by order of Claudius, and his kingdom made a province of the empire.	

BOSPHORUS, THRACIAN, (now channel of Constantinople) **Darius Hystaspes** threw a bridge of boats over this strait when about to invade Greece, 493 B.C. See *Constantinople*

BOSTON, a city in the United States, built about 1627 Here originated that resistance to the British authorities which led to American independence The act of parliament laying duties on tea, paper, colours, &c., was passed June, 1767, and so excited the indignation of the citizens of Boston, that they destroyed several hundreds of chests of tea, Nov 1773 Boston was proscribed in consequence, and the port shut by the English parliament, until restitution should be made to the East India Company for the tea lost, March 25, 1774 The town was besieged by the British next year, and 400 houses were destroyed A battle between the royalists and independent troops, in which the latter were defeated, took place on June 17, 1775 The city was evacuated by the king's troops, April, 1776 The inhabitants have been lately very zealous against slavery An industrial exhibition was opened here in Oct. 1856, and lasted two weeks

BOSWORTH FIELD (Leicestershire), **BATTLE OF**, the thirteenth and last between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which Richard III was defeated by the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII the former being slain, Aug 22, 1485 Sir Wm Stanley at a critical moment changed sides, and thus caused the loss of the battle It is said that the crown of Richard was found in a hawthorn bush, on the plain where the battle was fought, and that Henry was crowned on the spot with that very crown In the civil contests between the "Roses," many of the most ancient families in the kingdom were entirely extinguished, and no less than 100,000 human beings lost their lives

BOTANY Aristotle is considered the founder of the philosophy of botany (about B.C. 347) The *Historia Plantarum* of Theophrastus, written about 320 B.C. Authors on botany are numerous from the earlier ages of the world, to the close of the fifteenth century, when the science became better understood The study was advanced by Fuchsius, Bock, Bauhin, Cæsalpinus, and others, between 1535 and 1600 *Melchior Adam* The system and arrangement of Linnæus, the great botanist of modern times, was made known about 1750, and Jussieu's system, founded on Tournefort's, and called "the natural system," in 1758 At the time of Linnæus' death, A.D. 1778, the species of plants actually described amounted in number to 11,800 The number of species of all denominations now recorded cannot fall short of 100,000 Kew gardens are an invaluable aid to the student of Botany *

BOTANY BAY, Australia, originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain The first governor, capt Arthur Phillip, who sailed from England in May, 1787, arrived at the settlement in Jan. 1788 The bay had been discovered by captain Cook, April 28, 1770, and the place took its name from the great variety of plants which abounded on the shore. The colony was fixed at Port Jackson, about thirteen miles to the north of the bay See *New South Wales* and *Transportation*.

BOTHWELL BRIDGE, Lanarkshire The Scotch covenanters took up arms against the intolerant government of Charles II in 1679, and defeated the celebrated Claverhouse at Drumclog They were however totally routed by the earl of Monmouth at Bothwell Bridge, June 22, 1679, and many of the prisoners were cruelly tortured and afterwards executed.

BOTTLE-CONJUROR. On Jan. 16, 1748, a charlatan at the old Haymarket theatre had

* Robert Brown, who accompanied Flinders in his survey of New Holland in 1803, died June 10, 1858, aged 85 He was acknowledged to be the chief of the botanists of his day

announced that he would jump into a quart bottle. The theatre was besieged by 10,000 persons, anxious to gain admittance and witness the feat. The duped crowd, in the storm of their indignation, nearly pulled down the edifice.

BOTTLES in ancient time were made of leather. Bottles of glass were first made in England about 1558. See *Glass*. The art of making glass bottles and drinking glasses was known to the Romans at least before 79 A. D. for these articles and other vessels have been found in the ruins of Pompeii. A bottle which contained two hog'sheads was blown, we are told, at Leith, in Scotland, in January 1747. 8

BOULOGNE, a French seaport in Picardy, was taken by the British on Sept. 14, 1544, but restored to France upon the peace, 1550. Lord Nelson attacked Boulogne, disabling ten vessels and sinking five, Aug. 8, 1801. In another attempt he was repulsed with great loss, and captain Parker of the *Medusa* and two thirds of his crew were killed, Aug. 18 following. In 1804, Bonaparte assembled 160,000 men and 10,000 horses, and a flotilla of 1300 vessels and 17,000 sailors to invade England. The coasts of Kent and Sussex were covered with martello towers and lines of defence, and nearly half the adult population of Britain was formed into volunteer corps. It is supposed that this French armament served merely for a demonstration, and that Bonaparte never seriously intended the invasion. Sir Sidney Smith unsuccessfully attempted to burn the flotilla with fire machines called catamarans, Oct. 2, 1804. Congreve rockets were used in another attack, and they set the town on fire, Oct. 8, 1806. The army was removed on the breaking out of the war with Austria in 1805. Louis Napoleon (now emperor) made a descent here with about fifty followers, Aug. 6, 1840, without success. On July 10, 1854, he reviewed the French troops destined for the Baltic, and on Sept. 2, following, he entertained prince Albert and the king of the Belgians. See *France*.

BOUNTIES, premiums granted to the producer, exporter, or importer of certain articles, a new principle introduced into commerce by the British parliament. The first bounties granted on corn were in 1688, which were repealed in 1815. They were first legally granted in England, for raising naval stores in America, 1703, and have been granted on sail-cloth, linen, and other goods.

BOUNTY. A mutiny on board the *Bounty*, an armed ship returning from Otaheite, with bread fruit, April 28, 1789. The mutineers put their captain, Bligh, and nineteen men into an open boat, near Annamooka, one of the Friendly Islands, April 28, 1789; they reached the island of Timor, south of the Moluccas, in June, after a perilous voyage of nearly 4000 miles; their preservation was next to miraculous. The mutineers were tried, Sept. 15, 1792, when six were condemned and three executed. See *Pitcairn's Island*.

BOURBON, HOUSE OF (from which come the royal houses of France, Spain, and Naples), derives its origin from the Archbishops, lords of Bourbonn in Berry. Robert count of Clermont, son of Louis IX. of France, married the heiress Beatrice, in 1272, and was created duke of Bourbonn and peer of France by Charles IV. in 1327. The last of the descendants of their elder son Peter I. was Susanna, wife of Charles duke of Montpensier, called constable of Bourbonn, who offended by his sovereign Francis I. entered into the service of the emperor Charles V. and was killed at the siege of Roinne, May 6, 1527. From James the younger son, was descended Antony duke of Vendome, who married (1548) Jean d'Albret, daughter of Henry king of Navarre. Their son the great Henry IV. was born at Pau, Dec. 23, 1553, and became king of France, July 31, 1589. The crown of Spain was settled on a younger branch of this family, 1700, and guaranteed by the peace of Utrecht, 1713. *Napin*. The Bourbon Family Compact (which see) took place, 1761. The Bourbons were expelled France, 1791, and were restored, 1814. The family was again expelled on the return of Bonaparte from Elba, and again restored after the battle of Waterloo, 1815. This elder branch was expelled once more, in the person of Charles X. and his family, in 1830, in consequence of the revolution of the memorable days of July in that year. The Orleans branch ascended the throne, in the person of the late Louis Philippe, as "king of the French," Aug. 9, following, who was deposed Feb. 24, 1848, when his family also was expelled France. See *France, Spain, Naples, Orleans, Parma, Conde, and Legitimists*.

BOURBON, ISLE OF, (in the Indian Ocean) discovered by the Portuguese in 1545. The French are said to have first settled here in 1672, and built several towns. The island surrendered to the British, under admiral Rowley, Sept. 21, 1809, and was restored to France in 1815. *Alson*. There occurred an awful hurricane here in Feb. 1829, by which immense mischief was done to the shipping, and in the island. See *Mauritius*.

BOURDEAUX (OR BORDEAUX), W. France, was united to the dominions of Henry II. of England, by his marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine. Edward the Black Prince brought his royal captive, John king of France, to this city after the battle of Poitiers, in 1356, and here

held his court during eleven years his son, our Richard II was born at Bourdeaux, 1366 The fine equestrian statue of Louis XV was erected in 1743 Bourdeaux was entered by the victorious British army after the battle of Orthes, fought Feb 27, 1814

BOURIGNONISTS, a sect founded by madame *Antoinette Bourignon*, a fanatic, who, in 1658, took the habit of St. Augustin, and travelled into France, Holland, England, and Scotland. In the last she made a strong party and some thousands of sectarists, about 1670 She maintained that Christianity does not consist in faith or practice, but in an inward feeling and supernatural impulse This visionary published a book entitled the *Light of the World*, in which, and in several other works, she maintained and taught her pernicious notions. A disciple of hers, named Court, left her a good estate She died in 1680

BOUVINES (N France), BATTLE OF, in which Philip Augustus of France obtained a complete victory (though not without great danger of his life) over the emperor Otho and his allies, consisting of more than 150,000 men The earls of Flanders and Boulogne were taken prisoners The chevalier Guerin had the command of the king's army, not in order to fight, but to animate the barons and other knights in honour of God, the king, and kingdom, and in defence of their sovereign lord Matthew de Montmorency, who was constable of France four years after, had a considerable share in this victory Fought A D 1214 *Henault*.

BOWLS, OR BOWLING, an English game, played as early as the thirteenth century Charles I played at it, and it formed a daily share in the diversions of Charles II at Tunbridge *Grammont*.

BOWS AND ARROWS See *Archery*

BOXING, OR PRIZ-FRIGHING, the *pugilatus* of the Romans, and a favourite sport with the British, who possess an extraordinary strength in the arm, an advantage which gives the British soldier great superiority in battles decided by the bayonet A century ago, boxing formed a regular exhibition, and a theatre was erected for it in Tottenham court—Broughton's amphitheatre, behind Oxford road, built 1742 Schools were opened in England to teach boxing as a science in 1790 Mendoza opened the Lyceum in the Strand in 1791 Boxing was much patronised from about 1820 to 1830, but is now out of favour

BOXTEL (in Dutch Brabant), BATTLE OF, between the British and allied army, commanded by the duke of York, and the army of the French republic The latter attacked the allies and obtained the victory after an obstinate engagement, taking 2000 prisoners and eight pieces of cannon, and the duke retreated across the Meuse, Sept. 15, 1794

BOX TREE, indigenous to this country, and exceedingly valuable to wood engravers In 1815, a large box tree at Box hill, Surrey, was cut down, and realised more than 10,000*l* Boxwood is now largely imported

BOYDELL'S LOTTERY was for a gallery of paintings, got up at vast expense by alderman Boydell, lord mayor of London in 1791, a great encourager of the arts The collection was called the Shakespeare Gallery, and every ticket was sold at the time the alderman died (which was before the decision of the wheel), Dec. 12, 1804

BOYLE LECTURES, instituted by Robert Boyle (son of the great earl of Cork) a philosopher, distinguished by his genius, virtues, and benevolence He instituted eight lectures in vindication of the Christian religion, which are delivered at St. Mary le bow church, on the first Monday in each month, from January to May, and September to November—endowed 1691

BOYNE (a river in Kildare, Ireland), BATTLE OF, between king William III and his father-in-law, James II, fought July 1, 1690 The latter was signally defeated, losing 1500 men (out of 30,000), the protestant army lost about a third of that number (out of 30,000) James immediately fled to Dublin, thence to Waterford, and escaped to France. The duke of Schomberg was killed in the battle, having been shot by mistake, as he was crossing the river Boyne, by the soldiers of his own regiment. Here also was killed the rev George Walker, who defended Londonderry in 1689 Near Drogheda is a splendid obelisk, 150 feet in height, erected in 1736 by the protestants of the empire, in commemoration of this victory

BOYNE, man of war of 98 guns. This magnificent ship was destroyed by fire at Portsmouth, May 4, 1795, when great mischief was occasioned by the explosion of the magazine, and numbers perished. Large portions of the Boyne have been recovered from time to time, and explosions with the view of clearing the harbour of the wreck, were successfully commenced in June, 1840

BRABANT (now part of the kingdoms of Holland and Belgium), an ancient duchy, part of Charlemagne's empire, fell to the share of his son Lothaire. It became a separate duchy

(called at first Lower Lorraine) in 959. It descended to Philip II of Burgundy, and in regular succession to the emperor Charles V. In the seventeenth century it was held by Holland and Austria, as Dutch Brabant and the Walloon provinces, and underwent many changes in most of the great wars of Europe. The Austrian division was taken by the French in 1746 and again in 1794. It was united to the kingdom of the Netherlands in 1815, but has formed part of the kingdom of Belgium, under Leopold, since 1831. His heir is styled duke of Brabant. See *Belgium*.

BRACELETS They were early worn and prized among the ancients. Those that were called *armillee* were usually distributed as rewards for valour among the Roman legions. Those of pearls and gold were worn by the Roman ladies, and bracelets are still female ornaments.

BRADFORD See *Person*.

BRAGANZA, HOUSE OF, owes its elevation to royalty to a remarkable and bloodless revolution in Portugal, A.D. 1640, when the nation, throwing off the Spanish yoke, which had become intolerable, advanced John duke of Braganza, (descended from Alfonso, natural son of king John I.) to the throne, on which, and on that of Brazil, this family continues to reign. See *Portugal* and *Brazil*.

BRAHMINS, a sort of Indian philosophers, reputed to be so ancient that Pythagoras is thought to have learned from them his doctrine of the *Metempsychosis*, and it is affirmed that some of the Greek philosophers went to India on purpose to converse with them. The modern Brahmins derive their name from Brahmic, one of three beings whom God, according to their theology, created, and with whose assistance he formed the world. They never eat flesh, and abstain from the use of wine and all carnal enjoyments. *Strabo*. The modern Indian priests are still considered as the depositaries of the whole learning of India. *Hobbes*. They are the highest caste of Hindoos.

BRANDENBURG, FAMILY OF, is of great antiquity, and some historians say it was founded by the Slavonians, who gave it the name of *Brandes*, which signifies *Guard of the Forest*, according to some; others say, Burg, or city of the *Brenus*. Henry I. surnamed the Fowler, after defeating the Slavonians, fortified Brandenburg, A.D. 928, to serve as a rampart against the Huns. He is said to have bestowed the government on Sigefroi, count of Ringelheim, with the title of Margrave, which signifies protector of the marches or frontiers. The emperor Sigismund gave perpetual investiture to Frederick IV. of Nuremberg, who was made elector in 1417. For a list of Margraves of Brandenburg, since 1134, see *Prussia*.

BRANDENBURG HOUSE, Hammer-smith, the residence of Caroline, the unfortunate consort of George IV., Aug. 3, 1820, she here received the depositions of the British people, consequent upon her trial in the house of lords, under a bill of pains and penalties, that year. Here she expired, Aug. 7, 1821, the house was pulled down in 1823. See *Queen Caroline*.

BRANDY (German *Braunwein*, burnt wine), the spirit distilled from wine. It appears to have been known to Raymond Lully in the 13th century, and to have been manufactured in France early in the 14th. It was at first used medicinally, and miraculous cures were ascribed to its influence. In 1851, 938,280 gallons were imported with a duty of 15s. per gallon. It is now manufactured in Britain.

BRANDYWINE, a river in North America, near which a battle took place between the British royalist forces and the revolted Americans, in which the latter (after a fight, sometimes of doubtful result, and which continued the entire day) were defeated with great loss, and Philadelphia fell into the possession of the victors, Sept. 11, 1777.

BRASS was known among all the early nations. *Usher*. The British from the remotest period were acquainted with its use. *Whittaker*. When Lucius Mummus burnt Corinth to the ground, 146 B.C., he found immense riches, and during the conflagration, it is said, all the metals in the city melted, and running together, formed the valuable composition described as *Corinthian Brass*. This, however, may well be doubted, for the Corinthian artists had long before obtained great credit for their method of combining gold and silver with copper, and the Syriac translation of the Bible says, that Hiram made the vessels for Solomon's temple of Corinthian brass. *De Fresnoy*.

BRAURONIA. Festivals in Attica, at Brauron, where Diana had a temple. The most remarkable that attended these festivals were young virgins in yellow gowns, dedicated to Diana. They were about ten years of age, and not under five, and therefore their consecration was called "*dekateion*," from *deka*, *decem*, 600 B.C.

BRAY, THE VICAR OF Bray, in Berks, is famous in national song for its vicar, the rev Symon Symonds, who was twice a papist and twice a protestant in four successive reigns—those of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth, between the years 1533 and 1558 Upon being called a turn-coat, he said he kept to his principle, that of "living and dying the vicar of Bray" *Fuller's Church History*

BRAZEN BULL. Perillus, a brass founder at Athens, knowing the cruel disposition of Phalaris king of Agrigentum, B.C. 570, contrived a new species of punishment for him to inflict upon his oppressed subjects He cast a brazen bull, larger than life, with an opening in the side to admit the victims Upon their being shut up in this engine of torture, a fire was kindled underneath to roast them to death, and the throat was so contrived that their dying groans resembled the roaring of a bull He brought it to the tyrant, and expected a large reward Phalaris admired the invention and workmanship, but said it was reasonable the artist should make the first experiment upon his own work, and ordered his execution Ovid mentions that the Agrigentines, maddened by the tyrant's cruelties, revolted, seized him, cut his tongue out, and then roasted him in the brazen bull, by which he had put to death so great a number of then fellow citizens, 549 B.C.

BRAZIL, an empire in South America, was discovered by Alvarez de Cabral, a Portuguese, who was driven upon its coasts by a tempest in 1500 He called it the land of the Holy Cross, but it was subsequently called Brazil on account of its red wood, and was carefully explored by Amerigo Vesputci, about 1504 The French having seized on Portugal in 1807, the royal family and nobles embarked for Brazil, and landed March 7, 1808 Brazil was erected into an empire, when Dom Pedro assumed the title of emperor, Nov 18, 1825 The dominant religion is Roman Catholic, but others are tolerated. Population in 1856, 7,677,800 See *Portugal*

South America discovered by Vincent Yanex
Pinson Jan. 28, 1500
Pedro Alvarez Cabral discovers Esprito Santo,
coast of Brazil, and lands May 8, 1500
Brazil divided into captaincies by the king of
Portugal 1530
Martin De Souza founds the first European
colony at San Vincente 1581
Jews banished from Portugal to Brazil 1548
San Salvador (Bahia) founded by Thomé de
Souza 1549
French Protestants occupy bay of Rio Janeiro,
expelled 1555
Expelled 1567
Sebastian founded 1567
Brazil, with Portugal, becomes subject to Spain 1580
James Lancaster captures Pernambuco 1598
Belém founded by Caldeira 1615
The French establish a colony at Maranhão 1594
The French expelled 1615
The Dutch seize the coast of Brazil, and hold
Pernambuco 1630
Defeated at Guararapes 1646
Give up Brazil 1601
Gold mining commences 1698
Destruction of Palmares 1697
The French assault and capture Rio Janeiro 1710-11
Diamond mines discovered in Serra Fria 1729
Jesuits expelled 1759-60
Capital transferred from Bahia to Rio 1763

Royal Family of Portugal arrive at Brazil, Mar 7, 1808
First printing press established A.D. 1808
Brazil becomes a kingdom 1815
King John VI returns to Portugal, and Dom
Pedro becomes regent 1821
Brazil declares its independence Sept. 7, 1822
Pedro I crowned emperor Dec 1, 1822
Its independence recognised by Portugal Aug 20, 1825
New constitution ratified March 25, 1824
Abdication of Dom Pedro I 1881
Reform of the constitution 1894
Abolition of the regency, and accession of
Pedro II 1840
Steam-ship line to Europe commenced 1850
Suppression of the slave trade, railways com-
menced 1853
Rio Janeiro lit with gas 1854

EMPERORS OF BRAZIL.

1825 Dom Pedro (of Portugal) first emperor, Oct.
12, abdicated the throne of Brazil in favour of his
infant son, April 7, 1831 died Sept. 24, 1834
1831 Dom Pedro II (born Dec. 2, 1825) succeeded
on his father's abdication. Assumed the govern-
ment July 23, 1840, crowned July 18, 1841, mar-
ried Sept. 4, 1843, Princess Theresa of Naples. The
PRESENT emperor (1859).
Henr, Isabella, born July 29, 1846.

BREAD The word is sometimes used for all the necessaries of human life, especially in the Scriptures. Ching Nung, the successor of Fohi, is reputed to have been the first who taught men (the Chinese) the art of husbandry, and the method of making bread from wheat, and wine from rice, 1998 B.C. *Univ. Hist.* Baking of bread was known in the patriarchal ages, see *Exodus* xii 15 Baking bread became a profession at Rome, 170 A.C. After the conquest of Macedon, 148 B.C., great numbers of Greek bakers came to Rome, obtained special privileges, and soon obtained the monopoly of the baking trade. During the siege of Paris by Henry IV, owing to the famine which then raged, bread, which had been sold whilst any remained for a crown a pound, was at last made from the bones of the charnel house of the Holy Innocents, A.D. 1594 *Hénault*. In the time of James I, the usual bread of the poor was made of barley, and now in Iceland, cod fish, beaten to powder, is made into bread, and the poor use potato-bread in many parts of Ireland. Earth has been eaten as bread in some parts of the world near Moscow is a portion of land whose clay will ferment when mixed with flour The Indians of Louisiana eat a white earth with salt, and the Indians of the Oronooke eat a white unctuous earth. *Gregg, Phillips* The

London Bakers' Company was incorporated in 1807 Bread street in London was once the market for bread in that city, and hence its name Until the year 1802, the London bakers were not allowed to sell any in their shops. *Stow* Bread was made with yeast by the English bakers in 1634 The making of bread is now regulated by 6 & 7 Will. IV c 37, 1836 In 1822 it was directed to be sold by weight by 3 Geo IV c 106 In 1858 Mr Miller, near the Edgeware Road, sold good bread made by machinery In 1859 Dr Darglish patented a mode of bread making in which carbonic acid gas is combined with water and mixed with the flour This mode is said to possess the advantages of cleanliness, rapidity, and uniformity See *Assize*

PRICES OF BREAD IN VARIOUS YEARS

Quarter Loaf (4 lb. 5 1/2 oz.)		1800		174d.		Four-pound Loaf		1850		Juno.		Dec.	
5 1/2 d.		For 4 weeks, 22 1/2 d.		10d.		10d.		7d.		7d.		6d.	
1755	4 1/2	1805	12 1/2	1832	10 1/2	1850	11	1850	11	104			
1745	4 1/2	1805	12 1/2	1835	10 1/2	1854	11	1854	10	11			
1755	5	1810	15 1/2	1850	10 1/2	1855	11	1855	11	104			
1765	7	1812 (Aug)	21 1/2	1835	7	1856	11	1856	11	104			
1775	6 1/2	1814	13 1/2	1840	9	1857	9 1/2	1857	9 1/2	8 1/2			
1785	6 1/2	1820	11			1858	8	1858	8	7 1/2			
1795	12 1/2			1845	7 1/2	1859	8	1859	8	Oct. 7 1/2			

BREAD FRUIT TREE It is mentioned by Dampier, Anson, Wallis, and other voyagers. A vessel under the command of captain Bligh was fitted out to convey these trees to various parts of the British colonies in 1789 (See *Bounty*) and again in 1791. The number taken on board at Otaheite was 1151. Of these, some were left at St. Helena, 352 at Jamaica, and five were reserved for Kew Gardens, 1793. The Bread fruit tree was successfully cultivated in French Guiana, in 1802. In the West Indies the negroes prefer their own preparations of the plantain fruit to bread, and hence the bread fruit tree, transported at such an expense from the South Sea Islands, has not been successful in the colonies.

BREAKWATER AT PLYMOUTH. The first stone of this stupendous work was lowered in the presence of a multitude of spectators, Aug. 12, 1812. It was designed to break the swell at Plymouth, and stretches 5280 feet across the Sound, it is 360 feet in breadth at the bottom and more than thirty at the top, and consumed 3,666,000 tons of granite blocks, from one to five tons each, up to April, 1841, and cost a million and a half sterling. The architects were Mr. John Rennie and his son John. The first stone of the lighthouse on its western extremity was laid Feb. 1. 1841.

BREAST PLATES The invention is ascribed to Jason, 937 B.C. They formerly covered the whole body, but at length dwindled to the diminutive gorgets. An ient breast-plates are mentioned as made of gold and silver, until iron and steel were found of greater security.

BRECHIN, Scotland The siege here was sustained against the army of Edward III 1333 The battle of Brechin was fought between the forces of the earls of Huntly and Crawford, the latter defeated, 1452 The see of Brechin was founded by David I in 1150 One of its bishops, Alexander Campbell, was made priate when but a boy, 1556 The bishopric was discontinued soon after the revolution in 1688, but was revived as a post-revolution bishopric in 1731 See *Bishops of Scotland*

BREDA, Holland, was taken by Prince Maurice, of Nassau, in 1590, by the Spaniards, under Spinola, in 1625, and again by the Dutch in 1637. Our Charles II resided here at the time of the restoration, 1660. See *Restoration*. Breda was taken by the French in 1793, and retaken by the Dutch the same year. The French garrison was shut out by the burgoesses in 1813, when the power of the French ceased here.

BREECHES Among the Greeks, this garment indicated slavery. It was worn by the Dacians, Parthians, and other northern nations, and in Italy, it is said, was worn in the time of Augustus Cæsar. In the reign of Honorius, about A.D. 394, the *braccarii* or breeches makers were expelled from Rome, but soon afterwards the use of breeches was adopted in other countries, and at length became general.

BREHONS were ancient judges in Ireland, and are said to have administered justice with religious impartiality, but in later times with a tendency to love of country. It was enacted by the statute of Kilkenny, that no English subject should submit to the Brehon law, 40 Edw III 1365. This law, however, was not finally abolished or disused until some time after *Burn's Annals*.

BREITENFELD, BATTLE OF See *Leipsic*.

BREMEN, N Germany, said to have been founded in 788, and long an archbishopric and one of the leading towns of the Hanseatic league, was allowed a seat and vote in the

college of imperial cities in 1640 In 1648 it was secularised and erected into a duchy and held by Sweden till 1712, when it was taken possession of by Denmark in 1781, by whom it was ceded to Hanover It was taken by the French in 1757, who were expelled by the Hanoverians in 1758 Bremen was annexed by Napoleon to the French empire in 1810, but its independence was restored in 1813, and all its old franchises in 1815 Population in 1855, 88,856 See *Hanse Towns*

BRESLAU, in Silesia, conquered by Frederick II of Prussia, in Jan 1741 A battle took place here between the Austrians and Prussians, the latter under Prince Bevern, who was defeated The engagement was most bloody on both sides, Nov 22, 1757 Breslau was taken, but was regained, Dec 21, the same year It was besieged by the French, and surrendered to them Jan 1807, and again in 1813

BREST, a sea-port N W France, was besieged by Julius Cæsar, 54 B.C.—possessed by the English, A.D. 1378—given up to the Duke of Brittany 1390 Lord Berkeley and a British fleet and army were repulsed here with dreadful loss in 1694 The magazine burnt, to the value of some millions of pounds sterling, 1744 The marine hospitals, with fifty galley slaves, burnt, 1766 The magazine again destroyed by fire, July 10, 1784 From this great dépôt of the French navy, numerous squadrons were equipped against England during the late war, among them the fleet which Lord Howe defeated on the 1st of June, 1794 England maintained a large blockading squadron off the harbour from 1793 to 1815, but with little injury to France It is now a chief naval station of that kingdom, and from the fortifications and other vast works of late construction it is considered impregnable

BRETHREN See *Bohemian and Plymouth Brethren*

BRETIGNY, PEACE OF, concluded with France at Brittany, and by which England retained Gascony and Guineu, acquired Saintonge, Agenois, Périgord, Limousin, Bigorre, Angoumois, and Rovertgne, and renounced her pretensions to Maine, Anjou, Touraine, and Normandy, England was also to receive 3,000,000 crowns, and to release King John, who had been long a prisoner in London, May 8, 1360 The treaty not being carried out the king remained and died in England

BRETON See *Cape Breton*

BRETWALDA (widely ruling chief) one of the kings of the Saxon heptarchy, chosen by the others as a leader in war against their common enemies Ella king of Sussex was the first, in 506 A.D. and Oswy king of Northumberland, the seventh in 642 The title (then become obsolete) was bestowed upon Egbert, 828

BREVIARY (so called as being an abridgment of the books used in the Roman Catholic Service), contains the canonical hours, viz matins, lauds, primes, tierce, sexte, none, vespers, and complines. Its origin is ascribed to Pope Gelasius I about 492 It was first called the *custos*, and afterwards the breviary, and both the clergy and laity use it publicly and at home It was in use among the ecclesiastical orders about A.D. 1080, and was reformed by the councils of Trent and Cologne, and by Pius V, Urban VIII, and other popes. The quality of type in which the breviary was first printed gave the name to the type called *brevier* at the present day

BREWERS are traced to Egypt Brewing was known to our Anglo-Saxon ancestors *Tindal* "One William Muile, a rich maltman or brewer, of Dunstable, had two horses all trapped with gold, 1414" *Stowe* In Oct 1851, there were 2305 licensed brewers in England, 146 in Scotland, and 97 Ireland, total 2548 these are exclusively of retail and intermediate brewers. There were 40,418 licensed brewers in the United Kingdom in 1858, the revenue from whom to the State was in that year 81,029,162 In 1858 in England there were 205 great brewers See *Ale, Porter*

BRIAR'S CREEK, BATTLE OF, one of a series of successful actions which occurred with the revolted Americans, in 1779 The Americans, 2000 strong, under the command of their general, Ashe, were totally defeated by the English forces under general Prevost, at same place, March 16, same year

BRIBERY, forbidden Deut. xvi 19 Samuel's sons were guilty of it, B.C. 1112 (1 Sam. viii. 3) Thomas de Weyland, a judge, was banished the land for bribery in 1288, he was chief justice of the common pleas William de Thorpe, chief justice of the king's bench, was hanged for bribery in 1361 Another judge was fined 20,000*l* for the like offence, 1616 Mr Walpole, secretary-at-war, was sent to the Tower for bribery, in 1712 Lord Strangford was suspended from voting in the Irish house of lords, for soliciting a bribe, January, 1784 See *next article*.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS made, as in the preceding cases, an indictable offence. Messrs. Sykes and Humbold were fined and imprisoned for bribery at an election, March 14, 1776. An elector of Durham convicted, July, 1803. Messrs. Davidson, Parsons, and Hopping convicted and imprisoned for bribery at Ilchester, April 28, 1804. Mr Swan, M P for Penryn, fined and imprisoned, and sir Mauasseh Lopez sentenced to a fine of 10,000*l* and to two years imprisonment for bribery at Granpound, Oct 1819. Of late years several elections have been made void, and boroughs disfranchised for bribery among others, the members for Liverpool and Dublin were unseated in 1831, and new elections proceeded with. The friends of Mr Knight, candidate for Cambridge, were convicted of bribery, Feb 20, 1835, and the elections for Ludlow and Cambridge were made void in 1840. The borough of St. Alban's was disfranchised by act passed, June 17, 1852, the Corrupt Practices at Elections bill (15 & 16 Vict. c 57) was passed June 30, same year, and another act passed in 1854, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 102, by which the bribery laws were consolidated and amended. By 21 & 22 Vict. c 87, candidates may provide conveyances but may not pay travelling expenses to voters. Elections at Derby and other places were declared void for bribery, in 1853, and at some other places in 1857 and 1859.

BRICKS Bricks for building were used in the earliest times in Babylon, Egypt, Greece, and Rome. Used in England by the Romans about A.D. 44. Made under the direction of Alfred the Great, about 886. *Saxons Chron.* The size regulated by order of Charles I, 1625. Taxed, 1784. The number of bricks which paid duty in England in 1820 was 949,000,000, in 1830, the number exceeded 1,100,000,000, in 1840 it amounted to 1,400,000,000, and in 1850, to 1,700,000,000. The duties and drawbacks of excise on bricks were repealed in the last mentioned year. Large quantities of bricks are now made by machinery. See *Building*.

BRIDEWELL, originally the name of a royal palace of king John, near Fleet ditch, London, it was built anew by Henry VIII, in 1522, and was given to the city for a workhouse by Edward VI in 1553. There are several prisons of this name throughout the kingdom, among others is a new house of correction for Westminster, so called, and for which an act was passed in 1826. There is a new Bridewell in Southwark, as also various houses of correction. The new Bridewell prison was created in 1829, and that of Tothill fields was rebuilt in 1831. The first London Bridewell was in a locality near St. Bride's well, Fleet street.

BRIDGES were so early and general, and the expedients for their construction so various, that their origin cannot be traced. They were first of wood. The ancient bridges in China are of great magnitude, and were built of stone. Alydon is famous for the bridge of boats which Xerxes built across the Hellespont, B.C. 480. Trajan's magnificent stone bridge over the Danube, 4770 feet in length, was built in A.D. 105. The Devil's bridge in the canton of Uri, so called from its frightful situation, was built resting on two high rocks, so that it could scarcely be conceived how it was erected, and many fabulous stories were invented to account for it. At Schaffhausen an extraordinary bridge was built over the Rhine, which is there 400 feet wide. There was a pier in the middle of the river, but it is doubtful whether the bridge rested upon it. A man of the lightest weight felt the bridge totter under him, yet waggons heavily laden passed over without danger. This bridge was destroyed by the French in 1799.

BRIDGES IN ENGLAND The ancient bridges in England were of wood, and were fortified with planks and inclined, the first bridge of stone was built at Bow, near Stratford, A.D. 1087. Westminster bridge, then the finest erected in these realms, and not surpassed by any in the world, except in China, was completed in twelve years, 1750. The first large iron bridge, was erected over the Severn, in Shropshire, 1779. Sunderland bridge, by Wilson, 100 feet high, with an arch a span of 236 feet. The first chain suspension bridge is that of the Menai Strait, completed in 1825. Hungerford suspension bridge was completed and opened May 1, 1845. Chelsea bridge was completed and opened in 1858. See *Blackfriars, Hungerford, London, Waterloo, Westminster, Victoria, and Tubular bridges*.

BRIDGEWATER, Somersetshire, was incorporated by king John, in A.D. 1200. In the war between Charles I and the parliament, the forces of the latter reduced part of the town to ashes. Here stood an ancient castle, in which the ill advised duke of Monmouth lodged when he was proclaimed king in 1685.

BRIDGEWATER CANAL, the first great work of the kind in England, was begun by the duke of Bridgewater, styled the father of canal navigation in this country, in 1758.

* On April 17, 1858, in the case of Cooper v Slade, it was ruled that the payment of travelling expenses was bribery.

and opened 1761 Mr Brindley was the architect. The canal commences at Worsley, seven miles from Manchester, and at Barton Bridge is an aqueduct which, for upwards of 200 yards, conveys the canal across the river Irwell, its length is about twenty nine miles.

BRIDGEWATER TREATISES. The rev Francis, earl of Bridgewater, died in April, 1829, leaving by will, 8000*l* to be given to eight persons, appointed by the president of the Royal Society, who should write each an essay on the power, wisdom, and goodness of God as manifested in the Creation. The essays (by sir Charles Bell, Drs T Chalmers, John Kidd, William Buckland, William Prout, J M Roget, and the revs. William Whewell and William Kirby) were published in 1834 37

BRIEF, a written instrument in the Roman Catholic church, of early but uncertain date. Briefs are the letters of the pope despatched to princes and others on public affairs, and are usually written short, hence the name, and are without preface or preamble, and on paper, in which particulars they are distinguished from *bulls*. The latter are ample, and are always written on parchment. Briefs are sealed with red wax and the seal of the fisherman, or St. Peter in a boat, and always in the presence of the pope, they are used for graces and dispensations, as well as business.

BRIENNE, BATTLE OF, between the allied armies of Russia and Prussia, and the French, fought on the 1st, and resumed on the 2d February, 1814. The allies were defeated with great loss, this is one of the last battles in which the French achieved victory, previously to the fall of Napoleon.

BRIGHTON, or Brighthelmston, in Sussex, now a place of most fashionable resort, though formerly inhabited chiefly by fishermen. From here Charles II embarked for France, after the disastrous battle of Worcester, in 1651. The prince of Wales, afterwards George IV, built a fanciful yet magnificent marine palace at Brighton, formerly known as the Pavilion, 1784. It was afterwards greatly enlarged, 1784 1823, and the entire exterior altered into a general resemblance of the Kremlin at Moscow. It was sold to the town for 53,000*l* in 1849. The Block house was swept away, March 26, 1786. Part of the cliff fell, doing great damage, Nov 16, 1807. The chain pier, 1134 feet long and 13 wide, was completed in 1823. The length of the esplanade here from the Steyne is about 1250 feet. The railway to London was opened, Sep 21, 1846.

BRISTOL was built by Brennus, a prince of the Britons, 380 B.C., and is mentioned in A.D. 430 as a fortified city. It was called *Caer Odeir*, a city in the valley of Bath, and some times, by way of eminence, *Caer Brito*, the British city, and by the Saxons *Brightstowe*, pleasant place. Gildas and Nennius speak of Bristol in the fifth and seventh centuries. The city was granted a charter, and became a distinct county in the reign of Edward III. Taken by the earl of Gloucester, in his defence of his sister Maud, the empress, against king Stephen, A.D. 1138*. St Mary's church was built 1292. A new charter was obtained in 1581. Bristol was attacked with great fury by the forces of Cromwell, 1655. An act was passed for a new exchange in 1723, but it was not erected until 1741. The bridge was built May, 1760. The memorable attempt to set the shipping on fire was made Jan 22, 1777. Railway to London completed June 30, 1841. The cathedral has been under renovation for 16 years and above 11,000*l* have been expended (1859).

BRISTOL RIOTS. Riot at Bristol on account of a toll, when the troops fired on the populace, and many were wounded, Oct 25, 1793. Riot on the entrance of sir Charles Wetherell, the recorder, into the city, attended by a large police and special force, to open the sessions. He being politically obnoxious to the lower order of the citizens, a riot ensued, which was of several days' continuance, and which did not terminate until the mansion house, the bishop's palace, several merchants' stores, some of the prisons (the inmates liberated), and nearly 100 houses had been burned and many lives lost, Oct. 29, 1831. Trial of rioters, Jan 2, 1832, four were executed and twenty two transported. Suicide of col Brereton during his trial by court-martial, Jan 9, same year.

BRISTOL, SEE OF, one of the six bishoprics erected by Henry VIII out of the spoils of the monasteries and religious houses which that monarch had dissolved, 1542. The cathedral was the church of the abbey of St. Austin, founded here by Robert Fitz Harding, son to a king of Denmark, and a citizen of Bristol, A.D. 1148. It is valued in the king's

* From the period of Henry II in the twelfth to the middle of the eighteenth century, Bristol ranked next to London, as the most populous, commercial, and flourishing place in the kingdom, but since the latter time it has declined, and been exceeded in those respects by Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, and Glasgow.

books at 388/ 8s 4d. Paul Buahe, provincial of the Bons-hommes was the first bishop, in 1542—deprived for being married, 1554 The see of Bristol was united by an order in council with that of Gloucester, in 1836, and they now form one see under the name of Gloucester and Bristol.

RECENT BISHOPS OF BRISTOL.

1808 Hon. George Pelham, translated to Exeter	1807	1827 Robert Gray, died	Sept. 28, 1834
1807 John Luxmoore, translated to Hereford	1808	1834 Joseph Allen, the last bishop, translated to Ely in June, 1836 (In October the diocese was united with Gloucester)	
1808 Wm Lort Mansel died	June 27, 1830		
1830 John Kaye, translated to Lincoln	1837		

BRITAIN (called by the Romans *Britannia*, * from its Celtic name *Prydhan, Camden*) The earliest records of the history of this island are the manuscripts and poetry of the Cambrians The Celts were the ancestors of the Britons and modern Welsh, and were the first inhabitants of Britain It is referred to by Herodotus, B.C. 450, Aristotle, B.C. 350, Polybius, B.C. 260 Britain including England, Scotland, and Wales, was anciently called Albion, the name of Britain being applied to all the islands collectively—Albion to only one. *Phny* It was invaded by Julius Caesar, B.C. 55, subdued by Agricola, A.D. 84, left by the Romans, 426, invaded by the Saxons, 429, the southern part became one kingdom under Eghert, 828, subdued by William I, 1066 See *England, Scotland, and Wales*

First Invasions of Britain by the Romans, under Julius Caesar B.C. 55-54
Cymbeline (Cunobelin) king of Britain 4
Expedition of Annius Plantius into Britain A.D. 40
Caractacus defeated by Ostorius, 50, carried in chains to Rome 51
The Romans defeated by Boadicea, 70,000 slain, and London burnt 61
A vast army of Britons is defeated by Suetonius, and 80,000 slain 61
Agricola conquers Angles, and overruns Britain in 7 campaigns 78-84
Reign of St. Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain and in the world (?) 170
Severus keeps his court at York, then called Eboracum 207
He dies at York 211
Carausius, a tyrant, usurps the throne of Britain 286
He is killed by Allectus, who continues the usurpation 294
Constantine recovers Britain by the defeat of Allectus 306
St. Alban martyred 304

Constantine, emperor of Rome, dies at York A.D. 306
Scots and Picts invade Britain 360
The Roman forces are withdrawn from Britain 418-426
The Saxons and Angles are called in to aid the natives against the Picts and Scots 429 or 449
Having expelled those, the Anglo-Saxons attack the natives themselves, driving them into Wales 455
Many of the natives settle in Armorica, since called Brittany 457
The Saxon Heptarchy, Britain divided into seven kingdoms 457
Supposed reign of the renowned Arthur 506-512
Arrival of St. Augustin (or Austin), and establishment of Christianity 597
Cedwallader, last king of the Britons, began his reign 678
Lindisfarne church destroyed by the Northmen 794
The Saxon Heptarchy ends, and Egbert, king of Wessex, becomes king of England 828
See *England*

KINGS OR GOVERNORS OF BRITAIN

FROM JULIUS CAESAR TO THE SAXONS.
[Where dates are not mentioned, it has been found impossible to reconcile the conflicting authorities for them, and in the same way in the orthography of names, a like difficulty occurs.]

BEFORE CHRIST
57 Divitiacus, king of the Suessones, in Gaul, has supremacy over part of Britain.
* Cassibelan.
* Theomantius.
* Cymbeline.
* Guiderius.

AFTER CHRIST
* Arviragus.
* Marius.
* Collus I.
179 St. Lucius (?)
[The first Christian king of Britain, and in the world He dies, and leaves the Roman emperors his heirs.]
207 Severus, emperor of Rome Died at York in 211
* Bassianus.

* Asclepiodorus, duke of Cornwall.
* Collus II.
286 Carausius, tyrant of Britain
293. Allectus, sent from Rome by the senate.
296. } St. Helena.
Constantine, emperor of Rome
306. Constantine, son of the two former who added Britain to the Roman empire, and was the first Christian emperor of Rome in 306
337 Constantine II son of the above
340 Constans, his brother
350 Magnentius.
353 Constantius Gratianus Favianus, and afterwards Martinus, his vicars in Britain.
361 Julian the Apostate
363. Jovian, found dead in bed.
364. Valentinian
375 Gratian.
379 Theodosius.
383 Maximus, assumes the purple in Britain, is slain, 388.
388. Valentinian, colleague of Gratian above named.
395. Honorius, on the death of Theodosius
416 Vortigern, who called in the Saxons.
464 Vortimer

* The Romans divided Britain into *Britannia Prima* (the country south of the Thames and Severn), *Britannia Secunda* (Wales), *Flavia Caesariensis* (between the Thames, Severn, and Humber), *Maxima Caesariensis* (between the Humber and the Tyne), and *Valentia* (between the Tyne and the Firth of Forth).

BRITAIN, *continued.*

- 471 Vortigern, again.
 471 Aurelius Ambrosius, a Roman.
 500. Uthur Pendragon.
 508. Arthur, the renowned king
 542 Constantine, cousin of Arthur
 546. Aurelius Oscan, a cruel prince.
 578. Vortigern, a vicious ruler.
 * Cuneglas, also a tyrant.

580. Malgo Oscanus, another tyrant.
 586. Caradoc.
 612. Cadwan VI., prince of N Wales.
 615. Cadwallan.
 678. Cadwallader, after whose death the Saxons conquer all the country east of the Severn and divide it. The British princes lose the name of kings, and are called princes of Wales.

KINGS OF THE HEPTARCHY

KENT

[Co-extensive with the shire of Kent]

- 454 Hengist.
 488. Æsc, Eusa, or Eacus, son of Hengist, in honour of whom the kings of Kent were for some time called Æscings.
 512 Oeta, son of Æsc.
 542. Hermertric, or Ermertric, son of Oeta.
 560 St Ethelbert, first Christian king.
 510 Eadbald, son of Ethelbert.
 640 Ercenbort, or Ercombert, son of Eadbald
 604 Eobert, or Egbert, son of Ercenbort.
 673. Lothar, or Lothair, brother of Eobert.
 685 Eadric slain in 687
 [The kingdom was now subject for a time to various leaders.]
 604 Wiltred, or Wibgtrod
 735 Eadbert, } sons of Wiltred, succeeding
 748. Ethelbert II, } each other
 760 Alric,
 794. Edbert, or Ethelbert Fryn, deposed.
 796. Guthred, or Guthred
 805 Eadred who in 823 lost his life and kingdom to Eanbert, king of Wessex.

SOUTH SAXONS.

[Sussex and Surrey]

- 490 Eila, a warlike prince, succeeded by
 514 Cissa, his son, whose reign was long and peaceful, exceeding 70 years
 [The South Saxons here fell into an almost total dependence on the kingdom of Wessex, and we scarcely know the names of the princes who were possessed of this titular sovereignty *Ætne*]
 648 Edilwald Edilwacch Adelwacch, or Ethilwacch.
 680 Authun and Berthun brothers they reigned jointly, both were vanquished by Ina, king of Wessex, 689, and the kingdom was finally conquered in 725

WEST SAXONS.

[Berks, Southampton, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and part of Cornwall]

- 519 Cordicus.
 584 Cynric, or Kenric, son of Cordic.
 590 Coawlin son of Cynric, banished by his subjects, and died in 593.
 601 Coolric, nephew to Coawlin.

- 597 Coolwulf
 611 } Cynegla, and Ina
 614 } Cwichelm, his son reign jointly
 648 Cenwal, Cenwalch or Cenwald.
 673 Sexburga, his queen sister to Penda, king of Mercia, of great qualities probably deposed.
 674 Eadwine, in conjunction with Centwine, on the death of Eadwine
 676 Centwine rules alone.
 685 Cenwal, or Cenadwalla this prince went in lowly state to Rome, to expiate his deeds of blood, and died there
 688 Ina, or Inas, a brave and wise ruler he also journeyed to Rome, where he passed his time in obscurity leaving behind him an excellent code of laws.
 728 Ethelheard, or Ethelard, related to Ina.
 740 Guthred, brother to Ethelheard.
 744 Sigobryht, or Sigebert, * having murdered a nobleman, he fled, but was recognised and slain
 755. Cynewulf, or Kenwulf, or Cenulph,† a noble youth of the line of Cordic murdered by a banished subject.
 784 Bertic, or Boorhtic † poisoned by drinking of a cup his queen had prepared for another
 800 Eadbert afterwards sole monarch of England, and Bretwalda.

EAST SAXONS.

[Essex, Middlesex, and part of Hert's]

- 536, 527 or 530 Erchenwin, or Erchwin
 587 Sloedda his son
 597 St. Robert or Rabert, son of the preceding first Christian king
 614 Saxrod or Suxrod or Serred, jointly with Sigebert and Eward all slain
 623. Sigebert II surnamed the little son of Eward
 655 Sigebert III surnamed the good, brother of Sebert put to death.
 661 Swithelm (or Suidhelm), son of Sexbald.
 663 Sigher, or Sigeric, jointly with Sebbi, or Sebia, who became a monk
 668. Sigeward, or Sigehard, and Suenfrid.
 700 Offa, left his queen and kingdom, and became a monk at Rome
 709 Suebriht, or Seired.
 738 Swithred, or Swithred, a long reign.
 792. Sigeric died in a pilgrimage to Rome.
 799 Sigerod.
 823 The kingdom seized upon by EGBERT king of Wessex.

* The fate of Sigebryht, and of the two monarchs that immediately succeeded him, strikingly illustrates the condition of society in Britain at this time—Sigebryht had treacherously conspired against and murdered his friend, Duke Cumbrian, governor of Hampshire, who had given him an asylum when expelled from his throne. For this infamous deed he was forsaken by the world, and wandered about in the wilds and forests, where he was at length discovered by one of Cumbrian's servants, who took vengeance upon him for the murder of his master, by cutting him to pieces. *Ætne*

† Cynewulf had an intrigue with a young lady, who lived at Merton, in Surrey, whither having secretly retired, he was suddenly environed in the night-time, by Kynehard, brother of Sigebryht, whom Cynewulf had banished, and after making a vigorous resistance, was murdered, with all his attendants. The nobility and people of the neighbourhood rising next day in arms, revenged the slaughter of their king by putting every one concerned in it to the sword. *Ætne*

‡ Boorhtic had married Eadburga, natural daughter of Offa, king of Mercia, a woman equally infamous for cruelty and incontinence. She had mixed a cup of poison for a young nobleman, an object of her jealousy but the king drank of the fatal cup along with the nobleman, and both soon expired. The crimes of Eadburga obliged her in the end to flee to France, whence she was expelled, and she afterwards wandered to Italy, where she died in poverty and want. *Ætne*

BRITAIN, *continued*

NORTHUMBRIA.

[*Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland.*]

*. Northumbria was at first divided into two separate governments, *Berwic* and *Deira* the former stretching from the river Tweed to the Tyne, and the latter from the Tyne to the Humber

- 547 Ida a valiant Saxon
560 Adda, his eldest son, king of Bernicia.
— Ella, king of Deira afterwards sole king of Northumbria (to 567).
567 Clappa, Clappa, or Elapes, Bernicia.
572 Hadwulf, Bernicia.
573 Frodwulf, Bernicia.
580 Theodorik, Bernicia.
588 Ethelric, Bernicia.
593. Ethelfrith, surnamed the Florio.
617 Edwin son of Ella, king of Deira in 590 The greatest prince of the Heptarchy in that age
Hæme Slain in battle with Penda, king of Mercia.
634 The kingdom again divided Kanfrid rules in Bernicia, and Oaric in Deira both put to death
635 Oswald slain in battle
642 Osweo, or Oswy a reign of great renown
670 Ecfrid, or Egfrid, king, of Northumbria.
685 Alcfrid, or Ealdfrith
705 Omrod, son of Ealdfrith
716 Cenric, sprung from Ida.
718 Oaric, son of Alcfrid.
739 Ceolwulf, died a monk
747 Eadbert, or Egbert retired to a monastery
767 Oswulf, or Osmulf slain in a sedition
769 Edilwald or Mollo slain by Alred, who was impatient for the throne
765 Alred, Alfrid, or Alfrud, deposed
774 Ethelred, son of Mollo, expelled
776. Elwald, or Colwold, deposed and slain.
780 Omrod, son of Alred, fled.
790 Ethelred restored, afterwards slain.
794. Erdulf, or Arduulf, deposed.
806 Alfworld.
808 Erdulf restored.
809 Kanred.
841 Annexed by EGBERT

EAST ANGLES.

[*Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Isle of Ely*]

- 571 or 576 Uffa a noble German
578. Titulus or Titulus son of Uffa.
599 Redwald son of Titulus the greatest prince of the East Angles.
624. Erpwald, Eorpwald, or Eordwald.
637 Highbert.
639 Sigebert, half-brother to Erpwald.
632. Egfrid or Egrio, cousin to Sigebert.
665. Anna, or Annas, a just ruler killed.

The Saxons, although they were divided into seven different kingdoms, yet were for the most part subject to one king alone, who was entitled *Rex Gentis Anglorum*, or King of the English nation, those which were stronger than the rest giving the law to them in their several turns, till, in the end, they all became incorporated in the empire of the West Saxons under Egbert. The following were kings or octarchs during the Heptarchy —

KINGS, OR OCTARCHS,* OF THE ENGLISH SAXONS.

- 457 Hengist, first king of Kent.
499 Ella, king of the South Saxons
519 Oerdia, king of the West Saxons.
534 Kanric, ditto.
560 Cealwin, ditto.
593. St. Ethelbert, ditto, and of Kent.
616. Redwald, king of the East Angles
630 Edwin, king of Northumbria.
635 Oswald, ditto slain.
644 Osweo, or Oswy, ditto
670 Wulfhere, king of Mercia.
675 Ethelred, ditto.

* The term "Octarchy" is sometimes applied, by writers, to the Saxon kingdoms, inasmuch as Northumbria, the seventh kingdom, was at different periods divided into two kingdoms, Bernicia and Deira, ruled by separate kings. Other writers apply the term to the successive kings whose authority was acknowledged by the other princes of the Heptarchy, these they call *Octarchs*.

654. Ethelric, or Ethelhere slain in battle.
655. Ethelwald, his brother
664. Aldulf, or Aldwulf.
713. Selred, or Ethelred.
744. Alphwulf.
749. Beorna and Ethelred, jointly
753. Beorna alone
761. Ethelred.
790. Ethelbert, or Ethelbryht, treacherously put to death in Mercia in 792, when Offa, king of Mercia, overran the country, which was finally subdued by EGBERT

MERCA.

[*Counties of Gloucester, Hereford, Chester, Stafford Worcester Oxford, Salop, Warwick, Derby, Lecester Bucks Northampton, Notts, Lincoln, Bedford, Rutland, Huntingdon, and part of Herts*]

- 586 Crida, or Cridda, a noble chieftain
[*Interregnum—Ceolric.*]
597 Wibba, a valiant prince, his son
615 Ceolric, or Choorl, nephew of Wibba.
630 Penda, a fierce cruel, and revengeful warrior, killed in battle.
655 Penda, son of Penda, murdered.
650. Wulfhere, brother of Penda, to make way for whom Penda was slain he slew his two sons with his own hand.
675. Ethelred became a monk
704 Cenrod, Cendrod, or Kondred, became a monk at Rome
709 Ceolrod Ceolrod, or Chelred, son of Ethelred
716. Ethelwald, slain in a mutiny by one of his own chieftains, his successor, after a defeat in battle
755. Bornrod, or Bernrod himself slain.
756 Offa he formed the great dyke on the borders of Wales known by his name.
704 Egfrid, or Egferth, son of Offa he had ruled jointly with his father for some years died suddenly
704 Cenulph, Cenwulph, or Kenulph, slain.
819 Kenelm or Cenelm, a minor, reigned five months killed by his sister Quendreda, from the ambitious hope of assuming the government
Hæme.
819. Ceolwulf, uncle to Kenelm, driven from the throne
821. Deornulf, or Burnwulf, killed by his own subjects.
823. Ludecan, a valiant ruler, slain
825. Withlafa, or Wylaf
838. Borthulf or Bortulf
852. Burhred, or Burdred.
874. Ceolwulf deposed by the Danes, 877
[This last kingdom merged, like the other kingdoms of the Heptarchy, into that of England]

BRITAIN, *continued.*

704. Cenred, king of Mercia.
709. Cenred, ditto slain in battle.
716. Ethelbald, ditto, slain.
758. Osa, ditto.
794. Egferth, or Egfrido, ditto

796. Kenulph, ditto.
820. EGMERT, king of the West Saxons, the first and absolute monarch of the whole Heptarchy who vanquished all or most of the Saxon kings, and added their dominions to his own.

BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE See *Tubular Bridge*

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the Advancement of Science. It holds annual meetings, the first of which was held at York in 1831. One of its main objects is "to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science with each other." A volume containing Reports of the proceedings is published annually.

1 York	1831	9 Birmingham	1830	17 Oxford (2nd)	1847	25. Glasgow (2nd)	1855
2 Oxford	1832	10 Glasgow	1840	18. Swansea	1848	26 Cheltenham	1856
3 Cambridge	1833	11 Plymouth	1841	19 Birmingham (2d)	1849	27 Dublin (2nd)	1857
4 Edinburgh	1834	12 Manchester	1842	20 Edinburgh (2nd)	1850	28 Leeds	1858
5 Dublin	1835	13 Cork	1843	21 Ipswich	1851	29 Aberdeen (the	
6 Bristol	1836	14 York (2nd time)	1844	22 Belfast	1852	prince consort	
7 Liverpool	1837	15 Cambridge (2nd)	1845	23 Hull	1853	president)	1859
8 Newcastle	1838	16 Southampton	1846	24 Liverpool (2nd)	1854	30 To be at Oxford	1860

BRITISH BANK, ROYAL. Established in 1849, by Mr John McGregor, M P, and others, under Sir R Peel's joint stock banking act, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 113 (1844), an attempt to introduce the Scotch banking system of cash credits into England. On Sept 3, 1856, it stopped payment, occasioning much distress and inconvenience, and in some cases ruin, to a large number of small tradesmen and others in middling circumstances. In consequence of strong evidence of the existence of fraud in the management of the bank, charged during the examination before the court of bankruptcy, the government instructed the attorney general to file *ex-officio* informations against the manager, Mr H Innes Cameron, and several of the directors. They were convicted Feb 27, 1858, after 13 days' trial, and sentenced to various degrees of imprisonment. Attempts to mitigate the punishment failed (May, 1858), but all were released except Cameron and Keadale, in July 1858. In April 1857, dividends had been paid to the amount of 8s in the pound, and in June, 1859, to that of 14s 6d. The attorney general brought in a bill called the 'Fraudulent Trustees' Act, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 54, to prevent the recurrence of such transactions.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. In June 1858 news came to California that in April gold had been found in abundance on the mainland of North America, a little to the north and east of Vancouver's island. A great influx of gold diggers (in a few weeks above 50,000) from all parts was the consequence. Mr Douglas, governor of Vancouver's island, evinced much ability in preserving order. The territory was made a British colony with the above title, and placed under Mr Douglas. The colony was nominated and the government settled by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 99 (Aug 1858).—For a dispute in July 1859, see *United States*.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALM MALL. Founded in 1805, and opened Jan 18, 1806, on a plan formed by Sir Thomas Bernard, for the encouragement of British artists. The gallery that was purchased for this institution was erected by alderman Boydell, to exhibit the paintings that had been executed for his edition of Shakspeare. Leigh.

BRITISH LEGION, raised by Lord John Hay, Col De Lacy Evans, and others, to assist Queen Isabella of Spain against the Carlists in 1835. On May 5, 1836, it defeated them at Hermand and at St. Sebastian's on Oct 1, same year.

BRITISH MUSEUM. The origin of this great national institution was the grant by parliament of 20,000*l* to the daughters of Sir Hans Sloane, in payment for his fine library, and vast collection of the productions of nature and art, which had cost him 50,000*l*. The library contained 50,000 volumes and valuable MSS, and 69,352 articles of vertu were enumerated in the catalogue of curiosities. The act was passed April 5, 1753 and in the same year Montagu house was obtained by government as a place for the reception of these treasures. The museum has since been gradually increased to an immense extent, by gifts and bequests, the purchase of every species of curiosity, MSS, sculpture, and works of art, and by the transference to its rooms of the Cottonian, Harleian, and other libraries, the Townley marbles (in 1812), and the Elgin marbles (1816), &c. George II presented the Royal Library in 1757, and George IV presented, in 1823, the library collected at Buckingham-house by George III, consisting of 65,250 volumes, and about 19,000 pamphlets. In 1846 the right hon Thos. Grenville bequeathed to the museum his library, consisting of 20,240 volumes. The Assyrian sculptures and other treasures were collected by Mr Layard between 1847 and 1850. In Nov 1858, a large number of antiquities from Halicarnassus were added, which

had been obtained by Mr C Newton See *America*. Great additions to, and improvements in, the buildings have lately been made by the munificence of parliament, independently of a large annual grant for scientific purposes — A gigantic iron railing, enclosing the frontage, was completed in 1852 The present magnificent reading room was opened to the public on May 11, 1857 It was erected by Mr Sydney Smirke, according to a plan by Mr Antonio Panizza, the present librarian (1859), at a cost of about 150,000*l* The height of the dome is 106 feet, and the diameter 140 feet The room contains about 80,000 volumes, and will accommodate 300 readers — The library contains above 562,000 volumes, exclusive of tracts, MSS, &c The alphabetical catalogue was completed from A to H in May, 1858 (in above 1000 folio volumes)

BRITISH PORTRAIT GALLERY See *National*, &c

"BROAD BOTTOM" ADMINISTRATION This ministry was so called because it comprised nine dukes and a grand coalition of all parties Formed Nov 1744, dissolved by the death of Mr Pelham, March 8, 1754 *Core*

Rt. hon Henry Pelham, *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer*
Duke of Dorset, *president of the council*
Earl Gower, *lord privy seal*
Duke of Newcastle, and the earl of Harrington, *secretaries of state*
Duke of Montagu, *master-general of the ordnance*
Duke of Bedford, *first lord of the admiralty*

Duke of Grafton, *lord chamberlain*
Duke of Richmond, *master of the horse*
Duke of Argyll, *keeper of the great seal of Scotland*
Marquess of Tweeddale, *secretary of state for Scotland*
Lord Hardwicke, *lord chancellor*
All of the cabinet.
The duke of Devonshire and duke of Bolton were not of the cabinet.

BROCADE, a silken stuff variegated with gold or silver, and raised and enriched with flowers and various sorts of figures, originally made by the Chinese *Johnson* The trade in this article was carried on by the Venetians *Anderson* Its manufacture was established with great success at Lyons in 1757

BROCOLI An Italian plant *Parson* The white and purple, both of which are varieties of the cauliflower, were brought to England from the Isle of Cyprus, in the 17th century *Anderson* About 1603 *Burns* The cultivation of this vegetable was greatly improved in the gardens of England, it came into great abundance about 1680 *Anderson*

BROKERS, both of money and merchandise, were known early in England See *Appraisers* Their dealings were regulated by law, and it was enacted that they should be licensed before transacting business, 8 & 9 Will III 1695 6 Their proceedings in cases of distraint and fees are regulated by 57 Geo III c 93, and 7 & 8 Geo IV c 17 The dealings of stock brokers were regulated by act 6 Geo I 1719, and 10 Geo II 1736, and by subsequent acts. See *Pawnbrokers*

BROMINE (from the Greek, *brōmos*, a stink), a poisonous volatile liquid element, discovered in salt water by M Balard in 1826 It is found in combination with metals and mineral waters, but not as yet in the free state

BRONZE was known to the ancients, some of whose statues, vessels, and various other articles, made of bronze, are in the British Museum The equestrian statue of Louis XIV, 1699, in the Place Vendôme at Paris (demolished Aug 10th, 1792), was the most colossal ever made, it contained 60,000 lbs weight of bronze Bronze is two parts brass and one copper, and the Greeks added one fifteenth of lead and silver

BROWNISTS, a sect founded by a schoolmaster in Southwark, named Robert Brown, about 1580, and the first Independents, *which see* one of his followers, Henry Penry, was executed with great haste and cruelty, May 29, 1598

BRUCE'S TRAVELS were undertaken to discover the source of the Nile Bruce, the "Abyssinian Traveller," set out in June, 1768, and proceeding first to Cairo, he navigated the Nile to Syene, thence crossed the Desert to the Red Sea, and, arriving at Jeddah, passed some months in Arabia Felix, and after various detentions reached Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, in Feb 1770 On Nov 14th, 1770, he obtained the great object of his wishes—a sight of the sources of the Nile Bruce returned to England in 1773, and died in 1794

BRUNSWICK, House of The duchy of Brunswick is in Lower Saxony, which was conquered by Charlemagne, and governed afterwards by counts and dukes Albert-Azzo, marquis of Italy and lord of Este died in 1055, and left, by his wife Cunegonde (the heiress of Guelph, duke of Carinthia in Bavaria), a son, Guelph, who was invited into Germany by Imtza, his mother-in-law, and invested with all the possessions of his wife's step father, Guelph of Bavaria (see *Bavaria*) His descendant, Henry the Lion, married Maud, daughter of Henry II. of England, and is always looked upon as the founder of the Brunswick family

His dominions were the most extensive of any prince of his time but having refused to assist the emperor Frederick Barbarossa in a war against Pope Alexander III he drew the emperor's resentment on him, and in the diet of Wurtzburg, in 1180, he was proscribed. The duchy of Bavaria was given to Otho, from whom is descended the family of Bavaria, the duchy of Saxony to Bernard Ascanus, founder of the house of Anhalt, and his other territories to different persons. On this, he retired to England, but, on Henry's intercession, Brunswick and Lunenburg were restored to him. The house of Brunswick in 1409 divided into several branches. Napoleon included Brunswick in the kingdom of Westphalia in 1806. It was restored to the duke in 1815—Population in 1857, 269,915

DUKES OF BRUNSWICK

- 1180 Henry the Lion, succeeded by
- 1195 Henry the Lion and William (sons).
- 1218 Otho I (son of William).
- 1252 Albert I (son of preceding).
- 1278 Albert II (son)
- 1312 Otho, Magnus I and Ernest (sons).
- 1368 Magnus II (Torquatus) (son of Magnus I).

DUKES OF BRUNSWICK WOLFFENBUTTEL.

First Branch.

- 1409 Henry I (son of Magnus II).
- 1416 William I. and Henry II (sons).
- 1482 Frederic and William II. } sons of William I.
- 1495 Otho III and Eric
- 1514 Henry IV (son of Henry II)
- 1568 Julius (son of preceding)
- 1580 Henry Julius (son).
- 1613 Frederic-Ulric (son), died without issue

Second Branch

- 1634 Augustus (son of Henry of Lunenburg).
- 1666 Rodolph Augustus, who associated his next brother, Anthony Ulric, in the government, from 1685 died, 1704
- 1704 Anthony Ulric now ruled alone became a Roman Catholic in 1710, died in 1714
- 1714 Augustus-William (son).
- 1731 Lewis-Rodolph (brother).
- 1735 Ferdinand Albert, duke of Brunswick Bevern married Antoinette-Amelia, daughter of Lewis-Rodolph, and succeeded him.
- 1735 Charles (son).
- 1790 Charles-William Ferdinand (son) a great general (served under his uncle Ferdinand in the Seven Years' War 1756—1763) married the princess Augusta of England killed on the battle-field of Auerstadt, Oct 14 1806, succeeded by his fourth son (his elder sons being blind, abdicating)

- 1806. Frederick William, whose reign may be dated from the battle of Leipzig in Oct. 1813, fell at Quatre-Bras, commanding the *avant-garde* under the duke of Wellington, June 16, 1815, succeeded by his eldest son.
- 1815 Charles-Frederick William Revolution at Brunswick, the duke retires to England, 1830
- 1830 William (Augustus-Louis), brother, born April 25, 1806, succeeded Sept. 7, 1830, provisionally, and, on the demand of the Germanic diet, definitively, April 25, 1831, the present duke (1859), unmarried.

DUKES OF BRUNSWICK LUNENBURG.

- 1400 Bornard (son of Magnus II), duke of Brunswick. *See above*.
- 1434 Otho and Frederic (his sons).
- 1478 Henry (son of Otho)
- 1529 Ernest I (son of Otho). His sons were,
- 1546 Henry (founder of second branch of Brunswick Wolffebuttel), and William, whose seven sons cast lots to determine who should marry. The lot fell on GEORGE, sixth son. Four of the brothers reigned, viz —
- 1592 Ernest II
- 1611 Christian } no issue.
- 1633 Augustus.
- 1636 Frederic II
- 1643 Christian-Lewis (son of the George above-mentioned).
- 1665 George-William (brother of Christian Lewis), dies in 1707, leaving as heiress, SOPHIA DOROTHEA, his daughter who married in 1682 her cousin, prince GEORGE LEWIS of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England (son of Ernest of Hanover youngest son of the above-mentioned George).

(See HANOVER and England)

BRUNSWICK CLUBS were established to maintain the principles of the Revolution, the integrity of the house of Hanover, and Protestant ascendancy in church and state. The first was formed in England at a meeting held at Maidstone, in Sept. 1828. The first general meeting for the formation of Brunswick clubs in Ireland was held at the Rotunda in Dublin, Nov 4, same year.

BRUSSELS, once capital of Austrian Brabant, now of the kingdom of Belgium, was founded by St. Gery of Cambrai, in the 7th century. The memorable bombardment of this city by marshal Villeroy, when 14 churches and 4000 houses were destroyed, 1695. Taken by the French, 1746. Again by Dumouriez, 1792. This town is celebrated for its fine lace, camlets, and tapestry. The *Hôtel de Ville* has a turret 364 feet in height, and on its top is a copper figure of St. Michael, 17 feet high, which turns with the wind. The revolution of 1830 commenced here, Aug 25. See *Belgium*. The costly furniture of 16 principal houses was demolished in consequence of a display of attachment to the house of Orange in a riot on 5th April, 1834. A maritime conference to endeavour to obtain uniform meteorological observations was held here in 1853, and an international philanthropic congress met here in Sept. 1856.

BUBBLE COMPANIES. See *Companies, Law's Bubble, and South-Sea Bubble*.

BUCCANEERS * These piratical adventurers, chiefly French, English, and Dutch,

* Raynal asserts that the name is derived from a Caribbee word *boucan*, signifying the place where the native savages dried their food by smoke, a custom necessarily adopted by the pirates from their mode of life.

commenced their depredations on the Spaniards of America soon after the latter had taken possession of that continent and the West Indies. Their numbers were much increased by a twelve years' truce between the Spaniards and Dutch, in 1609, when many of the discharged sailors joined the Buccaneers, and extended the range of their ravages. The first levy of ship money in 1635 was to defray the expense of chastising these pirates. The principal commanders of the first expeditions were Montbar, Lolonois, Basco, and Morgan, who murdered thousands and plundered millions. The expedition of Van Horn, of Ostend, was undertaken in 1603, that of Gramont, in 1685, and that of Pointis in 1697.

BUCHANITES Followers of Margaret Buchan, who promised to conduct them to the new Jerusalem, prophesied the end of the world, and maintained many absurd doctrines, which appeared to arise from a disordered mind. She appeared in Scotland in 1779, and died in 1791, when her followers dispersed.

BUCHAREST (in Wallachia), **TREATY OF** Preliminaries of peace were ratified at this place between Russia and Turkey, it being stipulated that the Pruth should be the frontier limit of those empires, signed May 28, 1812. The subsequent war between those powers altered many of the provisions of this treaty. Bucharest was occupied by the Russians, Turks, and Austrians in the late war. The latter quitted it in 1856.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE (London) The original edifice called Buckingham house was built on the site known as Mulberry gardens, by John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, in 1703. In 1761 it was bought by George III, who in 1775 settled it on his queen, Charlotte. She made it her town residence, and here all her children, with the exception of the eldest, were born. Here likewise several royal marriages took place—the duke of York and princess Frederica of Prussia, in 1791, duke of Gloucester and princess Mary, 1816, prince of Hesse Homburg and princess Elizabeth, 1818, and the duke of Cambridge and princess of Hesse, in the same year. Buckingham house was pulled down in 1825, and the new palace commenced on its site, and after an expenditure of nearly a million sterling it was completed, and was taken possession of by queen Victoria, July 13, 1837, and is now her ordinary London residence. Further improvements were made in 1853. The marble arch was taken down from the exterior of this palace, re-erected at Cumberland gate, Hyde park, and completed March 29, 1851.

BUCKLERS Those used in single combat were invented by Proetus and Acrisius of Argos, about 1370 B.C. When Lucius Papirius defeated the Samnites, he took from them their bucklers, which were of gold and silver, 309 B.C. In modern warfare the buckler has been laid aside, but the light cuirass of horse soldiers, called cuirassiers, is something akin to the ancient buckler. See article *Armour*.

BUCKLES The wearing of buckles commenced in the reign of Charles II, but people of inferior rank, and such as affected plainness in their garb, wore strings in their shoes some years after that period. These last were, however, ridiculed for their singularity in using them. Buckles continue to be used in court dress and by persons of rank in most countries of Europe.

BUDA, on the Danube, once called the Key of Christendom, in conjunction with Pesth, the capital of Hungary. It was taken by Solymán II at the memorable battle of Mohatz, when the Hungarian king, Louis, was killed, and 200,000 of his subjects carried away captives, 1526. Buda was sacked a second time, when the inhabitants were put to the sword, and Hungary was annexed to the Ottoman empire, 1541. Retaken by the Imperialists, under the duke of Lorraine, and the Mahometans delivered up to the fury of the soldiers, 1686. See *Hungary*.

BUDDHISM, the religion formerly of India, and now of a large part of Asia beyond the Ganges and Japan, from which Brahminism is said to be derived. Buddha, or the Wise, flourished about 1000 or 1100 B.C. The Buddhists believe that the soul is an emanation from God, and that, if it continue virtuous, it will return to him on the death of the body, but if not so, that it will undergo various degrees and changes of abode. Buddhism was expelled from India about A.D. 956.

BUENOS AYRES (S. America) This vast country was explored by Sebastian Cabot in 1526, and the capital founded by Don Pedro de Mendoza in 1535. In 1585 the city was re-built, and recolonised, after several abandonments. A British fleet and army under sir Home Popham and general Beresford, took the city with slight resistance in 1806, but it was retaken Aug. 12, after six weeks' possession. Monte Video was taken by storm by sir Samuel Auchmuty, Feb. 3, 1807, but evacuated July 7, following. See *Monte Video*. The British suffered a dreadful repulse here, in an expedition of 8000 men under general Whitelock (who

was disgraced), July 7, 1807 On entering the town they were attacked by a superior force of musketry and grape from every quarter, and perished in great numbers, without occasioning any corresponding loss to the enemy A convention followed, by which the British were allowed to re-embark in their ships The peace of Buenos Ayres was disturbed in the beginning of the last century by rival chiefs, who defied the authority of Spain, but after great havoc and bloodshed they were quieted The independence of the province was declared, July 19, 1816, and it was recognised in February, 1822, as forming part of the Argentine confederation, but for some years past, the country has been made a prey to civil war by various leaders, among whom were Oribe, Urquiza, and Rosas. The last was defeated in battle, Feb. 3, 1852, by Urquiza, to whom Buenos Ayres capitulated, and Rosas, fleeing to England, arrived at Plymouth, April 25, 1852 General Urquiza having been deposed Sept. 10, 1852, invested the city, Dec. 28 He defeated his opponent's squadron, April 18, 1853, but withdrew his forces, July 13, and the civil war ended In 1853, Buenos Ayres seceded from the Argentine confederation, and has been generally recognised as an independent state. Dr D Pastor Obligado was elected governor, Oct. 12, 1853 The present governor (1859), Dr Valentin Alana, was elected for three years, May, 1857 Population in 1854 about 350,000

BUFFOONS. These were originally mountebanks in the Roman theatres The shows of the buffoons were discouraged by Domitian, and were finally abolished by Trajan, A D 98 Our early kings had *JESTERS*, *which see*

BUILDING See *Architecture* The first structures were of wood and clay, then of rough stone, and in the end the art advanced to polished marble. Building with stone was early among the Tyrants, and as ornaments and taste arose, every nation pursued a different system Building with stone may be referred in England to Benedict the monk, about A.D 670 The first bridge of this material in England was at Bow, in 1807 In Ireland, a castle was built of stone at Tuam by the king of Connaught, in 1161, and it was "so new and uncommon as to be called the *Wonderful Castle*" Building with brick was introduced by the Romans into their provinces Alfred encouraged it in England, in 886 It was generally adopted by the earl of Arundel, about 1598, London being then almost built of wood. The increase of building in London was prohibited within three miles of the city gates by Elizabeth, who ordered that one family only should dwell in one house, 1580 The buildings from High Holborn, north and south, and Great Queen street, were erected between 1607 and 1631 *Stuype* Enormous increase in buildings round London since 1820 About 1840, building societies began to be formed

BUILDING ACTS The early and principal statutes relating to building were passed 5, 23, & 36 of the reign of Eliz, 19 & 22 of Chas II, and 6 & 7 of Anne The principal statutes since were 33 Geo II and 6 Geo III followed by enactments in 1770, 1772, and 1783 The recent acts are very numerous, and building is now regulated by stringent provisions enforced by law The Building Acts for the Metropolis are 7 & 8 Vict c 84 (1844), amended by 18 & 19 Vict. c 122 (1855)

BULGARIA, anciently *Moesia*, now part of European Turkey The Bulgarians were a Slavonian tribe, who harassed the Eastern empire and Italy from A.D 499 to 678, when they established a kingdom They defeated Justinian II, A D 687, but were subdued, after several conflicts, by the emperor Basil, in 1018, who, in 1014, having taken 15,000 Bulgarians prisoners, caused their eyes to be put out, leaving one eye only to every hundredth man, to enable him to conduct his countrymen home The kingdom was re established in 1096, but after many changes, it became part of the Ottoman empire, in 1391

BULL, OR EDICT OF THE POPE. This is an apostolical rescript, of ancient use, and generally written on parchment. The bull is, properly, the seal, deriving its name from *bulle*, and has been made of gold, silver, lead, and wax On one side are the heads of Peter and Paul, and on the other, the name of the pope, and year of his pontificate. Bulls were forbidden to be promulgated in England, in 1571 Bulls denouncing queen Elizabeth and her abettors, and consigning them to hell fire, accompanied the Spanish Armada, 1588 The celebrated Golden Bull of the emperor Charles IV was so called because of its golden seal, and was made the fundamental law of the German empire, at the diet of Nuremberg, 1356

BULL-BAITING, OR BULL-FIGHTING A sport in Spain and Portugal, somewhat equivalent in those countries to the fights of the gladiators among the Romans. It is recorded as being an amusement at Stamford so early as the reign of John, 1209 Bull running was a sport at Tutbury in 1374 In the *Sports of England*, we read of the "Easter fierce hunts, when foaming boars fought for their heads, and lusty bulls and huge bears were baited with dogs," and near the *Orisk*, London, was the *Paris*, or Bear Garden, so cele-

brated in the time of Elizabeth for the exhibition of bear-baiting, then a fashionable amusement. A bill to abolish bull baiting was thrown out in the commons, chiefly through the influence of the late Mr Windham, who made a singular speech in favour of the custom, May 24, 1802 *Butler* It has since been declared illegal See *Cruelty to Animals* Bull fights were introduced into Spain about 1260 abolished there, "except for pious and patriotic purposes," in 1784 There was a bull fight at Lisbon, at Campo de Santa Anna, attended by 10,000 spectators, on Sunday, June 14, 1840

BULLETS of stone were in use A.D. 1514 Iron ones are first mentioned in the *Fæderæ*, 1550 Lead bullets were made before the close of the 16th century, and continue to be in use in all nations for musketry The cannon ball in some eastern countries is still of stone, instead of iron. *Ash* The conoidal cup rifle ball was invented by capt. Minié, about 1833 a modification of this (conoidal without cup), by Mr Pritchett (1853), is used with the Enfield rifle

BULWER-CLAYTON TREATY, ratified July 4, 1850, by which sir Henry Lytton Bulwer on behalf of the British, and Mr Clayton on behalf of the American government, declared that neither would obtain any exclusive control over the proposed ship canal through Central America, or erect any fortification on any part of the country Disputes afterwards arose with respect to this treaty and the connection of Great Britain with the Mosquito territory (*which see*), which were settled in 1857

BUNKER'S HILL (near Boston, U.S.), BATTLE OF, June 17, 1775, between the British and the revolted Americans, who made a formidable stand against the royal troops, but were ultimately defeated with considerable loss—the Americans were nearly 2000, and the British near 3000 men It was one of the earliest actions of the provincials with the mother country, and notwithstanding its issue, and the retreat of their forces, the American people refer to it with national pride, on account of the obstinate fight they made against the superior numbers of the British.

BUNAPARTE See *France*

BURFORD CLUB The appellation given (according to Mr Laver, the barrister, a conspirator, see *Laver*) by the Pretender and his agents, to a club of Tory lords and others, of which the lord Orrery was chairman, and lord Strafford, sir Henry Goring, lord Cowper, Mr Hutcheson, the bishop of Rochester, sir Constantine Phipps, general Webb, lord Bingley, lord Craven, Mr Dawkins, lord Scarsdale, lord Bathurst, Mr Shippen, and lord Gower, were members. This club met (according to the same tainted evidence) at one another's houses, to form designs against the government The improbability of this story was strengthened by the solemn declaration of lord Cowper, on his word of honour, that he did not know of its existence, and a like asseveration was made by lord Strafford, in his place in the house of lords The list of this pretended club of conspirators was published in the *Weekly Journal*, printed in Whitefriars, but when Read, the printer of the paper, was ordered to appear at the bar of the house, he absconded. March, 1722 *Salmon*

BURGESS, from the French *Bourgeois*, a distinction coeval in England with its corporations Burgesses were called to parliament in England, A.D. 1265, in Scotland, in 1326, and in Ireland, about 1365 Burgesses to be resident in the places they represented in parliament, 1 Hen V 1413 *Viner's Statutes* See *Borough*.

BURGHES SECEDERS were dissenters from the church of Scotland. Their separation from the associate presbytery arose in a difference of sentiment regarding the lawfulness of taking the burgess oath, 1759 The number of this class of separatists was, however, even at the time, comparatively small.

BURGLARY, until the reign of George IV, was punished with death. Formerly, to encourage the prosecution of offenders, he who convicted a burglar was exempted from parish offices, 10 & 11 Will. III 1699, Statute of Rewards, 5 Ann., 1706, and 6 Geo I 1720 Receivers of stolen plate and other goods, to be transported, 10 Geo III 1770 Persons having upon them picklock keys, &c., to be deemed rogues and vagabonds, 13 Geo. III 1772 3 The laws with respect to burglary were amended by Mr (afterwards sir Robert) Peel's acts, between 4 & 10 Geo IV 1823 and 1829

BURGOS (Spain), SIEGE OF Lord Wellington entered Burgos on Sept. 19, after the battle of Salamanca (fought July 22, 1812) The castle was besieged by the British and allied army, but the siege was abandoned, Oct. 21, same year The fortifications were blown up by the French, June 12, 1813

BURGUNDY, a large province in France, derives its name from the Burgundians, a Gothic tribe who overran Gaul in A.D. 275, but were driven out by the emperor Probus

they returned in 287, when they were defeated by Maximin. In 418 they established a kingdom, comprising the present Burgundy and large parts of Switzerland, with Alsace, Savoy, Provence, &c. Gondicar, their leader, was the first king.—The second kingdom, consisting of a part of the first, began with Gontran, son of Clotaire I of France, in 561. The kingdoms of Arles, Provence, and Transjurane Burgundy, were formed out of the old kingdom.—In 877, Charles the Bald made his brother-in-law Richard the first DUKE of Burgundy. In 988, Hugh the Great, count of Paris, founder of the house of Capet, obtained the duchy. His descendant Henry, on becoming king of France, conferred it on his brother Robert, in whose family it remained till the death of Philippe de Rouvre, without issue, in 1361. In 1363, king John of France made his fourth son, Philip, duke, who greatly enlarged his dominions by marrying the heiress of Louis, count of Flanders, Artois, &c.

1363. Philip the Bold.

1404. John the Fearless (son), became an ally of the English invading France, supposed to have been privy to the assassination of the duke of Orleans in 1407, was himself assassinated at Montreuil, in the presence of the dauphin, Sept. 1419.

1419. Philip the Good (son), the most powerful duke

in the world. Married to Margaret of York, sister to Edward IV.

1467. Charles the Bold, killed in an engagement with the Swiss, before Nancy Jan 4, 1477.

1477. Mary (daughter), married Aug. 1477, to Maximilian of Austria, died March 27, 1432.

See Austria and Germany

In 1479, Louis XI of France took possession of Burgundy, and annexed it to France. The other dominions of the duke fell to the house of Austria.

BURIAL AND BURIAL-PLACES The earliest mode of restoring the body to earth. Abraham buried Sarah at Machpelah, B C 1860, Gen xxiii. Places of burial were consecrated under pope Calixtus I in A D 210. *Eusebius* The Greeks had their burial places at a distance from their towns, the Romans near the highways, hence the necessity for inscriptions on tombs. The first Christian burial place was instituted in 596, burial in cities, 742, in consecrated places, 750, in churchyards, 758. Many of the early Christians are buried in the catacombs at Rome. See *Catacombs*. Vaults were erected in chancels first at Canterbury, 1075. Woollen shrouds were used in England, 1666. Janen scarfs were introduced at funerals in Ireland, 1729, and woollen shrouds used, 1733. Burials were taxed, 1695—again, 1783. The acts relating to metropolitan burials are 15 & 16 Vict c. 85 (1852), 16 & 17 Vict. c. 134 (1853), 17 & 18 Vict c. 87 (1854), 18 & 19 Vict cc. 68, 79, 128 (1855), and 20 & 21 Vict. c. 81 (1857). See *Cemeteries*.

BURIALS Parochial registers of them, and of births and marriages, were instituted in England by Cromwell, lord Essex, about 1538. *Slow* A tax was exacted on burials in England—for the burial of a duke 50*l*, and for that of a common person 4*s*—under Will III 1695, and Geo III 1783. *Statutes* See *Bills of Mortality*.

BURKING, a new and horrible species of murder, committed in England, thus named from the first known criminal by whom it was perpetrated being named Burke. His victims were killed by pressure or other modes of suffocation, and the bodies, which exhibited no marks of violence, were afterwards sold to the surgeons for dissection. Burke was executed at Edinburgh, in February 16, 1829. The crime was also perpetrated by a gang in London. The monster named Bishop was apprehended in November, 1831, and executed Dec 5, with Williams, one of his accomplices, for the murder of a poor Italian boy named Carlo Ferrari, a friendless wanderer, and therefore selected as being less likely to be sought after. They confessed to this and other similar murders.

BURLINGTON HEIGHTS, BATTLE OF, between the British and the United States American forces, contested with great valour on both sides. Neither force was of large amount, but the latter was more numerous. The Americans were routed, and the British carried the heights, June 6, 1813.

BURMESE, OR BIRMAN, EMPIRE, founded in the middle of the last century by Alompra, the first sovereign of the present dynasty. Our first dispute with this formidable power occurred in 1796, but it was amicably adjusted by general Erskine. Hostilities were commenced by the British in 1824, when they took Rangoon. The fort and pagoda of Syriam were taken in 1825. After a short armistice, hostilities were renewed, Dec 1, same year, and pursued until the successive victories of the British led to the cession of Arracan, and to the signature of peace, Feb 24, 1826. For the events of this war, and of the Burmese war commenced in 1861, see *India*. The province of Pegu was annexed to our Indian empire, Dec 20, 1862. The war was declared at an end, June 20, 1863.

BURNING ALIVE was inflicted among the Romans, Jews, and other nations, on the betrayers of counsels, incendiaries, and for incest in the ascending and descending degrees.

The Jews had two ways of burning alive one with wood and faggots, to burn the body, the other by pouring scalding lead down the throat of the criminal, *combustus anima*, to burn the soul. See *Suttees* The Britons punished heinous crimes by burning alive in wicker baskets. See *Stonehenge*—This punishment was countenanced by bulls of the pope, and witches suffered in this manner. See *Witches* Many persons have been burned alive on account of religious principles. The first sufferer was sir William Sawtre, parish priest of St. Outh, London, 3 Hen IV, Feb 9, 1401. In the reign of Mary, numbers were burned among others, Ridley, bishop of London, Latimer, bishop of Rochester, and Cranmer, arch bishop of Canterbury, who were burned at Oxford in 1555 and 1556 * Bartholomew Leggatt and Edward Wightman were burned for heresy in 1612, by warrant of James I

BURNING THE DEAD was practised among the Greeks and Romans, and the poet Homer abounds with descriptions of such funeral obsequies. The practice was very general about 1225 B.C., and was revived by Sylla. The burning of the dead is still practised in many parts of the East and West Indies. See *Barrows*

BURNING GLASS AND CONCAVE MIRRORS Their power was not unknown to Archimedes, and it is even asserted that by their aid he burnt a fleet in the harbour of Syracuse, B.C. 214 but the powers of these instruments are rendered wonderful by the modern improvements of Settalla, of Tschirnhausen, 1680, of Buffon, 1747, and of Parker and others, more recently. The following are experiments of the fusion of substances made with Mr Parker's lens or burning mirror, about 1800, which cost 700*l*, and is thought to have been the largest ever made. It was sold to capt. Mackenzie, who took it to China, and left it at Peking

<i>Substances fused.</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Substances fused.</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Time.</i>
Pure gold	20 grains	4 seconds	A topaz	3 grains	45 seconds.
Silver	30 "	3 "	An emerald	2 "	35 "
Copper	33 "	20 "	A crystal pebble	7 "	6 "
Fluina	10 "	3 "	Flint	10 "	30 "
Cast iron (a cube)	10 "	3 "	Cornelian	10 "	75 "
Steel	10 "	12 "	Pumice stone	10 "	24 "

Green wood takes fire instantaneously, water boils immediately, bones are calcined, and things not capable of melting, at once become red hot, like iron

BURWELL FIRE. A number of persons assembled to see a puppet-show at Burwell, near Newmarket, in the evening of Sept. 8, 1727. The entertainment was in a barn, and a candle having been placed too near a heap of straw, a fire was occasioned, which was one of the most fatal on record. Seventy six individuals perished in the fire, and others died of their wounds. Among the sufferers were several young ladies of fortune and many children

BURY ST EDMUND'S, Suffolk, took its name from St. Edmund, king of East Anglia, who was murdered by the Danes in 870, and buried here, and to whom its magnificent abbey was founded. It shares with Runnymede the honour of producing *Magna Charta* in 1215, it having been prepared there. At this town the barons met, and entered into a league against king John. Henry VI summoned a parliament in 1447, when Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, was imprisoned, and died here, it is supposed by poison. It was almost consumed by fire in 1608, and an awful and desolating plague raged in 1636.

BURYING ALIVE. A mode of death adopted in Boeotia, where Creon ordered Antigone, the sister of Polynices, to be buried alive, 1225 B.C. The Roman vestals were subjected to this horrible kind of execution for any levity in dress or conduct that could excite a suspicion of their virtue. The vestal Minutia was buried alive on a charge of incontinence, 337 B.C. The vestal Sextilia was buried alive 274 B.C. The vestal Cornelia, A.D. 92. Lord Bacon gives instances of the resurrection of persons who had been buried alive, the famous Duns Scotus is of the number. The two assassins of Capo d'Istria, president of Greece, were sentenced to be immured in brick walls built around them up to their chins, and to be supplied with food in this species of torture until they died, Oct. 1831

BUSACO, OR BUZACO (Portugal), BATTLE OF, between the British, under lord Wellington, and the French army, commanded by Massena, Sept 27, 1810. The latter were repulsed with great slaughter, losing one general and 1000 men killed, two generals and about 3000 men wounded, and several hundred prisoners, the loss of the allies did not

* It is computed, that during the three years of Mary's reign, there were 377 persons brought to the stake, besides those who were punished by imprisonment, fines, and confiscations. Among those who suffered by fire were 5 bishops, 31 clergymen, 8 lay gentlemen, 84 tradesmen, 100 husbandmen, servants, and labourers, 85 women, and 4 children. The principal agents of the queen were the bishops Gardiner and Bonner. The latter is said to have derived a savage pleasure from witnessing the torture of the sufferers.

exceed 1800 in the whole. The British subsequently retreated to the lines of Torres Vedras, which were too strong for Massena to attempt to force, and the two armies remained in sight of each other to the end of the year.

BUSHEL. This measure was ordered to contain eight gallons of wheat, 12 Henry VIII 1520, the legal Winchester bushel was regulated 9 Will III 1697, the imperial corn bushel of 2218 192 cubic inches is to the Winchester of 2150 42, as 32 to 31. Regulated by act 5 Geo IV June, 1824, which act came into operation Jan. 1, 1826.

BUSHIRE (on the Persian Gulf), attacked by sea by sir H. Leeke and by land by general Stalker,* was taken Dec. 10, 1856. The place proved stronger than was expected, and was bravely defended. Brigadier Stopford and col Malet were killed in a previous attack on the fort at Roshire, Dec. 9. The loss of the British was four officers killed, and one wounded, five men killed, and 35 wounded.

BUSTS. This mode of preserving the remembrance of the human features is the same with the *hermai* of the Greeks. Lysistratus, the statuery, was the inventor of moulds, from which he cast wax figures, 328 B.C. *Pliny*. Busts from the face in plaster of Paris were first taken by Andrea Verrochi, about A.D. 1466. *Vasari*. Smaller busts and statuettes are now accurately produced from larger ones by machinery.

BUTCHERS. Among the Romans there were three classes: the *suarii* provided hogs, the *boarii* oxen, and the *laniæ*, whose office was to kill. The butchery trade is very ancient in England, so is their company in London, although it was not incorporated until the second year of James I. 1604. *Annals of London*.

BUTE ADMINISTRATION. John, earl of Bute, became tutor of prince George (afterwards George III), and obtained great influence over him. His administration took office in May, 1762, and resigned April, 1763. It was severely attacked by Junius and John Wilkes.

John, earl of Bute, *first lord of the treasury*
Sir Francis Dashwood, *chancellor of the exchequer*
Lord Granville, *president of the council*
Duke of Bedford, *præy seat*
Earl of Halifax, *admiralty*
Earl of Egremont and rt. hon. George Grenville,
secretaries of state.

Lord Ligonier, *ordnance*
Rt. hon. Henry Fox, afterwards lord Holland, *paymaster of the forces*
Viscount Barrington, *treasurer of the navy*
Lord Sandys, *first lord of trade*
Duke of Marlborough, earl Talbot, lord Huntingdon, lord North, &c.

BUTTER. It was late before the Greeks had any notion of butter, and by the early Romans it was used only as a medicine—never as food. The Christians of Egypt burnt butter in their lamps instead of oil, in the third century. Butter forming an important article of commerce as well as food in those countries, various statutes have passed respecting its package, weight, and sale, the principal of which are the 36th & 38th Geo III and 10 Geo IV 1829. In 1675, there fell in Ireland, during the winter time, a thick yellow dew, which was said to have all the medicinal properties of butter.—In Africa, vegetable butter is made from the fruit of the shea tree, and is of richer taste, at Kebba, than any butter made from cow's milk. *Mango Park*.

BUTTONS. Of early manufacture in England those covered with cloth were prohibited by a statute, thereby to encourage the manufacture of metal buttons, 8 Geo I 1721. They are now made of glass, porcelain, &c.

BY-LAWS, OR BYE-LAWS, from Saxon *by*, a habitation, private ordinances made by subordinate communities, such as corporations. These laws must not militate against the law of the land. By 5 & 6 Will IV 1834, those made by corporate bodies become valid if not disallowed by the king's council within forty days after their enactment.

BYNG, HON. ADMIRAL JOHN. Shot on board the *Monarch*, ship of war at Spithead, March 14, 1757. This brave officer, who had given so many signal proofs of his courage as a commander, was charged with neglect of duty in an engagement with the enemy off Minorca on the 20th of May preceding. As his conduct could not merit the accusation of cowardice, and as he was too British for that of disaffection to be hazarded against him, he was condemned for an *error of judgment*, and suffered death. The following bold inscription was cut upon his tomb, at South hill, Bedfordshire: "*To the Perpetual Disgrace of Public Justice, the Honourable John Byng fell a Martyr to Political Persecution, March 14, 1757, when Bravery and Loyalty were insufficient securities for the Life and Honour of a Naval Officer*."

BYRON'S VOYAGE. Commodore Byron left England on his voyage round the globe, June 21, 1764, and returned May 9, 1766. In his voyage he discovered the populous island in the Pacific Ocean which bears his name, Aug. 16, 1765. Though brave and intrepid,

* Who, in a fit of insanity produced by physical and mental depression, committed suicide, March 14, 1867.

such was his general ill fortune at sea, that he was called by the sailors of the fleet "Foul-weather Jack" *Bellchambers*

BYZANTIUM, now *Constantinople*, founded by a colony of Megarians, under Byzas, 667, but various dates and persons are given. It was taken alternately by the Medes, Athenians, and Spartans. In 340 B.C., in alliance with the Athenians, the Byzantines defeated the fleet of Philip of Macedon. During the wars with Macedon, Syria, &c., it became an ally of Rome. It was taken by the Romans A.D. 73, and rebelling, was taken after two years' siege and laid in ruins by Severus in 196. Byzantium was founded by Constantine in 324, and dedicated in May 22, 330, all the heathen temples being destroyed, and from him it received the name of Constantinople. See *Constantinople*

C.

CABAL (from Italian and Spanish *cabala*, secret knowledge). In English history, the cabal was a council which consisted of five lords in administration, supposed to be pensioners of France, and distinguished by the appellation of the *Cabal*, from the initials of their names: sir Thomas, afterwards lord Clifford (C), the lord Ashley (A), (afterwards earl of Shaftesbury), George Villiers, duke of Buckingham (B), Henry, lord Arlington (A), and John, duke of Lauderdale (L), 22 Charles II. 1670. *Humc*

CABBAGES. Three varieties were brought to these realms from Holland, A.D. 1510. To sir Arthur Ashley of Dorset the first planting them in England is ascribed. This vegetable was previously imported from the Continent. It was introduced into Scotland by the soldiers of Cromwell's army. See *Gardening*

CABRALA, a Hebrew word, signifying recension or tradition, applied to a mode of interpreting the Scriptures as well as natural things, said to have been given to Adam by angels, and transmitted from father to son by his descendants. It is said to have been lost at the Babylonian captivity (B.C. 587), but to have been revealed again to Ezra.

CABINET COUNCIL.^{*} There were councils in England so early as the reign of Ina, king of the West Saxons, A.D. 690, Offa, king of the Mercians, A.D. 758, and in other reigns of the Heptarchy. State councils are referred to Alfred the Great. *Spelman* Cabinet councils, properly so called, are, however, of comparatively modern date. The cabinet councils in which secret deliberations were held by the king and a few of his chosen friends, and the great officers of state, to be afterwards laid before the second council, now styled the privy council, originated in the reign of Charles I. *Salmon*. But were not fully established before the time of William III. The great household officers were formerly always of the cabinet. "But in Walpole's time there was an *interior* council, of Walpole, the chancellor, and secretaries of state, who, in the first instance, consulted together on the more confidential points." *Croker's Memoirs of Lord Hervey*. The modern cabinet council has usually consisted of the following twelve members:—

First lord of the treasury
Lord chancellor
Lord president of the council
Chancellor of the exchequer
Lord privy seal.
Home, foreign, and colonial secretaries of state.

First lord of the admiralty
President of the board of trade.
President of the board of control (who became secretary for India in 1858).
Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster

In 1850, the number was *fifteen*, and included the secretary at war, the postmaster general, and the chief secretary for Ireland. The Palmerston Russell cabinet (*which see*) includes the president of the poor law board, making the number *sixteen*.

CABLES. Their use was known in the earliest times. A machine for making the largest, by which human labour was reduced nine tenths, was invented in 1792. This machine was set in motion by sixteen horses, when making cables for ships of large size. Chain cables were introduced into the British navy in 1812.

CABRIOLET. One horsed cabriolets (*vulgo* Cabs) were introduced into the streets of London as public conveyances in 1823, when the number plying was twelve. In 1881

^{*} The term *cabinet council* originated thus. The affairs of state in the reign of Charles I. were principally managed by the archbishop of Canterbury, the earl of Strafford, and the lord Cottington, to these were added, the earl of Northumberland, for ornament, the bishop of London, for his place, being lord treasurer, the two secretaries, Vane and Windebank, for service and intelligence, only the marquis of Hamilton, by his skill and interest, modelled just so far, and no further, than he had a mind. These persons made up the committee of state, reproachfully called the *Junco*, and afterwards, snaviously, the *cabinet council*. *LORD CLARENDON*

they had increased to 165, and then the licences were thrown open. The number at present running in the metropolis exceeds five thousand. Previous to throwing open the trade, the number of hackney carriages was limited to 1200, when, it is worth noting, there were few omnibuses (*which see*). There are now (1859) about 5500 cabs, of which about 1500 only ply on Sunday. The hackney coaches are now almost extinct. On June 28, 1853, an act (which has been called Mr Fitzroy's Act) was passed for "the better regulation of metropolitan stage and hackney carriages, and for prohibiting the use of advertising vehicles," by which the cab fares were reduced to 6d a mile. The act came into operation July 11, and on the 27th a general strike of the London cabmen took place. Much inconvenience was felt, and every kind of vehicle was employed to supply the deficiency. The cabs re-appeared on the 30th some alterations (previously agreed on) having been made in the act.

CABUL, or **CABOOL**, a city of Afghanistan, taken A D 977 by Subuctajeen, grandfather of Mahomed, founder of the Gaznevid dynasty. It was taken by Nadir Shah in 1738. It was the capital of the Durani empire at the end of the last century. In 1809 the sovereign Shah Sooja was expelled, and eventually Cabul came into the hands of Dost Mahomed, a clever and ambitious chieftain. In 1839 the British restored Shah Sooja, but in 1842 a dreadful outbreak took place. The chief British civil officer, sir Wm M'Naghten was massacred, and the British commenced a most disastrous retreat of 3849 soldiers, and about 12,000 camp followers, only one European, Dr Bryden, and four or five natives escaped. In the same year (Sept. 16) general, now sir George Pollock, retook the town, and rescued lady Sale and many of the prisoners. After destroying many public buildings, he left Cabul to its fate, Oct. 12, 1842.

CADDEE, or **LEAGUE OF GOD'S HOUSE**, the celebrated league of independence in Switzerland, formed by the Grisons to resist domestic tyranny, A D 1400 to 1419. A second league of the Grisons was called the *Grise or Gray League*, about 1424. A third league, called the *League of Ten Jurisdictions*, was formed in 1436.

CADE'S INSURRECTION. Jack Cade, an Irishman, a fugitive from his country on account of his crimes, assumed the name of Mortimer, and headed 20,000 Kentish men, who armed "to punish evil ministers, and procure a redress of grievances." He defeated and slew sir Humphry Stafford, at Sevenoaks, June 27, 1450, and entered London in triumph, and beheaded the lord treasurer, lord Saye, and several other persons of consequence. The insurgents at length losing ground, a general pardon was proclaimed, and Cade, deserted by his followers, fled, but a reward being offered for his apprehension, he was discovered, and refusing to surrender, was slain by Alexander Iden, sheriff of Kent, soon after.

CADIZ (W Spain), anciently *Gadiz*, called by the Romans, *Gades*. Built by the Carthaginians 530 B.C. *Priestley*. One hundred vessels of the armament preparing as the Spanish Armada against England, were destroyed in the port by sir Francis Drake, 1587. Cadiz was taken by the English, under the earl of Essex, and plundered, Sept. 15, 1596. It was attempted by sir George Rooke in 1702, but he failed. Bombed by the British in 1797, and blockaded by their fleet, under lord St. Vincent, for two years, ending in 1799. Again bombarded by the British, Oct. 1800. A French squadron of five ships of the line and a frigate surrendered to the Spaniards and British in Cadiz harbour, June 14, 1808. Besieged by the French, but the siege was raised after the battle of Salamanca, July, 1812. Massacre of a thousand inhabitants by the soldiery, March 10, 1820. Cadiz was declared a free port in 1829.

CADMIUM, a metal, discovered by Stromeyer in 1818.

CÆSAREAN SECTION, which, it is said, first gave the name of Cæsar to the Roman family, is performed by cutting the child out of the womb, when it cannot otherwise be delivered. Of twenty two cases operated on in these islands, twenty one of the mothers died, and ten of their children were born dead. Of twelve extracted alive, four survived only a few days. The case of Alice O'Neil, an Irishwoman, who survived the section, which was performed by a female, is authenticated by Dr Gabriel King, of Armagh, and surgeon Duncan Stewart, of Dungannon. In January, 1847, the operation was performed in Bartholomew's hospital, London, on a young woman of diminutive stature, under the influence of ether, but she died the next day. *House Returns*. On the Continent the operation has been more frequent and more successful. *M Baudeloque*.

CÆSARS, **ERA OF THE**, or **SPANISH ERA**, is reckoned from the 1st of Jan. 38 B.C., being the year following the conquest of Spain by Augustus. It was much used in Africa, Spain, and the south of France, but by a synod held in 1180 its use was abolished in all the churches dependent on Barcelona. Pedro IV of Arragon abolished the use of it in his

dominions in 1350 John of Castile did the same in 1383 It was used in Portugal till 1415, if not till 1422 The months and days of this era are identical with the Julian calendar, and to turn the time into that of our era, subtract thirty eight from the year, but if before the Christian era, subtract thirty nine.

CAFFRARIA, AND CAFFRE WAR. See *Kafraria*

CAGLIARI CASE. See *Naples*, note.

CAI FONG (China) This city being besieged by 100,000 rebels, the commander of the forces who was sent to its relief, in order to drown the enemy, broke down its embankments his stratagem succeeded, and every man of the besiegers perished, but the city was at the same time overflowed by the waters, and 300,000 of the citizens were also drowned in the overwhelming flood, A D 1642

CAIRO, OR GRAND CAIRO, the modern capital of Egypt, remarkable for the minarets of its mosques, and the splendid sepulchres of its caliphs, in what is called the city of the dead. It was built by the Saracens in A D 969 Burnt to prevent its occupation by the Crusaders in 1220 Taken by the Turks from the Egyptian Sultans, and their empire subdued, 1517 Ruined by an earthquake and a great fire, June, 1754, when 40,000 persons perished Taken by the French under Napoleon Bonaparte, July 23, 1798 Taken by the British and Turks, when 6000 French capitulated, June 27, 1801

CALAIS, taken by Edward III after a year's siege, Aug 4, 1347, and held by England 210 years. It was retaken by the duke of Guise, in the reign of Mary, Jan 7, 1558, and its loss so deeply touched the queen's heart, as to cause some to say it occasioned her death, which occurred soon afterwards, Nov 17, same year "When I am dead," said the queen, "Calais will be found written on my heart" It was bombarded by the English, 1694 Here Louis XVIII landed after his long exile from France, April, 1814

CALCIUM, the metallic base of lime, was discovered at the Royal Institution by sir Humphry Davy in 1808

CALCULATING MACHINES With the utmost care, errors in computation and in printing will always occur in logarithms and tables of figures To avoid them, machines to calculate and print have been devised. Pascal, when 19 years of age, invented one, about 1650 The construction of Mr C Babbage's machine was commenced at the expense of government in 1821, and continued till 1833, when the work was suspended after an expenditure of above 15,000*l* The portion completed is in the library of King's College, London —In 1857, Messrs G and E Schantz, two Swedish engineers, published in London specimen tables, calculated and printed by machinery constructed between 1837 and 1843, after a study of the account of Mr Babbage's machine Messrs Schantz brought their machine to England in 1854 It has been bought for 1000*l* by Mr J F Rathbone, an American merchant, to be presented to Dudley observatory in his own town, Albany In 1857 Messrs Schantz were engaged to make one for the British Government

CALCUTTA, capital of Bengal and British India The first settlement of the English here was made in 1689 It was purchased as a remainder, and Fort William built in 1698 It was made the head of a separate presidency in 1707 Calcutta was attacked by a large army of 70,000 horse and foot, and 400 elephants in June 20, 1756 On the capture of the fort, 146 of the British were crammed into the Black hole prison, a dungeon about 18 feet square, from whence 23 only came forth the next morning alive See *Blackhole* Calcutta was retaken the following year, and the inhuman Scobah put to death. Supreme Court of Judicature established 1773 College founded here, 1801 Bishopric of Calcutta instituted by act 53rd Geo III c 155, July, 1813 An industrial exhibition was held here in Jan 1855 Population in 1850, 413,582 See *Bengal* and *India*.

CALEDONIA, now *Scotland* The name is supposed by some to be derived from *Gael* or *Gaelmen* or *Gadel-donia*, corrupted by the Romans Tacitus, who died A D 98, distinguishes this portion of Britain by the appellation of *Caledonia*, but the etymology of the word seems undetermined Venerable Bede says, that it retained this name until A.D 258, when it was invaded by a tribe from Ireland, and called *Scotia*. The ancient inhabitants appear to have been the Caledonians and Picts, tribes of the Celts, who passed over from the opposite coast of Gaul. About the beginning of the fourth century of the Christian era, they were invaded (as stated by some authorities) by the Scythians or Scythians (since called Scots), who, having driven the Picts into the north, settled in the Lowlands, and gave their name to the whole country Hence the distinction of language, habits, customs, and persons which is still so remarkable between the Highlanders and the inhabitants of the southern borders

CALEDONIA, *continued*

Caledonian monarchy, said to have been founded by Fergus I., about B.C. 830
 The Picts from the north of England settle in the southern borders 140
 Agricola carries the Roman arms into Caledonia, in the reign of Galudus, otherwise called Corbud II A.D. 79
 He defeats Gaigacus 84
 Wall of Antoninus built 140
 Ulpius Marcellus repels their incursions 184
 Christianity is introduced into Caledonia in the reign of Donald I. 801

The country is invaded by the Scythians, or Scots, and the government is overthrown, about A.D. 806
 The Caledonian monarchy is revived by Fergus II. 404
 After many sanguinary wars between the Caledonians, Picts, and Scots, Kenneth II obtains a glorious victory over the Picts, unites the whole country under one monarchy, and gives it the name of Scotland 838 to 843

See Scotland

CALEDONIAN CANAL The act for this stupendous undertaking—a canal from the North Sea to the Atlantic Ocean—received the royal assent, July 27, 1803, and the works were commenced same year. By means of this magnificent canal the nautical intercourse between the western ports of Great Britain, and those also of Ireland to the North Sea and Baltic, is shortened in some instances 800, and in others, 1000 miles. A sum vastly exceeding a million sterling was granted by parliament from time to time, and this safe navigation for ships of nearly every tonnage was completed and opened Nov. 1, 1822.

CALENDAR. The Roman calendar, which has in great part been adopted by almost all nations, was introduced by Romulus, who divided the year into ten months, comprising 304 days, 738 B.C. The year of Romulus was of fifty days' less duration than the lunar year, and of sixty one less than the solar year, and its commencement did not, of course, correspond with any fixed season. Numa Pompilius, 713 B.C., corrected this calendar, by adding two months, and Julius Cæsar, 45 B.C., desirous to make it more correct, fixed the solar year as being 365 days and six hours, every fourth year being bissextile or leap year. *See Leap Year.* This almost perfect arrangement was denominated the Julian style, and prevailed generally throughout the Christian world till the time of Pope Gregory XIII. The calendar of Julius Cæsar was defective in this particular, that the solar year consisted of 365 days, five hours, and forty nine minutes, and not of 365 days six hours. This difference, at the time of Gregory XIII., had amounted to ten entire days, the vernal equinox falling on the 11th, instead of the 21st of March. To obviate this error, Gregory ordained, in 1582, that that year should consist of 365 days only (Oct. 5, became Oct. 15), and to prevent further irregularity, it was determined that a year beginning a century should not be bissextile, with the exception of that beginning each fourth century: thus, 1700 and 1800 have not been bissextile, nor will 1900 be so; but the year 2000 will be a leap year. In this manner three days are retrenched in 400 years, because the lapse of eleven minutes makes three days in about that period. The year of the calendar is thus made as nearly as possible to correspond with the true solar year, and future errors of chronology are avoided. *See New Style.*

CORRESPONDENCE OF CALENDARS WITH A.D. 1859

Year of the world (Jewish)	5619	United States Independence	83-84
Julian period	6572	Year of Queen Victoria	23-24
Hegira	1274 5	Napoleon III	8
Foundation of Rome (Varro)	2612		

CALENDAR, FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY *See French Revolutionary Calendar*

CALENDER This machine, which is used in glazing various kinds of cloth, was introduced into England by the Huguenots, who were driven by persecution from France, Holland, and the Netherlands, to these countries, about 1685. *Anderson.*

CALENDS, the first day of the Roman months.

CALICO, the well known cotton cloth, is named from Calcut, a city of India, which was discovered by the Portuguese, in 1498. Calico was first brought to England by the East India Company, in 1631. Calico printing, and the Dutch loom engine, were first used in 1676, when a Frenchman established a factory at Richmond near London. *Anderson.* Calicoes were prohibited to be printed or worn, in 1700, and again in 1721, a penalty of 5*l* was laid on the wearer, and 20*l* on the seller of calico. In 1831 by the exertions of Mr Poulett Thompson, afterwards lord Sydenham, and others, the consolidated duty of 3*d* on the square of printed calico was taken off, and immense impetus was given to the manufacture. *See Cotton.* The French government encouraged the manufacture early in the last century.

CALIFORNIA (from the Spanish, *Caliente Fornalla*, hot furnace, in allusion to the climate) was discovered by Cortez in 1587, and taken possession of by sir Francis Drake,

who had his right to it confirmed by the king of the country in 1578. The Jesuits made their settlements here about 1690, but they were subsequently expelled by the Spaniards. This peninsula for a long period before 1846 belonged to Mexico, but in July in that year the whole territory, by a bloodless conquest, was annexed to the possessions of the United States of North America. The late discovery of the auriferous region here has attracted a universal tide of emigration to it from Europe, America, and the countries of the utmost East, tens of thousands from the British Isles being among the earliest adventurers. The first known discovery of gold in its wonderful quantity was made by a located captain, named Sutter, and his friend Mr Marshall, in September, 1847,* but it is supposed that the existence of gold was known to numerous individuals previously, who concealed the source of their enormous gains, while they trafficked ostensibly in the inferior products of the land. The recent discovery of the gold fields of Australia (April, 1851) has turned the stream of emigration from these kingdoms to that country. See *Australia*. California was admitted into the United States in 1850. It is advancing rapidly in wealth and importance, but society is still in a very disorganised state. There were many murders committed in 1853, and Lynch law (*which see*) is occasionally in operation. The population in 1856 was 506,067.

CALIPER COMPASS, an instrument whereby founders and gunners measure the bore or diameter of cannon, mortars, and other pieces of ordnance, and also of small arms, and the diameter of shot. This compass is said to have been invented by an artificer of Nuremberg, in 1540.

CALIPH (in Arabic), Vicar, or Apostle, the title assumed by the sophi of Persia, in the succession of Ali, and by the grand signors as the successors of Mahomet. The caliph was adopted by Abubeker, the father of the Prophet's second wife, in whose arms he died, A.D. 681. In process of time the soldans or sultans engrossed all the civil power, and little but the title was left to the caliphs, and that chiefly in matters of religion. *Sir T. Herbert*.

CALIPPIC PERIOD, invented by Calippus, to correct the Metonic cycle. It consists of four cycles, or of seventy six years, at the expiration of which he imagined the new and full moons returned to the same day of the solar year, which is incorrect, this period was begun about the end of June, in the third year of the 112th Olympiad, in the year of Rome 424, and 330 B.C. *Pardon*.

CALIXTINS, a sect derived from the Hussites, in the middle of the 15th century. They asserted the use of the cup (Greek *Kalix*) as essential to the Eucharist. — Also a sect among the Lutherans following the sentiments of Calixtus, who died in 1656. Calixtus wrote a treatise against the celibacy of the priesthood, and proposed a reunion of Catholics and Protestants based on the Apostles' creed.

CALI YUGA, the Hindoo era of the Deluge, dates from 3101 B.C. (according to some 3102), and begins with the entrance of the sun into the Hindoo sign Aashwin, which is now on the 11th April, N.S. In the year 1600 the year began on the 7th of April, N.S., from which it has now advanced four days, and from the precession of the equinoxes, is still advancing at the rate of a day in sixty years. The number produced by subtracting 3102 from any given year of the Cali Yuga era, will be the Christian year in which the given year begins.

CALLAO (Peru). Here, after an earthquake, the sea retired from the shore, and returned in mountainous waves, which destroyed the city, A.D. 1687. The same phenomenon took place Oct. 28, 1746, when all the inhabitants perished, with the exception of one man, who was standing on an eminence, and to whose succour a wave providentially threw a boat.

CALLIGRAPHY, beautiful writing, in a small compass. Invented by Calliocrates, who is said to have written an elegant distich on a scammum seed, 472 B.C. The modern

* Captain Sutter says he was sitting one evening in his room writing, when Mr Marshall suddenly entered, with great excitement in his face and, unable to speak, flung upon the table a handful of scales of pure virgin gold. He at length explained that, while widening a channel which had been made too narrow to allow a mill wheel to work properly a mass of sand and gravel had been thrown up by the excavators. Glittering in this sand, Mr Marshall noticed what he thought to be an opal, a stone common in California. It was, however, a scale of pure gold, and the first idea of the discoverer was, that some Indian tribes or ancient possessors of the land had buried a treasure. But examination showed the whole soil to teem with the precious metal, and then mounting a horse, he rode down to carry the intelligence to his partner. To none but him did he communicate it, and they two agreed to keep it secret. Proceeding together to the spot, they picked up a quantity of the scales, and with nothing but a small knife, captain Sutter extracted from a little hollow in the rock a solid mass of gold weighing an ounce and a half. The attempt to conceal this valuable discovery was not successful. An artful Kentuckian labourer, observing the eager looks of the two searchers, followed, and imitated them, picking up several flakes of gold. Gradually the report spread, and as the would be monopolists returned towards the mill, a crowd met them, holding out flakes of gold, shouting with joy, and calling out, 'Oro! Oro! Gold! Gold!'

specimens of this art are, many of them, astonishing and beautiful. In the 16th century, Peter Bales wrote the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Decalogue, two short Latin prayers, his own name, motto, day of the month, year of our Lord, and of the reign of queen Elizabeth, to whom he presented it at Hampton court, all within the circle of a silver penny, encased in a ring and border of gold, and covered with crystal, so accurately done, as to be plainly legible, to the great admiration of her majesty, the whole of the privy council, and several ambassadors then at court, 1574 *Holmshead*

CALMAR, TREATY OF The celebrated treaty, whereby Denmark, Sweden, and Norway were united under one sovereign, Margaret of Waldemar, "the Semiramis of North," being the first, 1397 The deputies of the three kingdoms assembled at Calmar for the election of a king, and Margaret, having defeated Albert of Sweden (whose tyranny had caused a revolt of his subjects) in 1393, was made choice of to rule over Denmark, as well as Sweden and Norway, of which she was then queen This treaty is commonly called the Union of Calmar *Henault*.

CALOMEL (beautiful black), a compound of mercury, sulphuric acid, and chloride of sodium, first mentioned by Crollius early in the 17th century, but must have been previously known. The first directions given for its preparation were those announced by Beguin, in 1608 It is said that corrosive sublimate was known some centuries before

CALORIC See *Heat*

CALORIC SHIP ERICSSON In this vessel it was attempted to supersede steam, as a motive power, by caloric or heated air The ship Ericsson was constructed in America on this new principle of motion, and sailed down the bay of New York, Jan 4th, 1853, and, it was thought, proved that caloric was adapted to locomotion, and destined perhaps to work a complete revolution in navigation The vessel was designed by captain Ericsson, whose name she bore, and on this trial trip sailed fourteen miles an hour, at a cost of full eighty per cent. less than is consumed by ordinary steam ships The caloric engines are generally considered unsuccessful, but captain Ericsson is still continuing his researches. He patented a modified engine in 1856

CALVARY, MOUNT, the place where the Redeemer suffered death, A. D. 33 Calvary (which cannot now be traced, for the ground is an entire plain) was a small eminence or hill adjacent to Jerusalem, appropriated to the execution of malefactors See *Luke xxiii. 33* Adrian, at the time of his persecution of the Christians, erected a temple of Jupiter on Mount Calvary, and a temple of Adonis on the manger at Bethlehem, A. D. 142 The empress Helena built a church here about A. D. 326 Within the city of Jerusalem is the church of the Holy Sepulchre, whither pilgrims flock from all Christian countries See *Holy Places*

CALVES' HEAD CLUB Some noblemen and gentlemen who composed it having ridiculously exposed raw heads in bloody cloths at the windows of the tavern where it was held, the mob would have pulled down the house if the guards had not dispersed them, Jan 16, 1734 The club was in consequence suppressed *Salmon*

CALVI (in Corsica), **SIEGE OF** The British forces besieged the strong fortress of Calvi on the 12th June, 1794, and after a close investment of it for fifty nine days, it surrendered on August 10, following the garrison marched out with the honours of war, and were conveyed to Toulon Calvi surrendered to the French in 1796

CALVINISTS, named after their founder, John Calvin, one of the great Protestant Reformers, who was born at Noyon, in Picardy, in 1509 but adopting the principles of the Reformers, he fled to Angoulême, where he composed his *Institutio Christianæ Religionis*, in 1538, published in 1536 He subsequently retired to Basle, and next settled in Geneva, where he died 1564 He was instrumental in burning Servetus for denying the Trinity, in 1553 Although he differed from Luther in essential points, still his followers did not consider themselves as different on this account from the adherents of Luther A formal separation first took place after the conference of Poissy, in 1561, where they expressly rejected the tenth article of the confession of Augsburg, besides some others, and took the name of Calvinists They spread into France, Scotland, &c In France they took up arms against their persecutors Henry IV, originally a Calvinist, on becoming king secured their liberty by the *Edict of Nantes* in 1598 (*which see*)

CAMBRAY (North France) The city whence the esteemed linen manufacture called cambric takes its name It was taken by the Spaniards by a memorable surprise in 1596 and has been taken and retaken several times In the war of the French revolution it was invested by the Austrians, Aug 8, 1793, when the republican general, Decay, replied to the imperial summons to surrender, that "he knew not how to do that, but his soldiers

knew how to fight." It was, however, taken by Clairfuit, the Austrian general, on Sept. 10 following. In 1794, the French were defeated at Caesar's Camp, in the neighbourhood, by the allied army under the duke of York, April 23. It was seized by the British, under general sir Charles Colville, June 24, 1815. The citadel surrendered the next day, and was occupied by Louis XVIII and his court. This was one of the fortresses stipulated to be occupied by the allied army for five years. Fénelon was archbishop in 1695.

CAMBRAY, LEAGUE OF This was the celebrated league against the republic of Venice, comprising the pope (Julius II), the emperor (Maximilian), and the kings of France (Louis XII) and Spain (Ferdinand), whereby Venice was forced to cede to Spain her possessions in the kingdom of Naples entered into Dec. 10, 1508. A treaty was concluded here in 1529, between Francis I of France and Charles V of Germany (called *Paix des Dames*, because negotiated by Louisa of Savoy, mother of the French king, and Margaret of Austria, aunt of the emperor), also a treaty between the emperor Charles VI and Philip V of Spain, in 1724.

CAMBRICS A fabric of fine linen used for ruffles. *Shakspeare* Originally made at Cambray. Cambrics were first worn in England, and accounted a great luxury in dress, 22 Eliz. 1580. *Stow* The importation of cambrics was restricted in 1745, and was totally prohibited by statute of 32 Geo. II. 1758. Re admitted in 1786, but afterwards again prohibited. The importation of cambrics is now allowed.

CAMBRIDGE, the Roman *Cambricorum* and the Saxon *Granta*, frequently mentioned by the earliest British historians, was burnt by the Danes in 870 and 1010. Roger de Montgomery destroyed it with fire and sword to be revenged of king William Rufus. The university is said to have been commenced by Sigebert, king of the East Angles, about A.D. 630, but it lay neglected during the Danish invasions, from which it suffered much. It was somewhat restored by Edward the Elder, in 915, and learning began to revive about 1110, when Henry I bestowed many privileges upon the town, as did Henry III, who granted a charter to the university 1230 or 1231, which was incorporated by Elizabeth in 1571. In Wat Tyler's and Jack Straw's rebellion, in the reign of Richard II, the rebels entered the town, seized the university records, and burnt them in the market-place, 1381. Cambridge now contains thirteen colleges and four halls, of which first, Peter house is the most ancient, and King's College the noblest foundation in Europe, the chapel of the latter is one of the finest pieces of Gothic architecture in the world. In 1687, the university refused the degree of M.A. to father Francis, a Benedictine monk, recommended by the king, and the presidency of Magdalene College was also refused to Farmer, a Roman Catholic, notwithstanding the mandate of James. The Cambridge Philosophical Society was established in 1819 and chartered in 1832. The Prince Consort was elected chancellor in 1847. The railway to London was opened June, 1845. Commissioners were appointed for the government and extension of this university and Eton College, by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 88 (1856). See *Fitzwilliam Museum, Colleges*.

COLLEGES.

Peter-house College, by Hugo de Balsham, bishop of Ely, founded	A.D. 1257	Trinity College, by Henry VIII	A.D. 1546
Pembroke College, founded by the countess of Pembroke	1347	Emmanuel College, by sir Walter Mildmay	1584
Gonville and Caius, by Edmund Gonville	1348	Midney-Sussex College, founded by F. Sidney, countess of Sussex	1598
Enlarged by Dr. John Caius in	1558	Downing College, by sir George Downing, by will, in 1717, its charter	1800
Corpus Christi, or Benet	1352		
King's College, by Henry VI.	1441		
Christ College, founded	1442		
[Endowed by Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.]	1505		
Queen's College, by Margaret of Anjou, consort of Henry VI.	1448		
Jesus College, by John Alcock, bishop of Ely	1496		
St. John's College, endowed by Margaret, countess of Richmond	1511		
Magdalene College, by Stafford, duke of Buckingham	1519		

HALLS.

Clare Hall, or College, first by Dr. Richard Boken, in 1526 destroyed by fire, and re-established by Elizabeth de Burg, sister to Gilbert, earl of Clare	about 1842
Trinity Hall, by William Bateman, bishop of Norwich	1850
Catherine Hall, founded	1478

[*Cambridge University Calendar*]

CAMDEN (N. America), **BATTLES OF** The first battle between general Gates and lord Cornwallis, the former commanding the revolted Americans, who were defeated, was fought Aug. 16, 1780. The second battle between general Greene and lord Rawdon, when the Americans were again defeated, April 25, 1781. Camden was evacuated, and burnt by the British, May 13, 1781.

CAMERA LUCIDA Invented by Dr. Hooke, about 1674. *Wood's Ath. Oz.* Also an instrument invented by Dr. Wollaston, in 1807. The **CAMERA OBSCURA**, or dark chamber,

was invented, it is believed, by the celebrated Roger Bacon, in 1297, it was improved by Baptista Porta, the writer on natural magic, about 1600 *Moreri*. Sir Isaac Newton re-modelled it. By the invention of M. Daguerre, in 1839, the pictures of the camera are rendered permanent. See *Photographs*.

CAMERONIANS, a name frequently given to the body now termed the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, the lineal descendants of the covenanters of the 17th century, who were the established church from 1638-50. Charles II. signed the covenant in 1650, in hopes of recovering his kingdoms, but renounced it in 1661, and revived Episcopacy, so hateful to the Scots, which led eventually to the revolt in 1686, when many zealous covenanters were slain in battle (in the Pentland hills, &c.), and many died on the scaffold, after undergoing cruel tortures refusing to take the oath required, and declining to accept the king's *indulgence*. The name *Cameronian* is derived from Richard Cameron, one of their ministers, who was killed in a skirmish, in 1680. In 1689 they raised a body of soldiers to support William III., who enrolled them under the command of Lord Angus, as the 26th regiment, since so famous. They were frequently called hill men, or mountain men, and *society people* (from the places and modes of worship to which they were frequently reduced), and McMillantites, from John McMillan, their first minister, after their secession from the church of Scotland on account of its subservience to the English government, and its declining from its original rigid principles. In 1712 the Cameronians renewed the public covenants, and are described in one of their tracts as "the suffering anti popish, anti prelatical, anti erastian, true presbyterian church of Scotland." They have now between thirty and forty congregations in Scotland.—The 79th regiment (*Cameron Highlanders*) has no connection with the Cameronians.

CAMISARDS (from *chemise*, a shirt which they frequently wore over their dress in night attacks), a name given to the more warlike French Protestants in the neighbourhood of the Cevennes (mountain chains in S. France), who defended themselves and attacked their enemies after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685. They were suppressed in 1704. Their leader, Cavalier, is said to have become governor of Jersey under William III.

CAMLET. This stuff was originally made of silk and camel's hair, but is now manufactured of wool, hair, and silk. Camlet is mentioned by writers of the middle ages, as a stuff prepared from camel's hair alone. The true oriental camlet first came to these countries from Portuguese India, in 1600. *Anderson*.

CAMP. All the early warlike nations had camps. The disposition of the Hebrew encampment was, we are told, at first laid out by God himself. The Romans and Gauls had intrenched camps in open plains, and vestiges of such Roman encampments are existing to this day in numerous places in England and Scotland. A camp was formed at Hyde Park in 1745 and 1814. See *Chobham* and *Aldersholt*.

CAMPEACHY BAY (Yucatan, Central America). Discovered about A.D. 1520, and settled in 1540, it was taken by the English in 1659, by the buccaners, in 1678, and by the freebooters of St. Domingo, in 1685. These last burnt the town and blew up the citadel. The English logwood cutters made their settlement here in 1662.

CAMPERDOWN, BATTLE OF, off Camperdown, south of the Texel, where a signal victory was obtained by the British fleet, under admiral Duncan, over the Dutch fleet, commanded by admiral De Winter, the latter losing fifteen ships, either taken or destroyed, Oct. 11, 1797. This was one of the most brilliant naval achievements of the war, and obtained a peerage for the brave British admiral. He died suddenly on his way to Edinburgh, Aug. 4, 1804.

CAMPO FORMIO (North Italy), **TREATY OF**. Concluded between France and Austria, the latter power yielding the Low Countries and the Ionian Islands to France, and Milan, Mantua, and Modena to the Cisalpine republic. This memorable and humiliating treaty resulted from the ill success of Austria on the Rhine. By a secret article, however, the emperor took possession of the Venetian dominions in compensation for the Netherlands, October 17, 1797.

CANADA. This country was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, in June, 1497, in 1535 Jacques Cartier ascended the St. Lawrence as far as where Montreal now stands. In 1608 Quebec was founded, and Canada was taken by the English in 1628, but was restored in 1631. It was again conquered by the English in 1759 (see *Quebec*), and was confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. The insurgent Americans were repulsed in attacks on Canada in 1775, 1776. This country was divided into two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada, in 1791, and it was during the debates on this bill in the British parliament, that

the quarrel between Mr Burke and Mr Fox arose Mr Fox seemed anxious for a reconciliation, but Mr Burke rejected it with disdain. Canada was made a bishopric in 1793. In the war of 1812, the Americans invaded Canada at different points, with 80,000 men, but they were forced to retire after several sanguinary battles, discomfited in their attempts to reduce the country.—The *PAINÉAU REBELLION* commenced at Montreal, Dec 1837, by a body called *Fils de la Liberté*. The Canadian rebels came to an engagement at St. Eustace, Dec. 14, following. See *St. Eustace*. The insurgents surrounded Toronto, and were repulsed by the governor, sir Francis Head, Jan 5, 1838. Appointment of lord Durham as governor-general, Jan. 16, 1838. Lount and Mathews hanged as traitors, April 12, 1838. Lord Durham announced his resolution to resign his government, Oct 9, 1838, and immediately returned to Europe. The spirit of rebellion again manifested itself in Beauharnois, Nov 3, 1838. The insurgents concentrated at Napaneeville under command of Nelson and others, Nov 6, some skirmishes took place, and they were routed with the loss of many killed and several hundred prisoners. Sir John Colborne announced the suppression of the rebellion in his dispatches, dated Nov 17, 1838. On reference having been made to the queen, Ottawa, formerly Bytown, was appointed the capital in 1858. This decision was disapproved of and led to a ministerial crisis. A federal union of the N American colonies has been since proposed (August, 1858).—Of late years the country has been eminently loyal. In 1858 Canada spontaneously raised a regiment of soldiers, which has been made one of the line, and called the 100th. On January 10, 1859, the Prince of Wales presented the colours at Shorncliffe.—An act to make temporary provision for the government of Lower Canada passed Feb 1838, and was amended by act 2 & 3 Vict Aug 1839. The act 16 & 17 Vict. c 21, authorising the Canadian legislature to make provision concerning the clergy reserves, was passed May 9, 1853.—The grand trunk railroad of Canada, 850 miles long, from Quebec to Toronto, was opened Nov 12, 1856.

CANALS. The most stupendous in the world is a canal in China, which is said to pass over 2000 miles, and to 41 cities, commenced in the tenth century. The canal of Languedoc, which joins the Mediterranean with the Atlantic Ocean, was completed in 1681. That of Orleans from the Loire to the Seine, commenced in 1675. That between the Baltic and North Sea at Kiel, opened 1785. That of Bourbon, between the Seine and Oise, commenced 1790. That from the Cattegat to the Baltic, 1794—1800. The great American Erie canal, 363 miles in length, was commenced in 1817. That from Amsterdam to the sea, 1819-25. See *Ganges Canal*, the most stupendous modern one.—The first canal made in England was by Henry I, when the river Trent was joined to the Witham, A D 1134. The most remarkable canals in Great Britain are —

	A D.		A D.
New River canal, commenced	1608	Bradford, completed	1790
Brought to London	1614	Grand Junction canal (which see)	1790
Thames made navigable to Oxford	1694	Birmingham and Coventry	1790
Kennet made navigable to Reading	1715	Monasterevon to Athy	1791
Lagan navigation, commenced	1755	Worcester and Birmingham	1791
Oxermathenshire canal	1756	Manchester, Bolton, and Bury	1791
Droitwich to the Severn	1756	Leicester, act passed	1792
Duke of Bridgewater's navigation (first great canal), commenced	1758	Warwick and Birmingham	1793
Northampton navigation	1758	Barnsley cut	1794
Dublin to the Shannon (the Grand), commenced (opened to Ballins, 1782)	1761	Rochdale, act passed	1794
Stafford and Worcester, commenced	1765	Huddersfield, act passed	1794
Forth to Clyde, commenced	1765	Derby, completed	1794
Birmingham to Bliton	1768	Hereford and Gloucester	1796
Oxford to Coventry commenced	1768	Paddington canal, commenced	1798
Lee made navigable from Hertford to Ware, 1739, to London	1769	Kennet and Avon, opened	1799
Leeds to Liverpool	1770	Peak forest canal, completed	1800
Monkland (Scotland), commenced	1770	Thames to Fenny Stratford	1800
Ellesmere and Chester	1770	Huckingham canal	1801
Basingstoke canal commenced	1772	Grand Surrey, act passed	1801
Liverpool to Wigan	1774	Brooknook canal	1802
Stroud to the Severn	1775	Caledonian canal (the Great) commenced	1803
Staffordshire canal, commenced	1776	Ellesmere aqueduct	1805
Stourbridge canal, completed	1776	Ashby-de-la-Zouch, opened	1805
Runcorn to Manchester	1776	Aberdeen, completed	1807
Trent and Mersey, opened	1777	Glasgow and Ardrossan, opened	1811
Chesterfield to the Trent	1777	Leeds and Liverpool, opened	1816
Belfast to Lough Neagh	1783	Wey and Avon	1816
Thames to Leachdale	1783	Edinburgh and Glasgow Union	1818
Ballins to Monasterevon	1786	Sheffield, completed	1819
Dublin to the Shannon (Royal)	1788	The Regent's canal	1820
Severn to the Thames, completed	1789	Caledonian canal, completed	Oct. 30, 1822
Forth and Clyde, completed	1790	Birmingham and Liverpool, begun	1826
		Gloucester and Berkeley ship-canal, completed	1827
		Norwich and Lowestoft navigation opened	1831

In England, there are 2800 miles of canals, and 2500 miles of rivers, taking the length of those only that are navigable—total, 5300 miles. (Mr Porter, in 1851, says 4000 miles.) In Ireland, there are 300 miles of canals, 150 of navigable rivers, and 60 miles of the Shannon, navigable below Limerick in all, 510 miles. *Williams* The making of canals has been largely checked by the formation of railways

CANARY ISLANDS, (N W Africa) were known to the ancients as the *Fortunate Isles* The first meridian was referred to the Canary Isles by Hipparchus, about 140 B.C. They were re-discovered by a Norman named Bethencourt, about A.D. 1400, his descendants sold them to the Spaniards, who, however, did not become masters of them till 1483 They planted vines, which flourish here, about 1420 The canary bird, so much esteemed in all parts of Europe, is a native of these isles, it was brought into England in 1500

CANCER. A hospital to receive persons suffering from this fearful disease, was founded by Miss Burdett Coutts, at Brompton, near London, on May 30, 1859 A temporary hospital, in a private house, existed since 1851

CANDIA, the ancient Creta, whose centre is Mount Ida. It was seized by the Saracens A.D. 823, when they changed its name Taken by the Greeks, in 960, sold to the Venetians, 1194, and held by them until the Turks obtained it, after a twenty four years' siege, during which more than 200,000 men perished, 1669 It was ceded to the Egyptian pacha in 1830, but restored to Turkey in 1840 An insurrection, which broke out here in May, 1858, when a reduction of taxation was demanded, soon subsided on the adoption of conciliatory measures

CANDLE, SALE BY INCH OF The custom of selling at public auctions by inch of candle, is said to have been borrowed from the Church of Rome, where there is an excommunication by inch of candle, and the sinner is allowed to come to repentance before final excommunication, while yet the candle burns

CANDLES The Roman candles were composed of strings surrounded by wax, or dipped in pitch. Splinters of wood fattol were used for light among the lower classes in England, about A.D. 1300 At this time wax candles were little used, and esteemed a luxury, and dipped candles usually burnt The Wax Chandlers' company was incorporated 1484 Mould candles are said to be the invention of the sieur Le Breu, of Paris Spermaceti candles are of modern manufacture The Chinese make candles from wax obtained from the berries of a tree, which wax is fragrant, and yields a bright light The duty upon candles in England amounted, previously to its abolition, to about 500,000*l* annually, it was repealed by statute 1 & 2 Will IV, and the makers were placed upon the same footing as melters or tallow, 1831 All the great improvements in the manufacture of candles are due to the researches of Chevreul on oils and fats, dating as far back as 1811, and published in 1823 At Price's manufactory, at Lambeth, the principles involved in many patents are carried into execution, including those of Gwynne (1840), Jones and Price (1842), and Wilson in 1844 Palm and cocoa nut oils are now extensively used At the Belmont works 90*l* persons are employed, and in the winter 100 tons (7000*l* worth) of candles are manufactured weekly Candles are now (1859) manufactured at Belmont from the mineral oil or tar brought from Rangoon in the Burmese empire, and from Trinidad

CANDLESTICKS Anciently, candlesticks (properly *lamp-stands*) with seven branches were regarded as emblematical of the priest's office, and accordingly they were engraven on their seals and on their cups while living, and on their tombs when dead Candlestick were known and used in Britain in the days of king Edgar, A.D. 959, for historians of his time mention "silver candelabra and gilt candelabra well and honourably made," but even in 1388 they were not common

CANDLEBERRY MYRTLE. Plants of this extraordinary tree came to this country from N America, in 1699 *

CANDLEMAS-DAY, Feb 2 It is kept in the church in memory of the purification of the Virgin Mary, who, submitting to the law under which she lived, presented the infant Jesus in the Temple Owing to the number of candles lit (it is said in memory of Simeon's song, Luke ii 32, "a Light to lighten the Gentiles," &c.), this festival was called Candlemas, as well as the Purification. Its origin is ascribed by Bede to pope Gelasius in the fifth century The practice of lighting the churches was discontinued by English protestants, b an order of council, 2 Edw VI 1548, but it is still continued in the church of Rome

* The tree is found in perfection at Nankin, in China, where it flourishes with beautiful blossoms and fruit. The latter, when ripe, is gathered and thrown into boiling water, the white unctuous substance which covers the kernels is thereby detached, and swims at the top, it is skimmed off and purified by second boiling, when it becomes transparent, of a consistence between tallow and wax, and is converted into candles.

CANDY, Ceylon In an expedition against it, a whole British detachment, which took possession Feb 20, 1803, capitulated June 23 following, anxious to evacuate the place on account of its unhealthiness, and the perfidy of the Candians, but on the third day they were treacherously massacred at Columbo, or imprisoned. The war against the natives was renewed in October, 1814. The king was vanquished and made prisoner by general Brownrigg, Feb 19, 1815, he was deposed, and the sovereignty vested in Great Britain, March 2, 1815.

CANNÆ (Apuleia), **BATTLE OF**, fought Aug 2, B.C. 216. One of the most celebrated in history, and most fatal to the Romans. Hannibal commanded on one side 50,000 Africans, Gauls, and Spaniards, and Paulus Æmilius and Terentius Varro, 88,000 Romans, of whom 40,000 were slain. *Army*. The victor, Hannibal, sent three bushels of rings, taken from the Roman knights on the field, as a trophy to Carthage. Neither party perceived an awful earthquake which occurred during the battle. The place is now denominated by some "the field of blood."

CANNIBALISM. Many of the South American tribes and natives of the South Sea Islands eat human flesh at the present day, and the propensity for it prevails more or less in all savage nations. The Scythians were drinkers of human blood. Columbus found cannibals in America. See *Anthropophagi*.

CANNING ADMINISTRATION * The illness of lord Liverpool led to the formation of this administration, April 30, 1827. The death of Mr. Canning, Aug 8 following, caused its reconstruction. See *Goderich*.

Right hon George Canning, *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer*
Lord Harrowby, *president of the council*
Duke of Portland, *lord privy seal*
Lord Dudley, viscount Goderich, and Mr Sturges Bourne, *secretaries of state*
Mr Wynn, *president of the India board*
Mr Huskisson, *board of trade*.

Lord Palmerston, *secretary at war*
Lord Bexley, *chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster*
Duke of Clarence, *lord high admiral*
Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor &c*
Marquess of Lansdowne, *had a seat in the cabinet, to which were soon added the seals of the home department*

CANNON, see *Artillery*. The largest known piece of ordnance is of brass, cast in India in 1685. Gibbon describes a cannon employed by Mahomet II at the siege of Adrianople, in 1453. The bore was 12 palms wide, and the stone balls weighed each 600 lbs. At Ehrenbreitstein castle, one of the strongest forts in Germany, opposite Coblenz on the Rhine, is a prodigious cannon, eighteen feet and a half long, a foot and a half in diameter in the bore, and three feet four inches in the breach. The ball made for it weighs 180 lbs., and its charge of powder 94 lbs. The inscription on it shows that it was made by one Simon, in 1529. In Dover castle is a brass gun called Queen Elizabeth's pocket-pistol, which was presented to her by the States of Holland, this piece is 24 feet long, and is beautifully ornamented, having on it the arms of the States, and a motto in Dutch, importing thus—"Charge me well, and sponge me clean,—I'll throw a ball to Calais Green." Some fine specimens are to be seen in the tower. A leathern cannon was fired three times in the King's Park, Edinburgh, Oct 23, 1788. *Phillips*. The Turkish piece now in St. James's Park, was taken by the French at Alexandria, but was retaken, and placed there in March, 1803.—Messrs Horsfall's monster wrought iron gun was completed in May, 1856, at Laverpool. Its length is 15 feet 10 inches, and its weight 21 tons 17 cwt 1 qr 14 lbs. Its cost was 2500*l*. With a charge of 25 lbs, it struck a target 2000 yards' distance. It has been since presented to government.—Of late years very great improvements have been made in the construction of cannon, by Messrs. Whitworth, Mallet, Armstrong, and others †.

CANON. The first ecclesiastical canon was promulgated A.D. 380. *Usher*. Canon law was first introduced into Europe by Gratian, the celebrated canon law author, in 1151, and was introduced into England, 19 Stephen, 1154. *Stow*. See *Decretals*.

CANON OF SCRIPTURE. See *Bible*.

CANONS, APOSTOLICAL. Ascribed by Bellarmine and Baronius to the Apostles, by others to St. Clement but they are certainly a forgery of much later date (since A.D. 325). The Greek Church allows 85, the Latin only 50 of them.

* George Canning was born April 11 1770, became foreign secretary in the Pitt administration, 1807, fought a duel with Castlereagh and resigned in 1809, president of council in 1820, disapproved of the queen's trial and resigned in 1821 appointed governor-general of India in 1822, but became soon after foreign secretary, and remained such till 1827.

† On Feb. 18, 1859, Mr W G Armstrong was knighted. He had been working for four years on gun-making, and had succeeded in producing 'a breach loading rifled wrought-iron gun of great durability and of extreme lightness, combining a great extent of range and extraordinary accuracy'. The range of a 35-lb gun, charged with 5lb of powder, was a little more than five miles. The accuracy of the Armstrong gun is said at equal distances to be fifty-seven times more than that of our common artillery, which it greatly exceeded also in destructive effects. The government engaged the services of Sir W Armstrong for ten years (commencing with 1855) for £20,000, as consulting engineer of rifled ordnance.

CANONISATION, of pious men and martyrs as saints, was instituted in the Romish Church by pope Leo III in 800 *Tallent* Saints have so accumulated, that every day in the calendar is now a saint's day The first canonisation made by papal authority was that of St. Udalricus, in 993 *Ilonaull*.

CANOSSA, a castle in Modena, celebrated on account of the degrading penance submitted to by the emperor Henry IV of Germany, in deference to his great enemy, pope Gregory VII (Hildebrand), then residing at the castle, which was the residence of the countess Matilda. Henry was exposed for several days to the inclemency of winter, Jan 1077, till it pleased the pope to admit him Matilda greatly increased the temporal power of the papacy by bequeathing to it her large estates, to the injury of her second husband, Guelph, duke of Bavaria.

CANTERBURY The *Durovernum* of the Romans, and capital of Ethelbert, king of Kent, who reigned A.D. 560—616 He was converted to Christianity by Augustin, 596, upon whom he bestowed many favours, giving him land for an abbey and cathedral, which was dedicated to Christ, 602 During the Danish wars, it was several times burnt and rebuilt It was once famous for the shrine of Bocket (see *Becket*), slain here, Dec. 29, 1170, and within it are interred Henry IV and Edward the Black Prince The present cathedral is a revival of that begun by archbishop Lanfranc During the rebellion against Charles I, the usurper Cromwell made it a stable for his dragoons St Martin's Church here is said to have been the first erection for Christian worship in Britain, but this is doubted The **ARCHBISHOP** is primate and metropolitan of all England, and is the first peer in the realm, having precedence of all officers of state, and of all dukes not of the blood royal Canterbury had formerly jurisdiction over Ireland, and the archbishop was styled a patriarch This see has yielded to the Church of Rome 18 saints and 9 cardinals, and to the civil state of England, 12 lord chancellors and 4 lord treasurers Augustin was the first bishop, 602 The see was made superior to York, 1073 See *York* The revenue is valued in the king's books at 2816l 17s 9d *Reason* The riot at Boughton, near Canterbury, produced by a fanatic called Thom, who assumed the name of sir William Courtenay, occurred May 31, 1838 See *Thomites* The railway to London was completed in 1846

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY

A.D.		A.D.		A.D.	
602-605	St. Augustine, or Austin, died May 26.	1102-1170	Thomas Becket murdered, Dec 29 [See vacant]	1414-1443	Henry Chicheley
605-619	St. Lawrence.			1443-1452	John Stafford.
619-634	St. Mellitus.	1174-1184	Richard.	1452-1464.	John Kemp.
634-630.	Justus.	1184-1190	Baldwin.	1464-1486.	Thomas Bourchier
631-663.	St. Honorius.			1486-1500	John Morton.
665-664.	Desondedit, or Adeodatus.	1191	Roginald Fitz-Joceline, died, Dec. 20 [See vacant.]	1501-1503.	Henry Doane or Denny
668-690	Theodore of Tarsus.	1193-1305	Hubert Walter [Reginald the sub-prior and John Grey bishop of Norwich were successively chosen, but set aside]	1503-1532.	Wm Warham
693-731	Berhtwald.			1532-1550	Thos. Cramer, (burnt March 31)
731-784.	Tactwina.	1206-1228.	Stephen Langton, died, July 6.	1550-1558.	Reginald Pole, died Nov 17
735-741	Nothelm.			1559-1575	Matt. Parker, died May 17
741-758.	Outhbert.	1228-1231	Richard Wothershed	1576-1583.	Edm. Grindal, died July 6.
759-762.	Breogwina.	1231-1234	Edmund de Abington.	1583-1604	John Whitgift, died Feb 29
763-790.	Jacmbeht, or Lambert.	1234-1270	Bonifacio de Savoy.	1604-1610	Rd. Bancroft, died Nov 2
790-803	Ethelheard.	1270-1278	Robert Kilwarby (resigned).	1611-1638	George Abbot, died Aug 4
803-830	Wulfrid.	1278-1292.	John Peckham	1638-1645.	Wm Laud (beheaded Jan. 10).
830	Floogild.	1292-1313.	Robert Winchelsey		[See vacant 16 years.]
830-870	Ceolnoth.	1313-1337	Walter Reynolda.	1660-1663.	Wm Juxon, died June 4
870-880	Ethelred.	1337-1338	Simon de Mepham	1663-1677	Glib. Sheldon, died Nov 9
881-923.	Plegmund.	1338-1348	John Stratford.	1678-1691.	Wm. Sancroft (deprived Feb. 1), died, Nov 24 1693.
923 (?)	Ethelm.	1348-1349	John de Ufford		
928-941	Wulelm.	1349	Thomas Bradwardin.	1691-1694.	John Tillotson, died Nov 22.
941-958.	Odo.	1349-1366.	Simon Islip.	1695-1715	Thos. Tenison, died Dec. 14
959-983.	St. Dunstan, d May 19	1366-1368.	Simon Langham (resigned).	1715-1737	Wm. Wake, d Jan 24
983-989	Ethelgar	1368-1374.	Wm. Whittlesey	1737-1747	John Potter, d Oct 10
990-995.	Sigeric.	1375-1381.	Simon Sudbury, beheaded by the rebels, June 14.	1747-1757	Thos. Herring, died March 18.
995-1009	Elfric.	1381-1396.	William Courtenay	1757-1758	Matthew Hutton, died March 19
1006-1011	St. Elphege, murdered by the Danes April 19	1397-1398.	Thos. Fitzalan or Arundel (attainted)		
1013-1020	Lyfing or Elifstan.	1398.	Roger Walden (expelled)		
1020-1033.	Ethelnoth.	1399-1414.	Thomas Arundel (restored).		
1033-1050	St. Madaga.				
1050-1053.	Robert of Jumigros.				
1053-1070.	Stigand deprived.				
1070-1080	St. Lanfranc, d. May 24				
1080-1109.	Anselm.				
	[See vacant 5 years.]				
1114-1122.	Radulphus de Turbina.				
1123-1138.	William de Curbelle.				
1139-1161.	Theobald.				

CANTERBURY, *continued*

^{A.D.} 1758-1768.	Thos. Seeker, died Aug. 8.	^{A.D.} 1783-1805	John Moore, died Jan 18	^{A.D.} 1828-1848	Wm Howley, died Feb. 11
1768-1783.	Fred. Cornwallis, died March 19	1805-1828.	Chas Manners Sutton, died July 21	1848.	John Bird Sumner (the present archbishop, 1859).

CANTHARIDES, a venomous kind of beetles, which, when dried and pulverised, are used principally to raise blisters. They are of a green colour, and are commonly found in Spain, hence they are called also Spanish flies. They were first introduced into medical practice by Areteus, a physician of Cappadocia, about 50 B.C. *Freund*

CANTON The only city in China with which Europeans were allowed to trade, till the treaty of Aug. 29, 1842. Merchants first arrived here for this purpose in 1517. Nearly every nation has a factory at Canton, but that of England surpasses all others in elegance and extent. In 1822, a fire destroyed 15,000 houses at Canton, and an inundation swept away 10,000 houses and 1000 persons, in Oct. 1833. In 1834, on the suspension of trade, the Chinese forts were demolished, and the trade restored. On May 24, 1839, the British merchants were imprisoned, and on May 31, 1841, sir Henry Gough besieged the place, which was ransomed. On Oct. 8, 1856, the British lorcha "Arrow" in the Canton river was boarded by the Chinese officers, 12 men out of the crew of 14 carried off, and the national ensign taken down. After strong remonstrances, no adequate reparation being afforded by Yeh the governor, hostilities were resorted to, and on the 24th, all the forts guarding the city externally were captured with slight resistance. The city was partially bombarded on the 29th. Sir J. Bowring, governor of Hong Kong, applied to India and Ceylon for troops. On March 3, 1857, the house of commons, by a majority of 16, censured sir John for the "violent measures" he had pursued. The ministry dissolved the parliament, but obtained a large majority in the new one. See *China*. Canton was taken by the British and French, Dec. 29, 1857. Yeh was sent to Calcutta a prisoner. Canton is still held by gen. Strauchmann. In Jan. 1859, he was compelled to chastise the Chinese *braves* severely. They have since been tolerably quiet.

CAOUTCHOUC, or **INDIA RUBBER**. An elastic resinous substance that exudes by incisions from several trees that grow in Cayenne, Quito, and the Brazil, called *Hevea canthouche* and *Siphonia elastica*, and vulgarly called syringe trees. It was first brought to Europe from South America, about 1733. Vulcanised rubber, formed by combining India rubber with sulphur, which process removes the susceptibility of the rubber to change under atmospheric temperatures, was patented in America, by Mr. C. Goodyear, in 1839, and is said to have been invented also by Mr. T. Hancock, of the firm of Mackintosh & Co., in 1843. Subsequently (in 1849), Mr. Goodyear invented the manufacture of hard rubber as a substitute for horn and tortoise-shell, for combs, paper knives, veneer, walking sticks, &c. A mode of retaining India rubber in its natural fluid state (by applying to it liquid ammonia) was patented in England, on behalf of the inventor, Mr. Henry Lee Norris, of New York, in 1853, but the discovery has not yet been applied to the arts.

CAP The Romans went for many ages without regular covering for the head, and hence the heads of all the ancient statues appear bare. But at one period the cap was a symbol of liberty, and when the Romans gave it to their slaves, it entitled them to freedom. The cap was sometimes used as a mark of infamy, and in Italy the Jews were distinguished by a yellow cap, and in France persons who had been bankrupts were for ever after obliged to wear a green cap. The general use of caps and hats is referred to the year 1449. They were worn at the entry of Charles VII. into Rouen, from which time they took the place of clapperons or hoods. The velvet cap was called *mortier*, the wool cap, *bonnet*. The clerical or university square cap was invented by Patroniell. See *Copper* and *Hats*.

CAPE BRETON, a large island on the coast of N. America, discovered by the English in 1584. It was taken by the French in 1632, but was afterwards restored, and again taken in 1745, and retaken in 1748. It was finally possessed by the English, when the garrison and marines, consisting of 5600 men, were made prisoners of war, and eleven ships of the French navy were captured or destroyed, 1758. Ceded to England at the peace of 1763.

CAPE-COAST CASTLE (S.W. Africa) Settled by the Portuguese in 1610, but it soon fell to the Dutch. It was demolished by admiral Holmes in 1661. All the British settlements, factories, and shipping along the coast were destroyed by the Dutch admiral, De Ruyter, in 1665. This cape was confirmed to the English by the treaty of Breda, in 1667. See *Ashantee*.

CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS (a cluster in the N Atlantic Ocean, near the Cape of the same name) were known to the ancients under the name of Gorgades, but were not visited by the moderns till discovered by Antonio de Noli, a Genoese navigator in the service of Portugal, A.D. 1446, 1450, or 1460. The Portuguese have possessed them ever since their discovery.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, a promontory on the S W point of Africa, originally called "Cabo Tormentoso," (the stormy cape,) and also the "Lion of the Sea," and the "Head of Africa," discovered by Bartholomew de Dias in 1486. The name was changed to its present one by John II. of Portugal, who augured favourably of future discoveries from Dias having reached the extremity of Africa. The cape was doubled, and the passage to India discovered by Vasco de Gama, Nov. 20, 1497. Planted by the Dutch, 1651. Taken by the English, under admiral Elphinstone and general Clarke, Sept. 1795, and restored at the peace in 1802. Again taken by sir David Baird and sir Home Popham, Jan. 8, 1806, and finally ceded to England in 1815. Emigrants began to arrive here from Britain, in March, 1820. The neighbouring Caffres have made several irruptions on the British settlements at the Cape, they committed dreadful ravages at Grahamstown, Oct. 1834. See *Kaffraria*. In consequence of the resistance of the inhabitants to the attempt to make the Cape a penal colony, commenced May 19, 1849, the project was abandoned. The constitution granted to the colony was promulgated on July 1, 1853, and received with much rejoicing.—General Pretorius, the chief of the Transvaal Republic, died in Aug. 1853. The British government having given up its jurisdiction over the Orange river territory, March 29, 1854, a free state was formed. See *Orange River*.—In Aug. 1856, the Caffres were much excited by a prophet named Umlila kaza. By the exertions of sir George Grey, the governor, tranquillity was maintained.

CAPE ST VINCENT, (S W Spain) **BATTLES OF** Sir George Rooke, with twenty three ships of war, and the Turkey fleet under his convoy, was attacked by admiral Tourville, with a force vastly superior to his own (160 ships), off Cape St. Vincent, when twelve English and Dutch men of war, and eighty merchantmen, were captured or destroyed by the French, June 16, 1693.—Sir John Jervis being in command of the Mediterranean fleet of fifteen sail, gave battle to the Spanish fleet of twenty seven ships of the line off this Cape, and signally defeated the enemy, nearly double in strength, taking four ships and destroying several others, Feb. 14, 1797. Nelson was engaged in this battle. For this victory sir John was raised to the English peerage, by the title of earl St. Vincent.

CAPET, HOUSE OF The third race of the kings of France. Hugo Capet, count of Paris and Orleans, the first of this race (which was called from him Capetians and Capetvians), seized the throne on the death of Louis V. called the Indolent, who reigned but one year, he was supposed to have been poisoned by his queen, who did not love him. His uncle should by right have succeeded. Thus ended the Carlovingian race, which lasted 236 years, A.D. 987. Hugo was a man renowned for his military valour and public virtues. *Henault*. The first line of the house of Capet expired with Charles IV., the Handsome, in 1328, when the branch of Valois ascended the throne in the person of Philip VI. See *France*.

CAPITOL, so called from a human head (*caput*) being found when digging the foundations. The principal fortress of ancient Rome, on Mons Tarpeius, on which a temple was built to Jupiter, thence called *Jupiter Capitolinus*. The foundation was laid by Tarquinius Priscus, 616 B.C. The building was continued by Servius Tullius, and completed by Tarquinius Superbus, but was not dedicated till 507 B.C. by the consul Horatius. It was burnt during the civil wars, B.C. 83, rebuilt by Sylla, and dedicated again by Lucatius Catulus, B.C. 69. The Roman consuls made large donations to this temple, and the emperor Augustus bestowed 2000 pounds weight of gold, of which precious metal the roof was composed, while its thresholds were of brass, and its interior was decorated with shields of solid silver. Destroyed by lightning 188 B.C., by fire, A.D. 70 and rebuilt by Domitian. The Capitoline games instituted by Domitian A.D. 86. The Campidoglio contains palaces of the senators, and was erected on the site of the Capitol by Michael Angelo soon after 1546.

CAPPADOCIA, an ancient kingdom or satrapy of Asia Minor. Its early history is involved in obscurity. Its inhabitants are stated to have been most depraved idolaters.

Pharnaces said to have founded the kingdom

744 Detroned by Holophernes, 130, but restored
by the Romans A.C. 158

One of his successors was among the seven
who killed the Magus, the pretended brother
of Cambyzes

523 Killed with Crassus in the war against Aristonius 180

Cappadocia conquered by Perdiccas, regent of
Macedon, and the king, Ariarathes, I., aged
82, crucified

322 His queen, Laodice, poisons five of her sons,
the sixth (Ariarathes VI.), is saved, and the
queen put to death 180

Ariarathes V., Philopator, reigns

162 Ariarathes VI. murdered by Mithridates Eupator, who sets up various pretenders. The

CAPPADOCIA, *continued.*

Roman senate declares the country free, and appoints Ariobaranes I king, *B.C.*
 He is several times expelled by Mithridates and others, but restored by the Romans, and dies
 Ariobaranes II. supports Pompey, and is slain by Crassus
 Ariarathes VII. deposed by Antony
 Archelaus is favoured by Augustus, *B.C.* 20,

98	but accused by Tiberius, he comes to Rome and dies there, oppressed with age and infirmities	<i>A.D.</i> 17
64	Cappadocia becomes a Roman province	15
	Invaded by the Huns	515
	And by the Saracens	717
42	Recovered by the emperor Basil I	876
36	Conquered by Soliman	1074
	Annexed to Turkish empire	1360

CAPPER or **HATTFR.** None was allowed to sell any hat for above 20*d* nor cap for above 2*s* 8*d*. 5 Henry VII 1489 It was enacted in 1571 that every person above seven years of age should wear on Sundays and holidays a cap of wool, knit, made, thickened, and dressed in England by some of the trade of cappers, under the forfeiture of three farthings for every day's neglect, 1571. The following were excepted maids, ladies, and gentlewomen, and every lord, knight, and gentleman, of twenty marks of land, and their heirs, and such as had borne office of worship, in any city, town, or place, and the warden of the London companies. See *Caps* and *Hats*

CAPRI, the Capreae of the Romans, an island near Naples, the residence of Augustus, but more particularly of Tiberius, memorable for the debaucheries the latter committed in this once delightful retreat, during the seven last years of his life it was embellished by him with a sumptuous palace and most magnificent works, *A.D.* 27 Capri was taken by sir Sidney Smith, April 22, 1806

CAPS AND HATS In the middle of the eighteenth century Sweden was much distracted by two political factions thus named, the former in the interest of the Russians, and the latter in that of the French. The parties were broken up and the names prohibited by Gustavus III in 1771 when the king desired to exclude foreign influence. His assassination by Ankarström, March 6, 1792, set aside all his plans for the improvement of Sweden.

CAPUA (in Naples), formerly capital of Campania, which took the part of Hannibal, and where his army wintered after the battle of Cannæ, *B.C.* 216, and it is said became enervated through luxury. In 211 when the Romans retook the city, they scourged and beheaded all the surviving senators, the chief of whom had poisoned themselves after a banquet previous to the surrender of the city. Only two persons escaped degradation, two women, one of whom had prayed for the success of the Romans, and the other succoured some prisoners.

CAPUCHIN FRIARS, a sort of Franciscans, to whom this name was given from their wearing a great *Capuchon*, or cowl, which is an old kind of cap, or hood, sewn to their habit, and hanging down upon their backs. The Capuchins were founded by Matthew Baschi, about *A.D.* 1525. Although the rigours of this order have abated, still the brethren are remarkable for their extreme poverty and privations. *Ashe*

CAR (THW) Its invention is ascribed to Erichthomus of Athens, about 1486 *B.C.* The covered cars (*currus arcuati*) were in use among the Romans. The *lectici* (a soft-cushioned car) was the next invented, and this gave place to the *carpentum*, a two wheeled car, with an arched covering, hung with costly cloth. Still later were the *currucæ*, in which the officers of state rode. Triumphal cars were introduced by Tarquin the Elder, and were stately chariots formed like a throne, in which the victor rode.

CARACAS (a province, in South America, now part of Venezuela) One of the early Spanish discoveries by Columbus, *A.D.* 1498. After many unsuccessful attempts to settle it by the missionaries, it was at last reduced by force of arms, and assigned in property to the Welsers, a German mercantile house, by Charles V, but, owing to the tyranny of their administration, they were dispossessed in 1550, and a supreme governor appointed by the crown. The province declared its independence of Spain, May 9, 1810. The city Leon de Caracas, on March 26, 1812, was visited by a violent earthquake, rocks and mountains were split, and rolled into valleys, the rivers were blackened or their courses changed, and nearly 12,000 persons perished. See *Venezuela*

CARBONARI (Colliers), a powerful secret society in Italy, which derived its origin, according to some from the Waldenses, and which became known soon after the fall of the Italian republics early in the present century. It aimed at the expulsion of foreigners from Italy and the establishment of civil and religious liberty. In March 1820, it is said that 650,000 joined the society, and an insurrection soon after broke out in Naples, general Pèpe taking the command. It was quickly suppressed and the Carbonari were henceforth

denounced as traitors. The society since 1818 spread in France, and doubtless hastened the fall of the Bourbons. It has been frequently but incorrectly confounded with free masonry.

CARBON was first shown to be a distinct element by Lavoisier in 1788. He likewise proved the diamond to be its purest form, it being converted into carbonic acid gas by combustion. *Gmelin*.

CARBONIC ACID GAS, a compound of carbon and oxygen, which occurs in the air, and is a product of combustion, respiration, and fermentation. The Grotto del Cane yields 200,000 lbs per annum. No animal can breathe this gas. The briskness of beer, &c., is due to its presence in a compressed state. It was liquefied by Faraday in 1823.

CARDINALS Ecclesiastical princes in the Church of Rome. They are properly the council of the pope, and constitute the conclave or sacred college. At first they were only the principal priests, or incumbents of the parishes in Rome, and were called *cardinales* in 853. On this footing they continued till the eleventh century. They did not acquire the exclusive power of electing the popes till A.D. 1160 (some say 1058 or 1181, Onuphrius says not till 1562). They first wore the red hat to remind them that they ought to shed their blood, for religion, if required, and were declared princes of the church by Innocent IV. 1243. Paul II gave the scarlet habit, 1464, and Urban VIII the title of Eminence in 1630, some say, in 1623. *Du Camp*.

CARDS. Their invention is ascribed to the Romans, but it is generally supposed that they were invented in France in 1391, to amuse Charles IV during the intervals of a melancholy disorder, which in the end brought him to his grave. *McCray*. Cards are of Spanish, not of French origin. *Danvers Burrington*. Piquet and all the early games are French.—Cards first taxed in England, 1756. 428,000 packs were stamped in 1775, and 986,000 in 1800. In 1825, the duty being then 2s 6d per pack, less than 150,000 packs were stamped, but in 1827 the stamp duty was reduced to 1s, and 310,854 packs paid duty in 1830. Duty was paid on 239,200 packs in the year ending 5th Jan 1840, and on near 300,000, year ending 5th Jan 1850. *Parl Reports*.

CARIA, in Asia Minor, subdued by Deryllidus, a Lacedæmonian, his successor Hecatomnus became king, 385 B.C., for whose son Mausolus the celebrated *Mausoleum* was erected (*which see*). The country became subject to the Syrian, Greek, and Turkish empires.

CARICATURES. Caricatures originated, it is said, with Bufalmano, an Italian painter, he first put labels to the mouths of his figures with sentences, since followed by bad masters, but more particularly in caricature engravings, about 1830. *De Piles*. The modern caricatures of Gilray, Rowlandson, H.B. (John Doyle $\frac{m}{10}$ = J.B.), R. Doyle and J. Leech are justly celebrated. The well known "Punch" was first published in 1841. The most eminent writers of fiction of the day and others (Douglas Jerrold, Thackeray, A'Becket, Professor E. Forbes, &c.) have contributed to this amusing periodical.

CARISBROOK CASTLE (in the Isle of Wight), supposed to have been a fortress, even under the Britons and Romans, but the earliest historic notice of it refers to the year A.D. 530, when it was taken by Cerdic, founder of the kingdom of the West Saxons. Its subsequent Norman character has been ascribed to William Fitz Osborne, earl of Hereford in William I's time. Much interest has been attached to this castle from its having been the place of imprisonment of Charles I. 1647, shortly before his trial and death. That part of the castle in which the king lay is much decayed, but the window can be shown through which he endeavoured to escape. Here died his daughter Elizabeth, aged fifteen, too probably of a broken heart, Sept. 8, 1650.

CARLISLE, Cumberland. The frontier town and key of England, wherein for many ages a strong garrison was kept. Just below this town the famous Picts' wall began, which crossed the whole island to Newcastle upon Tyne, and here also ended the great Roman highway. The great church, called St. Mary's, is a venerable old pile, a great part of it was built by St. David, king of Scotland, who held this country, together with Westmoreland and Northumberland, in vassalage from the crown of England, it has also another church called St. Cuthbert's. The castle, founded in 1092, by William II, was made the prison of Mary Queen of Scots, in 1568.—Taken by the parliament forces in 1645, and by the young pretender Nov. 15, 1745 retaken by the duke of Cumberland, Dec. 30, same year.

CARLISLE, *Sher*. Erected by Henry I in 1132, and made suffragan to York. The cathedral had been founded a short time previously, by Walter, deputy in these parts for William Rufus. The church was almost ruined by Cromwell and his soldiers, and has never recovered its former great beauty, although repaired after the Restoration. It has been lately renovated at a cost of 15,000*l.* and was re-opened in 1856. This see has given

to the civil state one lord chancellor and two lord treasurers, it is valued in the king's books at 530*l* 4*s* 11*d* per annum

RECENT BISHOPS OF CARLISLE

1791 Edward Venables Vernon, translated to York, 1807	1827 Hugh Percy, died Feb. 1856.
1808. Samuel Goodenough, died Aug 12, 1827	1856 Hon. H. Montagu Villiers (PRESENT bishop).

CARLOW (S. E. Ireland) The castle here was erected by king John. It surrendered after a desperate siege to Rory Oge O'Moore, in 1577, again to the parliamentary forces, in 1650. In a recent attempt to new model this vulnerable pile, its foundations were so sapped, that the whole fabric gave way, and it now constitutes a heap of indiscriminate ruins. Battle here between the royal troops and the insurgents, the latter routed, May, 1798.

CARLSBAD (or Charles's Bath), in Bohemia, where are the celebrated springs, discovered by the emperor Charles IV in 1358.—The popular spirit in many of the states of Europe against despotic government led to the congress held here, in which the great continental powers decreed measures to repress the liberal opinion of the press, &c., Aug 1, 1819.

CARMELITES, or **WHITE FRIARS**. Named from Mount Carmel, and one of the four orders of mendicants, distinguished by austere rules, appeared in 1141. The order settled in France in 1252. *Henault*. Their rigour was moderated about 1540. They claim their descent in an uninterrupted succession from Elijah, Elisha, &c. See *White Friars*.

CARNATIC. A district of Southern Hindostan, extending along the whole coast of Coromandel. Hyder Ali entered the Carnatic with 80,000 troops, and was defeated by the British under sir Kyre Coote, July 1, and Aug 27, 1781, and decisively overthrown, June 2, 1782. The Carnatic was overrun by Tippoo in 1790. The British have possessed entire authority over the Carnatic since 1801. See *India*.

CARNATION. Several of its varieties, together with the gilly flower, the Provence rose, and a few others, were first planted in England by the Flemings, about 1567. *Stow*. The carnation was so called from the original species being of a flesh colour (*carnea*, of flesh).

CARNEIAN GAMES. These games were observed in most of the Grecian cities, but more particularly at Sparta, where they were instituted about 675 B.C. in honour of Apollo, surnamed Carneus. The festival lasted nine days, and was an imitation of the manner of living in camps among the ancients.

CARNIVAL. (*Caru* *valle*, Italian, i.e. *Flesh, farcival*.) A well known festival time in the Roman Catholic Church, observed in Italy, particularly at Venice, about Shrove tide or beginning of Lent. This is a season of mirth and indulgence, and numbers visit Italy during its continuance.

CAROLINA (N. America). Discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1500. A body of English, about 850 persons, landed and settled here about 1660, and Carolina was granted to lord Berkeley and others a few years afterwards. The cultivation of rice was introduced by Governor Smith in 1695, and subsequently cotton. The province was separated into North and South Carolina, in 1719. See *America* and *United States*. The Caroline Islands were discovered by the Spaniards in the reign of Charles II 1686.

CARP. The esteemed fresh water or pond fish. In the palate of the carp is sometimes found a stone of a triangular form. *Pardon*. The carp was first brought to these countries about A.D. 1625. *Isack Walton*. But is mentioned by lady Juliana Berners in 1496. A large pond in the village of Falmes, near Lewes, is said to have received the first carp imported into England from Normandy by the monks of a monastery in the vicinity, subordinate to the great priory of Southover, in the county of Sussex. *Lewes's Dict.*

CARPETS were in use, at least in some kind, as early as the days of Amos, about 800 B.C. *Amos* ii 8. Carpets were spread on the ground, on which persons sat who dwelt in tents, but when first used in houses, even in the east, we have no record. In the 12th century carpets were articles of luxury, and in England, it is mentioned as an instance of Becket's splendid style of living, that his sumptuous apartments were every day in winter strewn with clean straw or hay, about A.D. 1160. The manufacture of woollen carpets was introduced into France from Persia, in the reign of Henry IV, between 1589 and 1610. Some artizans who had quitted France in disgust came to England, and established the carpet manufacture, about 1750. Our Axminster, Wilton, and Kidderminster manufacture is the growth of the last hundred years.

CARRIAGES. The invention of them is ascribed to Erichthonius of Athens, who produced the first chariot about 1486 B.C. Carriages were known in France in the reign of Henry II A.D. 1547, but they were of very rude construction, and rare. They seem to have been known in England in 1555, but not the art of making them. Close carriages of good workmanship began to be used by persons of the highest quality at the close of the sixteenth century. Henry IV had one, but without straps or springs. Their construction was various: they were first made in England in the reign of Elizabeth, and were then called whirlicotes. The duke of Buckingham, in 1610, drove six horses, and the duke of Northumberland, in rivalry, drove eight. They were first let for hire in Paris, in 1650, at the *Hôtel Fiacre*, and hence the name, *fiacre*. See *Car*, *Cabriolets*, *Chariots*, and *Coaches*.

CARRICKFERGUS (Antrim, Ireland). Its castle is supposed to have been built by Hugh de Lacy, in 1178. The town surrendered to the duke of Schomberg, Aug. 28, 1689. William III landed here, June 14, 1690, to reduce the adherents of James II. Memorable expedition of the French admiral Thurot, when the castle surrendered to his force of 1000 men, 1760. See *Thurot*.

CARBON IRON-WORKS, situated on the banks of the Carron, in Stirlingshire, form the largest foundry in existence, established in 1760. The works employ about 1600 men, and occupy about 100 acres of land in reservoirs, pools for water, and dams built about two miles above the works, the streams after turning 18 large wheels, fall into the tide navigation, which conveys their castings into the sea. Here are made the pieces of ordnance called *carronades*, so named from this foundry—first made in 1776.

CARROTS. These, among other edible roots, were imported from Holland and Flanders. It was not until about the close of the reign of Henry VIII or after the year 1540, that they were produced in England. They have much improved both in growth and flavour under English culture.

CARTESIAN DOCTRINES. Their author was Rene Des Cartes, the French philosopher, who promulgated them in 1637. He was an original thinker: his metaphysical principle is "I think, therefore I am," his physical principle "nothing exists but substance." He accounts for all physical phenomena on his theory of vortices, motions excited by God the source of all motion. His system has contributed to excite independent thought in others. He was born 1596, and died at Stockholm, the guest of queen Christina, in 1650.

CARTHAGE (on the north coast of Africa, near Tunis). Founded by Dido, or Elissa, sister of Pygmalion, king of Tyre, 878, 869, or 826 B.C. She fled from that tyrant, who had killed her husband, and took refuge in Africa. Carthage became so powerful as to dispute the empire of the world with Rome, which occasioned the Punic wars (*which see*). When taken by Scipio, and burned 146 B.C. the flames raged during seventeen days, and many of the inhabitants perished in them rather than survive the subjection of their country. The Carthaginians bore the character of a faithless and treacherous people, so that the term *Punic faith* has become proverbial. * (Into the censor was so inveterate against it that he ended every discourse with *Carthago delenda*, "Carthage must be destroyed.")

Dido arrives in Africa, and builds Byrsa.	<i>See</i>	Regulus put to death	B.C. 250
First alliance of the Carthaginians with the Romans	B.C. 860	Romans defeated before Lilybæum	250
The Carthaginians in Sicily defeated at Himera by Gelo, the elder Hamilcar perishes	480	End of the first Punic war	241
Takes Agrigentum	406	War between the Carthaginians and African mercenaries	241
They send 300,000 men into Sicily	407	Hamilcar Barca is sent into Spain, he takes with him his son, the famous Hannibal, at the age of nine years, having first made him swear an eternal enmity to the Romans	237
The siege of Syracuse	396	Hasdrubal founds new Carthage	239
The Carthaginians land in Italy	379	Hasdrubal is assassinated	230
Their defeat by Timoleon	340	Hannibal subjects all Spain, as far as the Iberus	219
Defeated by Agathocles, they immolate their children on the altar of Saturn	310	The second Punic war begins	218
The first Punic war begins	264	Hannibal crosses the Alps, and enters Italy with 100,000 men	218
The Carthaginians defeated by the Roman consul Duilius in a naval engagement	260	His victories at the Ticinus and Trebbia	218, 217
Xanthippus defeats Regulus	255		
Hasdrubal defeated by Metellus at Panormus	251	and Thrasymenus	

* The Carthaginians had two principal deities, the *Celestial Goddess*, the Moon, and *Moloch* or *Saturn*, to whom their infants were sacrificed. This idol was contrived with a hollow body, in which a fire was kindled, with arms and hands bent in a position for receiving the devoted victim. Into these hands, while the idol was of a glowing heat, the unhappy child was placed, and in the struggle occasioned by the torture, it fell forward, through a hole in the base on which the idol sat, into the fire beneath. These sacrifices were not always confined to children: the Carthaginian generals, when the event of a battle seemed likely to be against them, made no scruple to offer up their soldiers and prisoners.

CARTHAGE, *continued*

Great battle of Cannæ (<i>which see</i>)	Aug 2, B.C. 216	Carthage burned to the ground by order of the senate	A.C. 146
New Carthage taken by Pub. Scipio	210	Colony settled at Carthage by C. Gracchus	122
Hasdrubal, brother of Hannibal, defeated and slain at the Metaurus	207	Its rebuilding planned by Julius Cæsar	46
The Carthaginians expelled Spain	206	And executed by his successors.	
Scipio arrives in Africa, and lays siege to Utica	204	It becomes an important Christian bishopric, and Cyprian holds a council here	A.D. 252
Hannibal recalled from Italy	203	Taken by Genseric the Vandal	439
Great battle of Zama (<i>which see</i>)	202	Retaken by Belisarius	533
An ignominious peace ends the second Punic war	201	Taken and destroyed by Hassan the Saracenic governor of Egypt	698
The third Punic war Scipio invades Africa	149		

CARTHAGENA, or **NEW CARTHAGE** (S. E. Spain) Built by Hasdrubal, the Carthaginian general, 229 B.C. From here Hannibal set out on his memorable march to invade Italy, crossing the Alps, 217 B.C. This city was taken by a British force under sir John Leake in 1706, but it was retaken soon afterwards by the duke of Berwick, 1707 — **CARTHAGENA**, in Columbia, South America, was taken by sir Francis Drake in 1585. It was pillaged by the French of 1,200,000*l* in 1897, and was bombarded by admiral Vernon in 1740*l*, but he was obliged, though he took the forts, to raise the siege.

CARTHUSIANS A religious order (springing from the Benedictines) founded by Bruno of Cologne, who retired from the converse of the world in 1084, to Chartreuse (*which see*), in the mountains of Dauphine. Their rules were formed by Basil VII. general of the order, and were peculiarly distinguished for their austerity. The monks could not leave their cells, or speak, without express leave, and their clothing was two hair cloths, two cowls, two pair of hose, and a cloak, all coarse. — A Carthusian monastery, founded by sir William Manny, in the reign of Edward III., was the site of the present Charter house, London. See *Charter house*. The Carthusian powder, so called because it was first administered by a friar, father Simon, at Chartreuse, was first compounded about 1715.

CARTOONS Those of **RAPHAEL** were designed (for tapestries) in the chambers of the Vatican under Julius II. and Leo X. about 1510 to 1515. The seven that are preserved were purchased in Flanders by Rubens for Charles I. of England, for Hampton court palace, in 1629. The works represent—1, the Miraculous draught of Fishes, 2, the Charge to Peter, 3, Peter and John healing the Lame at the Gate of the Temple, 4, the Death of Ananias, 5, Elymas the Sorcerer struck with Blindness, 6, the Sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas, at Lystra, 7, Paul preaching at Athens. The tapestries executed at Arras from these designs are at Rome. They have been twice carried away by invaders, in 1526 and 1798. They were restored in 1815. Cartoons for the Houses of Parliament were exhibited in 1843 since then several have been put up.

CARVING See *Sculpture*

CASH PAYMENTS The Bank, by an order of council, stopped its payments in cash, Feb. 27, 1797, and the Bank restriction bill passed March following. Previously to this measure, many private banks had been ruined by the demand upon them for gold, the country being considerably drained of the precious metals, which found their way to France and other states with whom we were at war. Notes of one and two pounds were issued March 7, 1797. Partial return to cash payments, Sept. 22, 1817, when notes, which had been issued previously to January 1 in that year, were paid in gold. The restriction was taken off soon afterwards, and cash payments were resumed in 1821.

CASHEL (Tipperary, Ireland) Cormack Cullinan, king and bishop of Cashel, is reputed to be either the founder or the restorer of the cathedral, and until his time A.D. 901, there are but few traces of the bishops of this see. In 1152, bishop Donat O'Lanorgan was invested with the pall. See *Pallium*. Cashel was valued in the king's books, by an extent returned 29 Henry VIII., at 66*l* 13*s* 4*d* Irish money. By the Church Temporalities act, 3 & 4 Will IV. 1833, this see has ceased to be archiepiscopal, and the see of Waterford and Lismore has been united to it.

CASHMERE SHAWLS The district, in Cabul, from whence come these costly shawls is described as being "the happy valley, and a paradise in perpetual spring." The true Cashmere shawls can be manufactured of no other wool than that of Thibet. They were first brought to England in 1666, but they are well imitated by the spinning at Bradford, and the looms of Huddersfield. Shawls for the omrah, of the Thibetan wool, cost 150 rupees each, about the year 1650. *Bernier*

CASSITERIDES. See *Scilly Isles*

CASTEL NUOVO, in the great earthquake which convulsed all Naples and Sicily, in 1783, was almost obliterated. It is recorded that an inhabitant being on a hill at no great distance, looking back, saw no remains of the town, but only a black smoke 4000 persons perished, and in Sicily and Naples, more than 40,000

CASTIGLIONE (N Italy), BATTLE OF The French under general Augereau, defeated the main body of Austrians, commanded by general Wurmser the battle lasted five days successively, from the 3rd to the 5th Aug 1796 Bonaparte stated the enemy's loss in this obstinate conflict at 70 field pieces, all his caissons, between 12,000 and 15,000 prisoners, and 6000 killed and wounded

CASTILE, in Spain The most powerful government of the Goths was established here about A D 800 —Ferdinand, count of Castile, assumed the title of king in 1035 Ferdinand of Arragon married Isabella of Castile in 1474, and nearly the whole of the Christian dominions in Spain were united in one monarchy, 1479 By degrees the kings of Castile brought the whole peninsula subject to their control See *Spain*

CASTILION, BATTLE OF, in Guionne Between the armies of Henry VI of England, and of Charles VII, who was crowned the Victorious of France The English were signally defeated, and an end was put to the English dominion in France, Calais alone remaining, July 23, 1453 "The earl of Shrewsbury was killed in the battle, contrary to his own opinion, he attacked the French in their entrenchments, and though at first successful, yet his horse having been killed by a cannon shot, and himself immediately after by a wound in the throat, his forces yielded" *Henault*

CASTLEBAR, Ireland, **BATTLE OF**, Between a body of French troops under general Humbert, which had landed at Killybegs, assisted by an insurgent Irish force, and the king's troops the latter, after a sharp contest, were obliged to retreat, Aug 28, 1798, the period of the rebellion

CASTLEPOLLARD, Ireland Fatal affray here between some peasantry attending a fair and a body of police, when thirteen persons lost their lives, and many, more than twice that number, were wounded, May 23, 1831 The coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the chief constable, Blake, and eighteen of his men, but the grand jury of the county (Westmeath) ignored the bills

CASTLES Anciently British castles were tall houses, strongly fortified, and built on the tops of hills, with gates and walls The castle of the Anglo Saxon was a tower keep, either round or square, and ascended by a flight of steps in front William the conqueror erected 48 castles of amazing strength Several hundred castles were built in England by the nobles, by permission of king Stephen, A D 1135 and 1154, most of these were demolished by Henry II, who deprived the barons of such possessions on his accession in 1154 Many were dismantled in the civil wars

CATACOMBS The early depositories of the dead The name first denoted the tombs of Saints Peter and Paul at Rome, and afterwards the burial places of all martyrs. They were numerous in Egypt, and Belzoni, in 1815 and 1818, explored many catacombs both in that country and Thebes, built 3000 years ago among others, a *chef-d'œuvre* of ancient sculpture, the temple of Psammethus the Powerful, whose sarcophagus, formed of the finest oriental alabaster, exquisitely sculptured, he brought to England Many other nations had their catacombs, there were some of great extent at Rome In the Parisian catacombs, projected A D 1777, are interred many of the victims of the revolution in 1792 The bodies found in catacombs, especially those of Egypt, which are better preserved, are called mummies See *Embalming*

CATAMARANS Fire machines, called also carcasses, for destroying ships, invented and tried on the Boulogne flotilla destined by Bonaparte to invade England Nearly 160,000 men were encamped on the coast, with an immense number of small craft in the harbour to convey them over Sir Sydney Smith made a desperate attempt to burn the flotilla by means of these machines, but failed, Oct. 2, 1804

CATANIA, at the foot of Mount Etna, Sicily Founded by a colony from Chalchis, 753 A.C. Ceres had a temple here, in which none but women were permitted to appear This ancient city is remarkable for the dreadful overthrows to which it has been subjected at various times from its vicinity to Etna, which has discharged, in some of its eruptions, a stream of lava four miles broad and fifty feet deep, advancing at the rate of seven miles in a day Catania was almost totally overthrown by an eruption of Etna in 1669 By an earthquake in 1693, Catania was nearly swallowed up, and in a moment more than 18,000 of its inhabitants were buried in the ruins. An earthquake did great damage, and a number of persons perished here, Feb 22, 1817

CATAPHRYGIANS. A sect of heretics in the second century, so called because they were Phrygians, who followed the errors of Montanus. They made up the bread of the eucharist with the blood of infants, whom they pricked to death with needles, and then looked upon them as martyrs. *Pardon.* They baptized their dead, forbade marriages, and mingled the wine in the Lord's Supper with the blood of young children. *Harris*

CATAPULTÆ Ancient formidable military engines of the cross bow kind, for throwing stones of immense weight, darts, and arrows, invented by Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, 399 B.C. *Josephus*. They were capable of throwing stones, darts, and other missiles of four and five yards length. *Pardon*

CATEAU CAMBRESIS (N. France), Peace of, concluded between Henry II of France, and Philip II of Spain, to which latter country France ceded Savoy, Corsica, and nearly 200 forts in Italy and the Low Countries, 1559

CATECHISM A short one was published by the bishop of Winchester, A.D. 1552. The catechism used by Protestants originally contained no more than a repetition of the baptismal vow, the creed, and Lord's prayer, but James I. ordered the bishops to enlarge it by adding an explication of the sacraments, 1612. It was increased subsequently by the doctrinal points of the established religion. The catechism of the council of Trent was published in 1566, that of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster in 1648.

CATHERINE. The order of knighthood instituted in Palestine, A.D. 1063. The order of nuns called Catherine's was founded in 1373. An order of ladies of the highest rank, in Russia, was founded by Catherine, empress of Peter the Great 1714. They were understood to be distinguished, as the name (from *katharos*, pure) implied, for the chastity and purity of their lives and manners.

CATHOLIC MAJESTY The title of Catholic was first given by Pope Gregory III. to Alphonso I. of Spain, who was thereupon surnamed *the Catholic*. A.D. 739. *Incensendo*. The title of *Catholic* was also given to Ferdinand V. 1474. It was bestowed upon Ferdinand and his queen by Innocent VIII. on account of their zeal for the Roman Catholic religion, and their establishment of the Inquisition in Spain.

CATHOLICS See article *Roman Catholics*

CATILINE'S CONSPIRACY Sergius L. Catiline, a Roman of noble family, having squandered away his fortune by debaucheries and extravagance, and having been refused the consulship, secretly meditated the ruin of his country, and conspired with many of the most illustrious of the Romans as dissolute as himself, to extirpate the senate, plunder the treasury, and set Rome on fire. This conspiracy (B.C. 65) was timely discovered by the consul Cicero (B.C. 63) whom he had resolved to murder, and on seeing five of his accomplices arrested, he retired to Gaul, where his partisans were assembling an army. Cicero punished the condemned conspirators at home, while Petreus attacked Catiline's ill disciplined forces, and routed them, and the conspirator was killed in the engagement, December 62 B.C. His character has been branded with the foulest infamy, and to the violence he offered to a vestal, he added the murder of his own brother, and it is said that he and his associates drank human blood to render their oaths more firm and inviolable. *Sallust.*

CATO, SUICIDE OF Termed as the "era destructive of the liberties of Rome." Cato the Roman patriot and philosopher, considered freedom as that which alone "sustains the name and dignity of man" and unable to survive the independence of his country he stabbed himself at Utica, 46 B.C.

CATO STREET CONSPIRACY The mysterious plot of a gang of low and desperate politicians, whose object was the assassination of the ministers of the crown, and the overthrow of the government. The conspirators were arrested Feb. 23, 1820, and Thistlewood and his four principal associates, Brunt, Davidson, Ings, and Tidd, were executed according to the then horrid manner of traitors, on May 1 following.

CATTLE The importation of horned cattle from Ireland and Scotland, into England, was prohibited by a law, 16 Charles II. 1663, but the export of cattle from Ireland became and continues to be a vast and beneficial branch of the Irish trade with the sister country. From the inferior port of Waterford alone, the value of imported cattle and provisions amounted in 1841, to nearly half a million sterling. By the act 5th and 6th Vict. c. 47, passed July 9th, 1842, the importation of horned cattle and other living animals was admitted into England from foreign countries at a moderate duty per head. The English markets have, in consequence, been since largely supplied from France, Holland, Germany, Spain, and even remoter countries. Various amendments have been made by subsequent

acts. In 1846, the live imports from Ireland were, black cattle, 81,592, sheep, 100,366, swine, 381,744.—In 1850, were imported of all sorts of cattle, 217,247, in 1854, 397,430, from all countries. In April, 1857, great disease arose among cattle abroad, but by great care it was almost excluded from this country. See *Metropolitan Cattle Market* and *Smithfield*.

CAUCASUS. A mountain of immense height, a continuation of the ridge of Mount Taurus, between the Euxine and Caspian seas, inhabited anciently by various savage nations, who lived upon the wild fruits of the earth. It was covered with snow in some parts, and in others was variegated with fruitful orchards and plantations, its people were at one time supposed to gather gold on the shores of their rivulets, but they afterwards lived without making use of money. Prometheus was said to have been tied on the top of Caucasus by Jupiter and continually devoured by vultures, according to ancient authors, 1548 B.C. The passes near the mountain were called *Caucasian Ports*, and it is supposed that through them the Sarmatians, called Huns, made their way when they invaded the provinces of Rome, A.D. 447. *Strabo*, *Herodotus*. See *Circassia*. The subjugation of the Caucasian tribes has long been the object of the Russians, and seems now almost achieved by the capture of Schamyl, Sept. 7, 1859, who has been honourably received by the czar.

CAUDINE FORKS, according to Livy, the *Furcula Caudina* (in Samnium, S. Italy) were two narrow defiles or gorges, united by a range of mountains on each side. The Romans went through the first pass, but found the second blocked up, on returning they found the first similarly obstructed. They being thus hemmed in by the Samnites, commanded by C. Pontius, surrendered at discretion, B.C. 321, (after a defeat, according to Cicero) The Roman senate broke the treaty.

CAULIFLOWER, called the queen of vegetables, was first planted in these kingdoms about 1603, it came from Cyprus, but was not sold at market until about 1670. In the 18th century cauliflowers were a usual present from England to Portugal.

CAUSTIC IN PAINTING. The branch of the art so called is a method of burning the colours into wood or ivory. Gausias, a painter of Sicily, was the inventor of this process. He made a beautiful painting of his mistress Glycere, whom he represented as sitting on the ground, and making garlands with flowers, and from this circumstance the picture, which was bought afterwards by Lucullus for two talents, received the name of *Strophoplocom*, 335 B.C. *Pliny Hist. Nat.*

CAVALIERS. This appellation was given as a party name in England to those who espoused the cause of the king during the civil war, from a number of gentlemen forming themselves into a body guard for the king in 1641. They were so called in opposition to the Roundheads, or friends of the parliament. *Hume*.

CAVALRY. The Romans were celebrated for the discipline and efficiency of their cavalry. Attached to each of the Roman legions was a body of horse 300 strong, in ten turmae, the commander was always a veteran, chosen for his experience and valour.—The Persians brought the greatest force of cavalry into the field they had 10,000 horse at Marathon, 490 B.C., and 10,000 Persian horse were slain at the battle of Issus, 333 B.C. *Plutarch*.

CAVALRY, BRITISH. Horse soldiery were introduced early into Britain. They were used by the Romans against the natives, and were of large amount in the first wars in Wales. *Welsh Hist.* In the wars with Napoleon I they reached to 31,000 men. Our present cavalry force consists of regiments of various denominations, in 1840 it was, *rank and file*, viz household troops, 1209, dragoons, hussars, and lancers, 9524, total, 10,733. In 1856 the total was 21,651. See *Horse Guards*, &c.

CAVENDISH EXPERIMENT. In 1798 the hon. Henry Cavendish described his experiment for determining the mean density of the earth, by comparing the force of terrestrial attraction, with that of the attraction of leaden spheres of known magnitude and density by means of the torsion balance. *Brande*.

CAWNPORE, a town in India, on the Doab, a peninsula between the Ganges and Jumna. During the mutiny in 1857, it was garrisoned by native troops under sir Hugh Wheeler. These broke out into revolt. An adopted son of the old Peshwa Bajee Rao, Nana Sahib, who had long lived on friendly terms with the British, came apparently to their assistance, but joined the rebels. He took the place after three weeks' siege, June 26, and in spite of a treaty, massacred great numbers of the British, without respect to age or sex, in the most cruel manner. General Havelock defeated Nana Sahib July 12 at Futtehpore, and retook Cawnpore July 17. A column was erected here, in memory of the sufferers, by their relatives of the 32nd regiment.

CAYENNE, a province in S America, first settled by the French in 1625, but they left it in 1654 It was afterwards successively in the hands of the English, French, and Dutch. These last were expelled by the French in 1677 Cayenne was taken by the British, Jan 12, 1809, but was restored to the French at the peace in 1814 In this settlement is produced the *capsicum baccatum*, or cayenne pepper, so esteemed in Europe Many political prisoners have been sent here since 1852

CEDAR TREE The red cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*) came from North America before 1664 The Bermudas cedar was brought from Bermudas before 1683 The cedar of Lebanon (*Pinus Cedrus*) from the Levant before 1683 In 1850 a grove of venerable cedars, about 40 feet high, remained on Lebanon The cedar of Goa (*Cupressus Lusitana*) was brought to Europe by the Portuguese about the same period. There are other species of this tree See *Cypress*

CELERY is said to have been first introduced to the tables of the English by the French marshal, the count Tallard, during his captivity in England, after his defeat at Blenheim by the duke of Marlborough, in 1704

CELESTIAL GLOBE See *Globes*

CELIBACY The monastic life, preached by St. Anthony in Egypt, about A D 305 The early converts to this doctrine lived in caves and desolate places, till regular monasteries were founded The doctrine was rejected in the council of Nice, A D 325 Celibacy was enjoined to bishops only, in 692 The Romish clergy generally were compelled to a vow of celibacy, in 1073 This decree met with opposition in England 958 to 978 Its observance was finally established by the council of Placentia, held in 1095

CELTS See *Gauls*

CEMETERIES The ancients had not the unwise custom of crowding all their dead in the midst of their towns and cities, within the narrow precincts of a place reputed sacred, much less of amassing them in the bosom of their fairs and temples The burying places of the Greeks and Romans were at a distance from their towns, and the Jews had their sepulchres in gardens—*John xix 41*, and in fields, and among rocks and mountains—*Matthew xxvii 60* The present practice was introduced by the clergy, who pretended that the dead enjoyed peculiar privileges by being interred in consecrated ground. Several public cemeteries planted after the manner of Père La Chaise* have of late years been opened in all parts of the kingdom.

The Kensal-green or general cemetery, containing 53 acres, consecrated Nov 2, 1833
The South Metropolitan and Norwood cemetery, containing 40 acres consecrated Dec. 4, 1837
The Highgate and Kensal Town cemetery, containing 32 acres, was opened and consecrated May 20, 1839
The Abney Park cemetery and Arboretum, containing 30 acres, at Stoke Newington, was opened by the lord mayor May 20, 1840
The Westminster cemetery, at Earl's-court, Kensington road, called also the West London, consecrated June 10, 1840

The Nunhead cemetery, containing about 50 acres consecrated July 20, 1840
City of London and Tower Hamlets cemetery, containing 30 acres consecrated 1841
The London Necropolis and National Mausoleum, at Woking Surrey, containing 2000 acres, the company incorporated in July 1862 opened Jan. 1855
The City of London cemetery at Ilford, was opened June 24, 1856

See *Catacombs*.

CENSORS Roman magistrates, whose duty was to survey and rate and correct the manners of the people, their power was also extended over private families, and they restrained extravagance The two first censors were appointed 443 B.C. The office was abolished by the emperors

CENSUS. In the Roman polity, a general estimate of every man's estate and personal effects, delivered to the government upon oath every five years, established by Servius Tullius, 566 B.C.—In England the census, formerly not periodical, is now taken at decennial periods, of which the last were the years 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841, and 1851 See *Population*.

CENTRAL AMERICA. A large American steamer, wrecked during a gale of wind in the gulf of Mexico, Sept. 12, 1857 Of about 550 persons only 152 were saved several of these, after drifting on rafts above 600 miles. The loss of specie, worth about 2½ million dollars, tended to aggravate the commercial panic at New York, shortly after The captain and crew behaved with great heroism

* Père La Chaise takes its name from a French Jesuit, who was a favourite of Louis XIV, and his confessor He died in 1709, and the site of his house and grounds at Paris is now occupied by this cemetery

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT A new court established for the trial of offences committed in the metropolis and parts adjoining, it being expedient that such trials should be had before justices and judges of oyer and terminer Statute 4 Will IV 1834 By this act commissions issued to two of the judges of the higher courts, for the periodical delivery of the gaol of Newgate, and the trial of offences of greater degree, committed in the county of Middlesex and certain parts of Essex, Kent, and Surrey, the new district to be henceforth considered as one county

CENTURION The captain, head, or commander of a subdivision of a Roman legion which consisted of 100 men, and was called a *centuria* He was distinguished by a branch of vine which he carried in his hand By the Roman census, each hundred of the people was called a *centuria*, 556 B C

CENTURY The method of computing by centuries was first generally observed in ecclesiastical history, and commenced from the time of our Redeemer's incarnation, A D 1 It is a period of time that is particularly regarded by church historians, to whom we are indebted for it. *Pardon* It was adopted in chronological history first in France *Dupin*. Early adopted by all civilized nations. *Dufresnoy* The Greeks computed time by the olympiads, beginning B C 776, and the Roman Church, by indictions, the first of which began Sept. 24 A D 312.

CERBÈRE, FRENCH BRIG OF WAR The capture of this vessel claims record as one of the most gallant exploits of British seamen during the French war — the Cerbère mounted nine large guns, had a crew of eighty seven men, and was lying at Port Louis. The harbour was entered in a ten oared cutter manned with only eighteen men, directed by their gallant officer, lieutenant Pulton, they cut out and made good their prize, July 29, 1800

CEREMONIES, MASTER OF THE This office was instituted for the more honourable reception of ambassadors and persons of quality at court, 1 James I 1603 *Baker's Chron* The famous master of the ceremonies at Bath, or president over the amusements of that city, called "Beau Nash," and the "king of Bath," extended the name beyond the court, and led to its general adoption in ordinary assemblies he died in his 88th year, 1761 *Ashe*

CERES This planet, which is only 160 miles in diameter, was discovered by M. Piazzi, astronomer royal at Palermo, January 1, 1801 He named it Ceres, after the goddess, who was highly esteemed by the ancient inhabitants of Sicily It is not visible, except with glasses of very high magnifying power

CERIUM, a very rare metal, discovered by Klaproth and others in 1803

CEYLON, an island in the Indian Ocean, called by the natives the seat of paradise It was discovered by the Portuguese Almeyda, A D 1505, but it was known to the Romans in the time of Claudius, A D 41 The capital, Colombo, was taken by the Hollanders in 1603, and was recovered by the Portuguese in 1621 The Dutch again took it in 1656 A large portion of the country was taken by the British in 1782, but was restored the next year The Dutch settlements were seized by the British, Trincomalee, Aug 26, 1795, and Jaffnapatam, in Sept. same year Ceylon was ceded to Great Britain by the peace of Amiens in 1802 The British troops were treacherously massacred, or imprisoned by the Adigar of Candy, at Colombo, June 26, 1803 The complete sovereignty of the island was assumed by England in 1815

CHERONEA (in Boeotia), **BATTLE OF**, in which Greece lost its liberty to Philip, 32,000 Macedonians defeating the 30,000 Thebans, Athenians, &c., Aug 2, 338 B C Another, in which Archelaus, lieutenant of Mithridates, is defeated by Sylla, and 110,000 Cappadocians were slain, 86 B C

CHAIN BRIDGES The largest and oldest chain-bridge in the world is said to be that at Kingtung, in China, where it forms a perfect road from the top of one mountain to the top of another The honour of constructing the first chain-bridge on a grand scale belongs to Mr Telford, who commenced the chain suspension bridge over the strait between Anglesey and the coast of Wales, July, 1818 See *Menai Strait*.

CHAIN CABLES, PUMPS, AND SHOT Iron chain-cables were in use by the Veneti, a people intimately connected with the Belgæ of Britain in the time of Cæsar, 55 B C. These cables came into modern use, and generally in the royal navy of England, in 1812 **CHAIN SHOT**, to destroy the rigging of an enemy's ship, was invented by the Dutch admiral, De Witt, in 1666 **CHAIN PUMPS** were first used on board the *Flora*, British frigate, in 1787

CHAINS, HANGING IN To augment the ignominy of the scaffold in the cases of great malefactors and pirates. This punishment long disgraced the statute book By the 25th

Geo II 1752, it was enacted that the judge should direct the bodies of pirates and murderers to be dissected and anatomised, and he might also direct that they be hung in chains. An act to abolish the custom of hanging the bodies of criminals in chains was passed 4 Will. IV 1834

CHALDEA, the ancient name of Babylonia, but afterwards restricted to the S. W. portion of it. The Chaldeans were devoted to astronomy and astrology. See *Dan* II &c — The CHALDEAN REGISTERS of celestial observations were commenced 2234 B.C., and were brought down to the taking of Babylon by Alexander, 331 B.C., being a period of 1903 years. These registers were sent by Callisthenes to Aristotle — **CHALDEAN CHARACTERS** the Bible was transcribed from the original Hebrew into these characters, now called Hebrew, by Ezra about B.C. 445

CHALGROVE (in Oxfordshire) At a skirmish here with prince Rupert, June 18, 1643, John Hampden was mortally wounded. In memory of this event a column was erected here June 18, 1843

CHAMBERLAIN, early an officer at court, of high rank, in France, Germany and England. Various officers, also, in these countries were called chamberlains. In England, the Lord Great Chamberlain is, in rank, the sixth great officer of state, and is distinct from the Lord Chamberlain of the Household. There existed, until lately, two officers called chamberlains of the exchequer: this office was discontinued in 1834. The title of chamberlain is also conferred upon civic personages, as in London. "It was given to a military officer and sometimes a priest, according to the office of which he was governor or head." *Purdon*. See *Lord Chamberlain*, &c

CHAMP DE MARS. An open square in front of the Military School at Paris, with artificial embankments on each side, extending nearly to the river Seine. Here was held, 14th July, 1790, the famous "federation," or solemnity of swearing fidelity to the "patriot king" and new constitution: great rejoicings followed, public balls were given by the municipality in the *Champs Elysées*, and Paris was illuminated. On July 14, 1791, a great meeting of citizens was held here, directed by the Jacobin clubs, to sign petitions on the "altar of the country," praying for the enforced abdication of Louis XVI. A third meeting took place July 14, 1792. Another constitution was sworn to here, under the eye of Napoleon I. May 1, 1816, at a ceremony called the *Champ de Mai*. The prince president (now the emperor Napoleon III.) had a grand review in the Champ de Mars, and distributed the eagles to the army, May 10, 1852.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. The championship was instituted at the coronation of Richard II. in 1377. At the coronation of English kings the champion rode completely armed into Westminster hall, and challenged any one that should deny the title of the sovereign to the crown. The championship was hereditary in the Dymocke family, by whose descendants it is still held.

CHAMPLAIN. See *Lake Champlain*.

CHANCELLORS, *Lord High*. See *Lord High Chancellors* and *Lord Chancellors*.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER. This officer is mentioned in the reign of Henry III. Ralf de Lacestre surrendered the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, 32 Henry III. 1248, and the king committed the exchequer seal to Edward de Westminster. The same king by his writ commanded Alric de Fiscamp to execute the office, and he gave leave to Geoffrey Giffard, chancellor of the exchequer, to substitute a fit person to act for him as often as the affairs should render his absence necessary. Henry III. also, by his writ, had the custody of the exchequer seal delivered to Roger de la Leye, to be kept by him *durante bene placito*. *Thomas's Notes of the Rolls*. The equity jurisdiction of the exchequer, which had long existed, was transferred to the court of chancery in 1841. The chancellor is now always an influential cabinet minister, usually one of the lords of the treasury, and sometimes premier. See *Exchequer*.

CHANCELLORS OF THE EXCHEQUER SINCE 1800

Rt. hon. Henry Addington (afterwards lord Sidmouth)	March 21, 1801	Rt. hon. Fred. J. Robinson (afterwards, successively, lord Goderich and earl of Ripon)	
Rt. hon. Wm. Pitt (<i>premier</i>)	May 16, 1804		Jan. 31, 1823
Lord Henry Petty (afterwards marquis of Lansdowne)	Feb. 10, 1806	Rt. hon. Geo. Canning (<i>premier</i>)	April 24, 1837
Rt. hon. Spencer Perceval	March 31, 1807	Rt. hon. John C. Herries	Aug. 17, 1837
And <i>premier</i> Dec. 6, 1809 (assassinated May 11, 1812)		Rt. hon. H. Goulburn	Jan. 26, 1838
Rt. hon. Nicholas Vansittart (afterwards lord Bexley)	June 9, 1812	Viscount Althorpe (afterwards earl Spencer)	Nov. 22, 1830
		Sir Robert Peel (<i>premier</i>)	Dec. 10, 1834

CHANCELLORS OF THE EXCHEQUER, *continued*

Rt. hon. Thomas Spring Rice (afterwards lord Montagu)	April 18, 1835	Rt. hon. Benj. Disraeli	Feb. 27, 1852
Rt. hon. Francis T. Baring (afterwards baronet)	Aug. 26, 1839	Rt. hon. Wm. E. Gladstone	Dec. 28, 1852
Rt. hon. H. Goulburn	Sept. 8, 1841	Sir George Cornewall Lewis	March, 1855
Rt. hon. Charles Wood (afterwards baronet)	July 6, 1840	Rt. hon. Benj. Disraeli	Feb. 27, 1858
		Rt. hon. Wm. E. Gladstone (the present Chancellor)	June 19, 1859

CHANCERY, COURT OF According to some, instituted as early as A D 605, to others 1070 Settled upon a better footing by William I, in 1067 *Stow* This court had its origin in the desire to render justice complete, and to moderate the rigour of other courts that are bound to the strict letter of the law It gives relief to or against infants, notwithstanding their minority, and to or against married women, notwithstanding their coverture, and all frauds, deceipts, breaches of trust and confidence, for which there is no redress at common law, are relievable here *Blackstone* See *Lord High Chancellors* In 1852, two very important acts were passed to amend the practice in the court of chancery and relieve the suitors in that court, 15 & 16 Vict c 86, 87, and others in 1853 and 1855, 16 & 17 Vict c 98, and 18 & 19 Vict c 134

CHANDOS CLAUSE. Clause 20 of the Reform Act, 2 Will IV c 45, 1832, by which occupiers of lands or tenements at a rent of 50l become entitled to vote for knights of the shire. The clause was introduced by the marquess of Chandos In 1851 and following years attempts have been made to reduce the 50l to 10l A bill for this purpose was passed in 1858 in the Commons, but rejected in the Lords

CHANTING Chanting the psalms was adopted by Ambrose from the pagan ceremonies of the Romans, about A D 350 *Lenglet* Chanting in churches was introduced into the Roman Catholic service in 602, by Gregory the Great, who established schools of chanters, and corrected the church song *Dufresnoy* Chanting is now adopted by some dissenters (1859)

CHANTRY A chapel endowed with revenue for priests to sing mass for the souls of the donors First mentioned in the commencement of the seventh century, when Gregory the Great established schools of chanters, about 602 Many were abolished in England by 1 Edward VI c 14, 1547 See *Chanting*

CHAPEL. There are five chapels, chapels of ease, the chapel royal, &c. *Cowell* The gentlemen pensioners (formerly poor knights of Windsor, who were substituted by the direction of Henry VIII in his testament, A D 1546 7), were called knights of the chapel — The place of conference among printers is by them called a chapel, because the first work printed in England was executed in a ruined chapel in Westminster-abbey, converted to the purpose by Caxton *Pardon*

CHAPLAIN The clergyman who performs divine service in a chapel, or that is retained by a prince or nobleman There are about seventy chaplains attached to the chapel royal. The chief personages invested with the privilege of retaining chaplains are the following, with the number that was originally allotted to each rank, by 21 Henry VIII c. 13, 1529—

Archbishop	8 Earl	5 Knight of the Garter	3 Baroness	2
Duke	6 Viscount	4 Duchess	2 Master of the Rolls	2
Bishop	6 Baron	3 Marchioness	2 Almoner	1
Marquess	6 Chancellor	3 Countess	2 Chief Justice	2

CHAPLETS The string of beads used by the Roman Catholics in reciting the Lord's prayer, Ave Maria, &c See *Beads*

CHAPTER Anciently the bishop and clergy lived in the cathedral, the latter to assist the former in performing holy offices and governing the church, until the reign of Henry VIII The chapter is now an assembly of the clergy of a collegiate church or cathedral *Cowell* The chapter-house of Westminster-abbey was built in 1250 By consent of the abbot, the commoners of England held their parliaments there from 1377 until 1547, when Edward VI granted them the chapel of St. Stephen

CHARING CROSS So called from one of the crosses which Edward I erected to the memory of his queen Eleanor, who died 1291, and Charing being the name of the village in which it was built. Some contend that it derived its name from being the resting place of the *chère reyne, dear queen* It was yet a small village in 1853, and the cross remained till the civil wars in the reign of Charles I, when it was destroyed as a monument of popish

superstition —Charing cross was built about 1678, nearly as it appeared before the late improvements. The new buildings were commenced in 1829. The first stone of Charing cross hospital was laid by the Duke of Sussex, Sept 15, 1831. Hungerford bridge (or Charing cross bridge) was opened May 1, 1845. See *Hungerford bridge*.

CHARIOTS The invention of chariots and the harnessing horses to draw them is ascribed to Erichthonius of Athens, 1486 B.C. Chariot racing was one of the exercises of Greece. The chariot of the Ethiopian officer, mentioned in *Acts viii* 27, 28, 31, was, it is supposed, something in the form of our modern chaise with four wheels. Caesar relates that Cassibelanus, after dismissing all his other forces, retained no fewer than 4000 war chariots about his person. The chariots of the ancients were like our phaetons, and drawn by one horse. See *Carriages, Coaches, &c*.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS Statute constituting a board for the recovery of charitable bequests, and to enforce the due fulfilment by executors of testamentary writings in this particular, enacted 4 Geo. III., 1764. Another board was constituted in 1800. Act constituting a board of commissioners in Ireland, they being chiefly prelates of the established church, 1825. The Roman Catholic Charitable Bequests act passed 7 Vict. 1844. An act for the better administration of Charitable Trusts (16 & 17 Vict. c. 137) was passed Aug. 20, 1853.

CHARITABLE BRETHREN, ORDER OF Founded by St John of God, and approved by pope Pius V. 1572, introduced into France, 1601, settled at Paris, 1602. *Hennault*.

CHARITIES AND CHARITY SCHOOLS These are very numerous in this great country. The charity commission reported to parliament that the endowed charities alone of Great Britain amounted to 1,500,000*l* annually, in 1840. *Parl. Rep.* Charity schools were instituted in London to prevent the seduction of the infant poor into Roman Catholic seminaries, 3 James II., 1687. *Rapin*. See *Education*.

CHARLEROI, in Belgium. Great battles were fought near this town in several wars, the principal were in 1690 and 1794. See *Florus*. Charleroi was besieged by the prince of Orange in 1672, and was again invested by the same prince with 60,000 men, in 1677, but he was soon obliged to retire. Near here, at Ligny, Napoleon attacked the Prussian line, making it fall back upon Wavres, just previous to the battle of Waterloo, June 16, 1815.

CHARLES ET GEORGES Two French vessels of this name, professedly conveying free African emigrants (but really slaves), were seized by the Portuguese, in Conducia bay, Nov. 29, 1858, sent to Lisbon, and condemned as slavers. They were demanded haughtily by the French government, who, on the hesitation of the Portuguese, sent two ships of war to the Tagus. The captured vessels were then surrendered under protest. The conduct of the British government (that of Lord Derby), to whom the Portuguese had referred the dispute, was considered more prudent than dignified. The emperor of France, however, gave up the free emigration scheme.

CHARLESTON (Massachusetts). Burnt by the British forces under General Gage Jan. 17, 1775. The English fleet at Charleston was repulsed with great loss, June 28, 1776. Charleston taken by the British, May 7, 1779. — **CHARLESTON**, South Carolina, was besieged by the British troops at the latter end of March, 1780, and surrendered May 13 following, with 6000 prisoners, it was evacuated April 14, 1783.

CHARTER-HOUSE (a corruption of Chaireuse, *whence* see), London, formerly a Carthusian monastery, founded in 1371 by Sir Walter de Manny, one of the knights of Edward III., now an extensive charitable establishment. The last prior, John Houghton, was executed as a traitor for denying the king a supremacy, in 1535. After the dissolution of monasteries in 1539, it passed through various hands till Nov. 1, 1611. It was sold by the earl of Suffolk to Mr Thomas Sutton for 13,000*l*, who obtained letters patent directing that it should be called "the hospital of king James, founded in the Charter house," and that "there should be for ever 16 governors," &c. On the foundation are 80 poor brothers and 44 poor scholars. Sutton died December 12, 1611. The expenditure for the year 1853-4 was 22,396*l*, the receipts 28,908*l*.

CHARTER-PARTY A covenant between merchants and masters of ships relating to the ship and cargo, containing the particulars of their agreement. It is said to have been first used in England so early as the reign of Henry III., about 1243. *Anderson*.

CHARTERS The first granted by the kings of England to their subjects were by Edward the Confessor, and by Henry I. A.D. 1100. Many ancient charters have been

printed by the Record Commissioners (1800-37). Their work is now carried on under the superintendence of the master of the rolls. See *Magna Charta* and *Boroughs*.

CHARTISTS, the name assumed by large bodies of the working people, shortly after the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832 from their demanding the people's *Charter*, the five points of which were *Vote by Ballot, Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, Payment of the Members, and the Abolition of the Property Qualification* (the last of which was granted, June 1858). Their petition was presented by Mr T Attwood, June 14, 1838. They assembled in various parts of the country, armed with guns, pikes, and other weapons, and carrying torches and flags, and conducting themselves tumultuously, so that a proclamation was issued against them, Dec 12, 1838. They committed great outrages at Birmingham, July 15, 1839, and at Newport (*which see*), Nov 4, 1839. They held for some time a sort of parliament called the "National Convention," the leading men being Fergus O'Connor, Henry Vincent, Mr Stephens, &c. On April 10, 1848, they proposed to hold a meeting of 200,000 men on Kennington Common, London, to march thence in procession to Westminster, and present a petition to parliament, but only about 20,000 came. The metropolis felt great alarm, and the bank and other establishments were fortified by military, but the preventive measures adopted by the government proved so completely successful, that the rioters, alarmed in turn, dispersed, after some slight encounters with the police, their monster petition in detached rolls, being despatched in cabs to the house of commons. The determination of society at large to oppose their designs operated more powerfully on the Chartists than the display of power by the executive, not less than 150,000 persons, among them nobles and others of high rank, having pressed forward to be sworn as special constables (among them Louis Napoleon, now emperor). From this time, the proceedings of the Chartists ceased to create alarm, and they have become insignificant.

CHARTREUSE, LA GRANDE, famous as the chief of the monasteries of the Carthusian order, is situated among the rugged mountains near Grenoble, in France. It was founded by Bruno about A.D. 1084. At the revolution in 1792, the monks were expelled and their valuable library destroyed. They returned to the monastery at the restoration in 1814.

CHARTS AND MAPS. Anaximander of Miletus was the inventor of geographical and celestial charts, about 670 B.C. Modern sea-charts were brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus, with a view to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent, 1489. These charts were the foundation of the discovery of the western world. The first tolerably accurate map of England was drawn by George Lilly, who died in 1559. Gerard Mercator published an atlas of maps in 1595. See *Mercator*.

CHASTITY. The Roman laws justified homicide in defence of one's self or relatives, and our laws justify a woman for killing a man in defence of her chastity, and a husband or a father may take the life of him who attempts to violate his wife or daughter. In 1000 years from the time of Numa, 710 B.C., to the reign of Theodosius the Great, A.D. 394, but eighteen Roman vestals had been guilty of incontinence. See *Vestals*. Many remarkable instances of chastity are recorded. See *Acce* and *Coldingham*.

CHATHAM ADMINISTRATION * Formed Aug. 1766, terminated Dec. 1767.

The earl of Chatham, *first minister and lord privy seal*,

Duke of Grafton, *first lord of the treasury*

Lord Camden, *lord chancellor* *

Hon. Charles Townshend, *chancellor of the exchequer*

Earl of Northampton, *lord president*

Earl of Shelburne and general Conway, *secretaries of state*

Sir Charles Saunders (succeeded by Sir Edward Hawke), *admiralty*

Marquis of Granby, *ordnance*.

Lord Hillsborough, *first lord of trade*.

Lord Harrington, *secretary-at-war*

Lord North and Sir George Cooke, *joint paymasters*.

Vicomte Howe, *treasurer of the navy*

Duke of Ancaster, *lord de Despensers, &c.*

CHATHAM DOCK. Commenced by queen Elizabeth. One of the principal stations of the royal navy. Its dock yard, containing immense magazines, furnished with all sorts of naval stores, is deemed the first arsenal in the world. The Chatham *Chapel* for the relief of wounded and decayed seamen was originally established here by queen Elizabeth and admirals Drake and Hawkins, in 1588, after the defeat of the Spanish armada, but was removed to Greenwich in 1802. In 1667, on the 10th June, the Dutch fleet, under admiral De Ruyter, sailed up to this town and burnt several men of war, but the entrance into the Medway is now defended by Sheerness and other forts, and additional fortifications are made at Chatham.

* William Pitt, earl of Chatham (called the *great commoner*), was born Nov. 15, 1708, entered parliament in 1735, became secretary of state (but virtually the premier) in the Devonshire Administration, Nov. 1756, and secretary in the Newcastle Administration Jan. 1757. In 1766 he became premier, lord privy seal, and earl of Chatham, which Lord Chesterfield called a *fall upon us*. He opposed the taxation of the American colonies, but protested against the recognition of their independence, April 7, 1778, and died May 11 following.

CHATILLON (on the Seine, France), CONGRESS OF Held by the four great powers allied against France, and at which Caulaincourt attended on the part of Napoleon, Feb 5, 1814, the negotiation for peace, the object of the congress, was broken off on March 19, following

CHAT MOSS (Lancashire), a peat bog twelve miles square, in most places so soft as to be incapable of supporting a man or horse Over this swamp, George Stephenson, the great railway engineer, carried the Liverpool and Manchester railway, after overcoming difficulties considered invincible by the most experienced surveyors The road (literally a floating one) was completed by Jan 1, 1830, when the first experimental train, drawn by the Rocket locomotive, passed over it

CHAUMONT (on the Marne, France), TREATY OF Entered into between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and signed by these powers respectively, March 1, 1814 This treaty was succeeded by the celebrated treaty of Paris, April 11 following, by which Napoleon renounced his sovereignty over France See *Treaties of Paris*

CHEATS The convicted cheat punishable by pillory (since abolished), imprisonment and fine, 1 Hawk L. C 188 A rigorous statute was enacted against cheats, 33 Henry VIII 1542 Persons cheating at play, or winning at any time more than 10*l* or any valuable thing, were deemed infamous, and were to suffer punishment as in cases of perjury, 9 Anne, 1711 *Blackstone's Comm*

CHEESE It is supposed by Camden and others that the English learned the process of making cheese from the Romans (who brought many useful arts with them) about the Christian era Cheese is made by almost all nations Wilts, Gloucester, and Cheshire, make vast quantities, the last alone, annually, about 81,000 tons The Cheddar of Somerset, and Stilton of Huntingdon, are as much esteemed with us as the cheese of Parma in Italy, and of Gruyère in Switzerland In 1840 we imported from abroad 10,000 tons, and in 1849-1850, as many as 27,000 tons

CHELSEA COLLEGE On the site of a college founded by James I in 1609 for theological disputations against popery, but converted by Charles II to its present purpose, stands this magnificent asylum for wounded and superannuated soldiers—Founded by Charles II, 1682, carried on by James II, and completed by William III in 1690 The real projector was sir Stephen Fox, grandfather of the celebrated orator C J Fox The architect was sir Christopher Wren, and the cost 150,000*l* In 1850 there were 70,000 *out-* and 539 *in-pensioners*—The physic garden of sir Hans Sloane, at Chelsea, was given to the Apothecaries' company in 1721 The Chelsea waterworks were incorporated 1722 The first stone of the Military Asylum, Chelsea, was laid by Frederick, duke of York, June 19, 1801 The body of the duke of Wellington lay here in state, Nov 10-17, 1852—The bridge, constructed by Mr T Pado to connect Chelsea with Battersea park, was completed and opened in the spring of 1858

CHELTENHAM (Gloucestershire) Its mineral spring, so celebrated for its salubrity, was discovered in 1718 The king's-well here was sunk in 1778, and other wells were sunk by Mr Thompson in 1806 Magnesian salt was found in the waters in 1811 The theatre was erected in 1804

CHEMICAL SOCIETIES. One was formed in London in 1780, but its meetings were not long continued. The present society was established in 1841 It includes the most eminent chemists of the day, and publishes a quarterly journal.

CHEMISTRY Introduced into Europe by the Spanish Moors, about A D 1150, they had learned it from the African Moors, and these from the Egyptians. In Egypt they had, in very early ages, extracted salts from their bases, separated oils, and prepared vinegar and wine, and embalming was a kind of chemical process The Chinese also claim an early acquaintance with chemistry The first chemical students in Europe were the Alchemists (see *Alchemy*), but chemistry could not be said to exist as a science till the 17th century, during which its study was promoted by the writings of Bacon and the researches of Hooke, Mayow, and Boyle In the early part of the 18th century, Dr Stephen Hales laid the foundation of *Pneumatic Chemistry*, and his contemporary Boerhaave combined the study of chemistry with medicine These were succeeded by Black, Bergman, Stahl, &c In 1772, Priestley published his researches on air, and then commenced a new era in the history of chemistry He was ably seconded by Lavoisier, Cavendish, Scheele, Chaptal, &c The 19th century opened with the brilliant discoveries of Davy, continued by Dalton, Faraday, Thomson, &c *Organic Chemistry* has been very greatly advanced by the

abouts of Berzelius, Liebig, Dumas, Laurent, Hofmann, Frankland, * &c., since 1830 See *Pharmacy, Electricity, and Galvanism.*

CHEQUES See Drafts

CHEUREBOURG The great naval fortress and arsenal of France on the coast of Brittany, about 60 or 70 miles equi distant from Portsmouth and Plymouth It was captured by Henry V in 1418, and lost in 1450 Under the direction of Louis XIV, some works were erected here by the great Vauban, which with some shipping &c., were destroyed by the British, Aug 6, 7, 1758 The works were resumed on a stupendous scale by Louis XVI, but their progress was interrupted by the revolution The Breakwater, commenced in 1783, resumed by Bonaparte about 1803, and finally completed in 1813, is a magnificent work, forming a secure harbour, capable of affording anchorage for nearly the whole navy of France, and protected by batteries and fortifications of enormous strength, which have recently been increased to unparalleled magnitude The Emperor Louis Napoleon has especially studied and developed his uncle's ideas to the uttermost On Aug 4, and 5, 1858, the railway and the Grand Napoleon Docks were opened, the latter in the presence of the Queen of England and court, who were there by especial invitation

CHERRIES The *Prunus Cerasus*, so called from Cerasus, a city of Pontus, whence the tree was brought by Lucullus to Rome, about 70 B.C. The cherry tree was first planted in Britain, it is said, about A.D. 100 Fine kinds were brought from Flanders, and planted in Kent, it is said, with much success, that an orchard of thirty two acres produced in one year to the value of 1000*l*. A.D. 1540

CHESAPEAKE, BATTLE OF THE At the mouth of the river of that name, between the British admiral Graves and the French admiral De Grasse, in the interest of the revolted states of America, the former was obliged to retire, 1781 The Chesapeake and Delaware were blockaded by a British fleet in the American war of 1812, and the bay was, at that period, the scene of great hostilities of various results The *Chesapeake* American frigate struck to the *Shannon* British frigate, commanded by captain Broke, after a severe action of eleven minutes, June 1, 1813

CHESS, GAME OF Invented, according to some authorities, by Palamedes, 680 B.C., and according to others, in the fifth century of our era. The learned Hyde and sir William Jones concur in stating (as do most writers on the subject), that the origin of chess is to be traced to India. The celebrated automaton chess player (a figure of wonderful machinery) was exhibited in England in 1769 †

CHESTER (Englund, N.W.) Founded by the Romans, and one of the last places quitted by that people It was the station of the twentieth Roman legion, called the *Valeria Victrix*. The city wall was first built by Eborac, A.D. 908, and Hugh Lupus, the earl, nephew of William I. rebuilt the Saxon castle in 1084, and the abbey of St Werburgh Chester was incorporated by Henry III. and made a distinct county It was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire in 1471 The fatal gunpowder explosion occurred Nov 5, 1772—The see was anciently part of the diocese of Lichfield, one of whose bishops, removing the seat thither in 1075, occasioned his successors to be styled bishops of Chester, but it was not erected into a distinct bishopric until the general dissolution of monasteries Henry VIII. in 1542 raised it to this dignity, and allotted the church of the abbey of St Werburgh for the cathedral This see is valued in the king's books at 420*l*. 1*s* 8*d* per annum

RECENT BISHOPS OF CHESTER.

1800. Henry William Majendie, translated to Bangor in 1809	1824 Charles James Blomfield, translated to London, Aug 1828
1810 Bowyer Edward Sparke, translated to Ely in 1812	1828 John Bird Sumner, translated to Canterbury in 1848
1812 George Henry Law, translated to Bath in 1824	1848 John Graham (PRESENT bishop).

CHEVALIER D'EON See D'Eon

* In 1838, Wöhler succeeded in artificially producing urea, a body hitherto known only as a product of the animal organism. Since then, acetic acid, alcohol, grape sugar, various essential oils, similar to those of the pine apple, pear, garlic, &c., have been formed by combinations of the gases, oxygen hydrogen, and carbonic acid The barrier formed by chemists between organic and inorganic bodies is thus broken down, though the names are still retained. An eminent chemist has said that, though exceedingly improbable, it is not impossible, that in process of time chemistry may produce the food of man—such as the cereals, &c., but the artificial would be more than 100 times more expensive than the natural method.

† A chess-club was formed at Slaughter's coffee-house, St. Martin's lane, in 1747 In 1797, M. Philidor played three matches blindfold at the Salopian The London Chess-club was founded in 1807, and St. George's in 1833.

CHICHESTER (Sussex) Built by Cissa, about A.D. 540. The cathedral was erected in 1115, and having been burnt with the city in 1186, was rebuilt by bishop Seffrid in 1187. The bishopric of Chichester originated in this way. Wilfrida, third archbishop of York, having been obliged to flee his country by Egfrid, king of Northumberland, came and preached the gospel in this country, and built a church in the Isle of Selsey, about A.D. 673. In 681 Selsey became a bishopric, and so continued until Stigand, the twenty third bishop, had it removed to Chichester, then called Cissan Caester, from its builder, Cissa, A.D. 1070. This see has yielded to the church two saints, and to the nation three lord chancellors. It is valued in the king's books at 677*l* 1*s* 3*d* *per annum*.

RECENT BISHOPS OF CHICHESTER.

1798. John Buckner, died May 2, 1824.

1824. Robert James Carr, translated to Worcester, Sept. 1831.

1831. Edward Maitby, translated to Durham, 1836.

1836. Charles Otter, died Aug. 20, 1840.

1840. Philip Nicholas Shottloworth, died Jan. 7, 1842.

1842. Ashurst Turner Gilbert (present bishop).

CHICORY The wild radish, or *Cichorium Intybus* of Linnæus, found growing wild in calcareous soils in Britain and most countries of Europe. It was formerly raised to some extent in England as herbage, its excellence in this respect having been much insisted upon by Arthur Young. Chicory had been for many years so largely mixed with coffee in England, that it became a matter of serious complaint against dealers in the latter article, the loss of revenue being estimated at 100,000*l* a year. An excise order was at length issued, dated August 3, 1852, interdicting the mixture of chicory with coffee by vendors after three months. The admixture, however, has since been permitted, provided the word "chicory" be plainly printed on each parcel sold.

CHILDREN Many ancient nations exposed their infants, the Egyptians on the banks of rivers, and the Greeks on highways, when they could not support or educate them, in such cases, they were taken care of, and humanely protected by the state. The custom, which long previously existed, of English parents selling their children to the Irish for slaves, was prohibited in the reign of Charles, about 1017. *Mut. Paris*. At Daron, it was the practice when a widow died, to bury with her in the same grave, such of her children as were unable from their tender years, to take care of themselves. In some parts of China, infants are offered to the spirit of an adjoining river, a gourd being tied to their necks to prevent their immediately drowning. The great efforts made by the British government in India, to repress infanticide, have been successful.

CHILI (S. America) Discovered by Diego de Almagro, one of the conquerors of Peru, A.D. 1535. When Almagro crossed the Cordilleras, the natives, regarding the Spaniards on their first visit as allied to the Divinity, collected for them gold and silver, amounting to 290,000 ducats, a present which led to the subsequent cruelties and rapacity of the invaders. Chili was subdued, but not wholly, in 1546. The Chilians declared their independence of Spain, Sept. 18, 1810, and fought with varying success until 1817, when, by the decisive victory gained by San Martin, over the royal forces, Feb. 12 in that year, the province was declared independent. The independence of Chili was recognised by Great Britain, whose first envoy extraordinary to this country was the hon. John Wulpole, accredited May 24, 1841. The present president (1859), Don Manuel Montt, was elected Oct. 18, 1856. Population, in 1855, 1,439,120. Civil war was going on in 1859.

CHILLIANWALLAH, BATTLE OF, India, between the Sikh forces in considerable strength, and the British, commanded by general Lord (afterwards viscount) Gough, fought Jan. 18, 1849. The Sikhs were completely routed, but the loss of the British was very severe. 26 officers were killed and 66 wounded, and 731 rank and file killed, and 1446 wounded. The Sikh loss was 3000 killed, and 4000 wounded.* This battle was followed by lord Gough's attack on the Sikh army, under Sher Singh, in its position at Gojerat, on the right bank of the Chenab, with complete success, in this last desperate engagement, the whole of the enemy's camp fell into the hands of the British, Feb. 21, 1849. See *Gogjerat*.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS (viz. Burnham, Desborough, and Stoke) An estate of the crown on the chain of chalk hills that pass from east to west through the middle of Buckinghamshire, the stewardship whereof is a nominal office, with a salary of 20*s* conferred on members of parliament when they wish to vacate their seats, as, by accepting an office under the crown, a member becomes disqualified, unless he be again returned by his constituents this custom is ancient.

* The duke of Wellington (commander in chief) did not think the victory complete. Gough was superseded, and sir G. Napier sent out (March, 1849), who did not arrive in India till Gough had redeemed his reputation.

CHIMNEY TAX See *Hearth*.

CHIMNEYS Chafing-dishes were in use previous to the invention of chimneys, which were first introduced into these countries in A.D. 1200, when they were confined to the kitchen and large hall. The family sat round a stove, the funnel of which passed through the ceiling, in 1300. Chimneys were general in domestic architecture in 1810. The ancients made use of stoves, although Octavio Ferrari affirms that chimneys were in use among them, but this is disputed. Act to regulate the trade of chimney sweeping, 28 Geo. III. 1789. The chimney sweeping machine was invented by Smart in 1805. Statute repealing this act, and regulating the trade, the apprenticeship of children, the construction of flues, preventing calling "sweep" in the streets, &c., 4 Will. IV. July, 1834. By the act 5 Vict. 1840, it is not lawful for master sweeps to take apprentices under sixteen years of age, and since July 1, 1842, no individual under twenty one may ascend a chimney.

CHINA, in Eastern Asia. The "Celestial Empire" which is very ancient, the Chinese annals claiming for it, from 80,000 to 100,000 years B.C. It is allowed by some authorities to have commenced about 2500 years before the birth of Christ. By others it is said to have been founded by Fohi, supposed to be the Noah of the Bible, 2240 B.C. We are told that the Chinese knew the periods of the sun, moon, and planets, and were acute astronomers, in the reign of Yao, which is set down 2357 B.C. But data cannot be relied upon until towards the close of the seventh century B.C., when the history of China becomes more distinct. Twenty two dynasties have reigned including the present. In the battle between Phraates and the Scythians 129 B.C., the Chinese aided the latter, and afterwards ravaged the countries on the coasts of the Caspian, which is then first appearance in history *Langlet*.

The Chinese state their first cycle to have commenced B.C. 2700
In the history of China the first dates which are fixed to his narrative, by Se-ma-tai-en, begin
Confucius, the Chinese philosopher born 651
Stupendous wall of China completed 208 or 211
The dynasty of Han 202 or 206
Literature and the art of printing encouraged (?) 202
Religion of Tao tee commenced 15
Religion of the followers of Fo, commenced about A.D. 60
Pretended embassy from Rome 160
Nanku becomes the capital 420
The atheistical philosopher, Fan Shin, flourishes 449
The Nestorian Christians permitted to preach their doctrines 635
They are proscribed and extirpated 845
Ravaged by Tartars from 9th to 11th centuries.
The seat of the imperial government is transferred to Peking 1260
Wonderful canal, called the Lu Ho, completed about 1400
Europeans first arrive at Canton 1517
Macao is granted as a settlement to the Portuguese 1536
Jesuit missionaries are sent by the pope from Rome 1575
The country is conquered by the eastern Tartars, who establish the present reigning house 1644
Tea brought to England 1660
An earthquake throughout China buries 800,000 persons at Peking alone 1662
Commerce with East India Company begins about 1680
Jesuit missionaries endeavour to establish Christianity 1693
The Jesuits expelled 1724-32
Another general earthquake destroys 100,000 persons at Peking, and 80,000 in a suburb 1731
In a salute by one of our India ships in China, a loaded gun was inadvertently fired, which killed a native the government demanded the gunner to be given up he was soon strangled—Sir George Staunton July 2, 1785
Earl Macartney's embassy, arrives at Peking, his reception by the emperor Sept. 14, 1793
He is ordered to depart Oct. 7, 1793
And arrives in England Sept. 6, 1794
The affair of the Company's ship *Argyle*, when a Chinese was killed 1807

Edict against Christianity A.D. 1812
Lord Amherst's embassy, he leaves England Feb. 8, 1816
[His lordship failed in the objects of his mission, having refused to make the prostration of the *kow-tow*, lest he should thereby compromise the majesty of England.]
The exclusive rights of the East India Company cease April 23, 1834
Opium dispute begins April 25, 1834
First free trade ships, with tea, set sail for England April 25, 1834
Lord Napier arrives at Macao, to superintend British commerce July 15, 1834
Affair between the natives and two British ships of war several Chinese killed, Sept. 5, 1834
Lord Napier dies, and is succeeded by Mr (afterwards Sir John) Davis Oct. 11, 1834
Opium trade interdicted by the Chinese, Nov. 7, 1834
Seizure of the *Argyle* and her crew by the natives Jan. 31, 1835
Opium burnt at Canton by the Chinese, Feb. 23, 1835
Capt. Elliot becomes chief British commissioner Dec. 14, 1836
Admiral Sir Frederick Maitland arrives at Macao July 12, 1838
Commissioner Lin issues an edict for the seizure of opium March 18, 1839
British and other residents forbidden to leave Canton March 19, 1839
The factories surrounded, and outrages committed March 24, 1839
Captain Elliot requires of British subjects their surrender to him of all opium promising them, on the part of government, the full value of it March 27, 1839
Half of it is given up as contraband to the Chinese authorities April 20, 1839
The remainder (20,283 chests) surrendered May 31, 1839
Capt. Elliot and the British merchants leave Canton May 24, 1839
The opium destroyed by the Chinese June 3, 1839
Affair between the British and American seamen and the Chinese, a native killed July 7, 1839
Capt. Elliot leaves Macao for Hong Kong Aug. 22, 1839
The British boat *Black Jade* attacked by the natives, and the crew, consisting of lascars murdered Aug. 24, 1839

CHINA, *continued*

The whole of the British merchants retire from Macao	Aug 23, 1839	The first number of the <i>Hong-Kong Gazette</i> published	May 1, 1841
Affair at Kow lung between British boats and Chinese junks	Sept. 4, 1839	Capt Elliot again prepares to attack Canton	May 17, 1841
Attack by 28 armed junks on the British frigates <i>Volage</i> and <i>Hycanth</i> several junks blown up	Nov 3, 1839	Chinese attack the British ships with fire-rafts	May 21, 1841
The British trade with China ceases, by an edict of the emperor and the last servant of the company leaves the country this day	Dec. 6, 1839	Operations against Canton	May 24, 1841
Edict of the emperor interdicting all trade and intercourse with England for ever	Jan 5, 1840	Height behind Canton taken and 94 guns captured	May 25, 1841
The <i>Hellas</i> ship attacked by a number of armed junks	May 3, 1840	The city ransomed for 6,000,000 dollars, of which 5,000,000 are paid down, and hostilities cease	May 31, 1841
Fire rafts floated in order to destroy the British fleet	June 9, 1840	British forces withdrawn	June 1, 1841
Blockade of Canton by a British fleet of 15 sail and several war steamers, having 4000 troops on board, by orders from sir Gordon Bremer	June 28, 1840	British trade re opened	July 16, 1841
The <i>Blonde</i> bearing a flag of truce, is fired on at Amoy	July 2, 1840	Arrival at Macao of sir Henry Pottinger who, as Plenipotentiary proclaims the objects of his mission, capt. Elliot superseded	Aug 10, 1841
Ting hai in the island of Chusan surrenders to the British	July 5, 1840	Amoy taken and 296 guns found and destroyed	Aug 27, 1841
An extensive blockade is established along the Chinese coast	July 10, 1840	The Bogue forts destroyed	Sept 14, 1841
Seizure of Mr Staunton, who is carried off to Canton	Aug 6, 1840	Ting hai taken, 136 guns captured, and Chusan re-occupied by the British	Oct. 1, 1841
Capt. Elliot, on board a British steam ship, enters the Pei ho river near Peking	Aug 11, 1840	Chiu hai taken, with 167 guns, many of them brass	Oct. 10, 1841
The ship <i>Kye</i> lost on a sand bank, and the captain's wife and part of the crew are captured by the natives, and confined in cages	Sept. 15, 1840	Ning po taken	Oct. 13, 1841
Seizure of capt. Amoy	Sept. 16, 1840	Yu sau, Taze kee, and Foong hua carried by the British	Dec 28, 1841
Liu deprived of his authority and finally degraded, Keshun appointed imperial commissioner	Sept. 16, 1840	Chinese force of 12,000 men attack Ning po and Chiu hai and are repulsed with great loss	March 10, 1842
Capt. Elliot's truce with Keshun	Nov 6, 1840	8000 Chinese are routed with considerable loss near Taze kee	March 15, 1842
British plenipotentiaries sail from Chusan and arrive off Macao	Nov 20, 1840	Chia pou attacked and its defences destroyed, 45 guns taken	May 18, 1842
Admiral Elliot's resignation announced	Nov 20, 1840	The British squadron enters the great river Kiang	June 13, 1842
Mr Staunton released	Dec 12, 1840	Capture of Woosung, and of 230 guns and stores	June 16, 1842
Negotiations cease, owing to breaches of faith on the part of the Chinese emperor	Jan. 6, 1841	The town of Shang hai taken	June 19, 1842
Chusan po and Tze kok-tow, and 173 guns (some sent to England), captured by the British	Jan 7, 1841	The British fleet advance farther up the river	July 6, 1842
Hong Kong ceded by Keshun to Great Britain, and 6,000,000 dollars agreed to be paid within ten days to the British authorities	Jan 20, 1841	The whole British armament anchors near the Golden Idles	July 20, 1842
Formal possession of Hong kong taken by the British	Jan 26, 1841	City of Chin Kiang taken, the Tartar general and many of the garrison commit suicide	July 21, 1842
Imperial edict from Peking rejecting Keshun's treaty	Feb. 11, 1841	The advanced British ships reach the city of Nankin	Aug 4, 1842
Hostilities resumed	Feb. 25, 1841	The whole fleet arrives, and the disembarkation commences	Aug 9, 1842
Chusan evacuated	Feb. 24, 1841	Kyghur arrives at Nankin, with full powers to treat for peace	Aug 12, 1842
Rewards proclaimed at Canton for the bodies of Englishmen, dead or alive 50,000 dollars to be given for ringleaders and chiefs	Feb 25, 1841	Treaty of peace signed before Nankin on board the <i>Coramella</i> by sir Henry Pottinger for England, and Kaying Klapoo* and Neu Kien on the part of the Chinese emperor	Aug 20, 1842
Bogue forts taken by sir Gordon Bremer and naval Kwan killed, and 469 guns captured	Feb. 26, 1841		
The British squadron proceeds up the river to Canton	March 1, 1841		
Sir Hugh Gough takes the command of the army	March 2, 1841		
Hostilities again suspended	March 3, 1841		
And again resumed	March 6, 1841		
Keshun degraded by the emperor and arrested	March 12, 1841		
Fleet of boats destroyed, Canton threatened, the foreign factories seized, and 461 guns taken by the British forces	March 18, 1841		
New commissioners from Peking arrive at Canton	April 14, 1841		

CONDITIONS OF THE TREATY †

Lasting peace and friendship between the two empires, China to pay 21,000,000 of dollars (Canton, Amoy, Foo-choo-foo, Ning-po, and Shang hai to be thrown open to the British and consuls to reside at those cities. Hong kong to be ceded in perpetuity to England, &c. Chusan and Kuang-su to be held by the British until the provisions are fulfilled

The ratifications signed by queen Victoria and the emperor respectively, are formally exchanged July 22, 1842
The commercial treaty between the two empires is announced as finally adjusted, and Canton opened by an imperial edict to the British July 27, 1842

* In 1858 he took part (it was said without authority) in arranging the treaty of Tien Sin in June, 1858. He was in consequence condemned to death—by suicide.

† The non fulfilment of this treaty led gradually to the war of 1856-7

CHINA, continued

Appointment of Mr. Davis in the room of sir Henry Pottinger Feb 16, 1844
 Bogue forts captured by the British to obtain redress for insults April 5, 1847
 Hong-Kong and the neighbourhood visited by a violent typhoon, immense damage done to the shipping, upwards of 1000 boat-dwellers on the Canton river drowned Oct. 1848
 H.M. steam ship *Melba* destroys 19 pirate junks in the Chinese seas March 4, 1850
 Rebellion breaks out in Quang-si, spreading rapidly (see next article) Aug 1850
 Appearance of the pretender Tien teh March, 1851
 Defeat of Lou, the imperial commissioner, and destruction of half the army June 10, 1852
 Successful progress of the rebels towards Shang-hae and Nankin the emperor appoints to the Europeans for help without success March and April, 1853
 The rebels take, Nankin, March 19, 20, Amoy, May 19, Shang-hae, Sept 7 1853
 And besiege Canton without success, Aug—Nov 1854
 The latest very scanty accounts are unfavourable to the rebels, the imperialists having retaken Shang-hae, Amoy, and many important places June, 1855
 Outrage on the British *lorcha Arrow*, in Canton river (see *Canton*) Oct. 8, 1856
 After vain negotiations with commissioner Yeh, Canton forts attacked and taken, Oct. 23 1856
 A Chinese fleet destroyed and Canton bombarded, by sir M. Seymour Nov 3, 4, 1856
 Imperialists defeated, evacuate Shang-hae Nov 6, 1856
 The Americans revenge an attack by capturing three forts Nov 21—24, 1856
 Rebels take Kurling Nov 25, 1856
 Other forts taken by the British Dec. 1856
 The Chinese burn European factories Dec. 14 1856
 And murder the crew of the *Thetis* Dec 80 1856
 A lun, a Chinese baker, acquitted of charge of poisoning the bread Feb 2, 1857
 Troops arrive from Madras, and England and lord Elgin appointed envoy March, 1857
 No change on either side Yeh said to be stratagem for money the imperialists seem to be gaining ground upon the rebels May, 1857
 Total destruction of the Chinese fleet by commodore Elliot, May 25 27 and sir M. Seymour and commodore Keppel June 1 1857
 Blockade of Canton Aug 1857
 Stagnation in the war—lord Elgin departs to

Calcutta, with assistance to the English against the sepoys, July 16, returns to Hong-Kong Sept. 25, 1857
 Gen Ashburnham departs for India, and Gen. Straubenzee assumes the command Oct. 19, 1857
 Canton bombarded and taken by English and French Dec. 28, 29, 1857
 Allies enter it Jan. 5, 1858
 Yeh sent a prisoner to Calcutta Jan. 1858
 The English and French proceed towards Peking, and take the forts at the mouth of the Pei ho May 20, 1858
 The expedition arrives at Tien Sin May 20, 1858
 Negotiations commence, June 5 treaty of peace, with English and French, signed at Tien Sin, by lord Elgin, baron Gros and Koying (who signed the treaty of 1842) June 28, 29, 1858

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

Ambassadors to be at both courts freedom of trade, toleration of Christianity expenses of war to be paid by China, a revised tariff, Chinese term *I (barbarian)*, to be no longer applied to Europeans
 Lord Elgin visits Japan and concludes an important treaty with the emperor Aug. 28, 1858
 The British destroy about 130 piratical junks in the Chinese seas Aug and Sept. 1858
 Lord Elgin proceeds up the Yangtze Kiang as far as Nankin, Jan. 1859, returns to England May 1859
 Mr Bruce, the British envoy on his way to Peking, is stopped in the river Pei ho (or Tien sin). Admiral Hope attempting to force a passage, is repulsed with the loss of 81 killed, and about 390 wounded June 25, 1859
 The English and French governments prepare an expedition against China Oct. 1859

CHINESE EMPERORS.

The following is a list of those who have reigned for the last two centuries —
 Chwang lei 1627
 Shun che 1644
 Kung ho 1669
 Yung ching 1693
 Keou lung 1708
 Keou ding 1796
 Fou Kwang 1821
 Sze ling, or Yih-Chu The PRESENT (1859) emperor of China Feb. 25, 1850

The embassy of lord Macartney threw some light on the political circumstances of this empire, it appeared that it was in his time, divided into 15 provinces, containing 4402 walled cities, the population of the whole country was given at 333,000,000 its annual revenues were 66,000,000, and the army, including the Tartars, was 1,000,000 of infantry, and 800,000 cavalry, the religion Pagan, and the government absolute Learning, and the arts and sciences in general, were encouraged, and ethics were studied

CHINA, REBELLION IN Taou Kwang the last emperor of China (who died Feb 25 1850) during the latter part of his reign became somewhat liberal in his views, and favoured the introduction of European arts among his people, but his son, the present emperor, a rash and narrow-minded prince, quickly departed from his father's wise policy and adopted reactionary measures, particularly against English influence An insurrection broke out in consequence, Aug 1850, in the province of Quang si, which quickly became of alarming importance The insurgents at first proposed only to expel the Tartars, but in March, 1851, a pretender was announced among them, first by the name of Tien teh (Celestial Virtue), but afterwards assuming other names He is stated to be a native of Quang si, of obscure origin, but to have obtained some literary knowledge at Canton about 1835, and also to have become acquainted at that time with the principles of Christianity from a Chinese Christian, named Leang afa, and also from the missionary Roberts in 1844 He announced himself as the restorer of the worship of the true God, Shang ti, but has derived many of his

* He died peacefully at Calcutta, April 9, 1859 He is said to have beheaded above 100,000 rebels.

dogmas from the Old and New Testament. He declared himself to be the monarch of all beneath the sky, the true lord of China (and thus of all the world), the brother of Jesus, and the second son of God, and demands universal submission. He does not manifest any appearance of having been under the peculiar influence of either Romanists or Protestants. For the events of the rebellion see *preceding article*.

CHINA PORCELAIN This manufacture is first mentioned in history in 1531 it was introduced into England so early as the 16th century. Porcelain was made at Dresden in 1706, fine ware in England, at Chelsea, in 1752, at Bow in 1758, in various other parts of England about 1760, and by the ingenious Josiah Wedgwood, who much improved the British manufacture, in Staffordshire, 1762 *et seq*.

CHINA ROSE, AND CHINESE APPLE. The rose, a delicate, and beautiful flower called the *Rosa Indica*, was brought to these countries, from China, and after various failures, planted in England, with success, in 1786. The Chinese apple-tree, or *Pyrus spectabilis*, was brought to England about 1780. Some few other plants were introduced from the same empire in successive years from this time.

CHINESE ERAS They are very numerous, fabulous, and mythological. Like the Chaldeans, they represent the world as having existed some hundreds of thousands of years, and their annals and histories record events said to have occurred, and name philosophers and heroes said to have lived, more than 27,000 years ago. By their calculation of time, which must of course differ essentially from ours, they date the commencement of their empire 41,000 years B C. *Abbe Lenglet*.

CHIPPAWA, BATTLES OF In the late American war, the British under general Rill were defeated by the Americans under general Brown, July 5, 1814. The Americans were defeated by the British, commanded by generals Drummond and Riall, July 25 following, but the latter was wounded and taken prisoner.

CHIVALRY, arose out of the feudal system in the eighth century, (*chevalier*, or knight being derived from the *caballarius*, the equipped feudal tenant on horse back,) and from the twelfth to the fifteenth century had a considerable influence in refining the manners of most of the nations of Europe. It flourished during the Crusades. The knight swore to accomplish the duties of his profession, as the champion of God and the ladies. He devoted himself to speak the truth, to maintain the right, to protect the distressed, to practise courtesy, to fulfil obligations, and to vindicate in every perilous adventure his honour and character. Chivalry, which owed its origin to the feudal system, expired with it. *Robertson, Gibbon. See Tournaments*.

CHIVALRY, COURT OF It was commonly after the lord direct had been given, that combats took place in the court of chivalry. By letters patent of James I. the earl marshal of England had "the like jurisdiction in the courts of chivalry, when the office of lord high constable was vacant, as this latter and the marshal did jointly exercise," 1623.

CHLORINE, a gaseous element, first obtained by Scheele in 1774, by treating manganese with muriatic acid (now termed hydrochloric acid). Sir H. Davy, in 1810, established the theory that this gas is an element, and gave it the name chlorine. In 1823 it was condensed into a liquid by Faraday. Combined with sodium it forms common salt (chloride of sodium), and with lime the well known bleaching powder and disinfectant—chloride of lime.

CHLOROFORM See *Ether*.

CHOBHAM COMMON, in Surrey, about twenty miles from London. A camp was formed for military exercise at this place, and occupied on June 14, 1853, by a force between 8000 and 10,000 strong. The last field day (when there was a mock fight) took place Aug. 17. Only one serious case of misconduct was reported during all the time.

CHOCOLATE Introduced into Europe, principally from Mexico and the Brazils, about A D 1520. It is the flour or paste of the cocoa berry, and makes a wholesome beverage, much used in Spain. It also forms a delicate confection. Chocolate was sold in the London coffee houses soon after their establishment, 1650. *Tadler. See Cocoa*.

CHOIR. The choir was separated from the nave of the church in the time of Constantine. The choral service was first used in England at Canterbury, A.D. 677. This service had been previously in use at Rome about 602. *See Chanting*.

CHOLERA MORBUS This fatal disease, known in its more malignant form, as the Indian cholera, after having made great ravages in many countries of the north, east, and south of Europe, and in the countries of Asia, where alone it had carried off more than 900,000 persons in its progress within two years, made its first appearance in England, at

Sunderland, Oct. 26, 1831 Cholera first appeared in Edinburgh, Feb. 6, 1832 First observed at Rotherhithe and Limehouse, London, Feb. 13, and in Dublin, March 3, same year The mortality was very great, but more so on the Continent, the deaths by cholera in Paris were 18,000 between March and August, 1832 Cholera again raged in Rome, the Two Sicilies, Genoa, Berlin, &c., in July and August, 1837 — In 1848 and 1849, we had another visitation of the cholera in this kingdom, the number of deaths in London, for the week ending Sept. 15, 1849, was 3183, the ordinary average being 1008, and the number of deaths by cholera from June 17 to Oct. 2, same year, was, in London alone, 13,161 From this time the mortality lessened every day, and the distemper finally disappeared Oct. 13, 1849 — In Sept. 1853, Newcastle upon Tyne, Hexham, Tynemouth, and other northern towns suffered much from cholera, and in the autumn of 1854 it made great ravages in Italy and Sicily above 10,000 are said to have died at Naples it was also very fatal to the allied troops at Varna At London in August and September, it was very severe for a short time in the southern parts, and in Soho and St. James's, Westminster

CHORAGUS An important public officer among the Greeks, who paid and regulated the chorus in the public feasts, worship, &c

CHORUS-SINGING, is very ancient and was early practised at Athens Stenchorus, whose real name was Tymias, received this appellation from his having been the first who taught the chorus to dance to the lyre, 556 B.C. *Quintil Inst Oral* Hypodocus, of Chalcedes carried off the prize for the best voice, 508 B.C. *Parian Marble*

CHOUANS, the name given to the Breton peasants during the war of La Vendée in 1792, from their first chief Jean Cottereau, who had been a smuggler, and had used, as a signal, the cry of the *Chat-huant*, or screech owl George Cadoudal, their last chief, was connected with Pichegru in a conspiracy against Napoleon when first consul, and was executed in 1804

CHRISM Consecrated oil was used early in the ceremonies of the Roman and Greek churches. Musk, saffron, cinnamon, roses, and frankincense are mentioned as used with the oil, in A.D. 1541 It was ordained that chrism should consist of oil and balsam only, the one representing the human nature of Christ, and the other his divine nature, 1596

CHRIST See JESUS CHRIST

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL (the *Blue Coat* school) was established by Edward VI 1552, on the site of the Grey Friars monastery A mathematical ward was founded by Charles II, 1672, and the city of London and community of England have contributed to render it a richly endowed charity The *Times* ward was founded in 1841 Large portions of the edifice having fallen into decay, it was rebuilt, in 1822 a new infirmary was completed, and in 1825 (April 25) the duke of York laid the first stone of the magnificent new hall — On Sept. 24, 1854, the master, Dr Jacob, in a sermon, in the church of the hospital, censured the system of education and the general administration of the establishment Many improvements have since been made The subordinate school at Hertford, for 416 younger boys and 80 girls, was founded in 1683

CHRIST'S THORN This shrub came hither from the south of Europe, before 1596 Supposed to be the plant of which Our Saviour's crown of thorns was composed.

CHRISTIAN ERA See *Anno Domini*

CHRISTIAN KING, MOST CHRISTIAN KING, *Christianissimus Rex* This title was given by pope Paul II to Louis XI of France in 1469 and never was a distinction more unworthily conferred His oppressions obliged his subjects to enter into a league against him, and 4000 persons were executed publicly or privately in his merciless reign

CHRISTIANIA, the capital of Norway, built in 1624 by Christian IV of Denmark, to replace Opalo which had been destroyed by fire In April 1858 Christiania suffered by fire, the loss being about 250,000*l*

CHRISTIANITY The name Christian was first given to the believers and followers of Christ's doctrines at Antioch, in Syria, *Acts* xi 26, A.D. 43 The first Christians were divided into episcopoi (overseers), presbyteroi (elders), diaconoi (ministers or deacons) and pistoi (believers), afterwards catechumens, or learners, and energumens, who were to be exorcised, were added The persecutions of the Christians commenced A.D. 64 See *Persecutions* Christianity was first taught in Britain about this time, and propagated with some success in 156 *Bede*. Lucius is said to have been the first Christian king of Britain, and in the world, and to have reigned about 179 There was a large Christian population prior to the irruption of the Saxon pagans, whose conversion began with Augustin the monk in

597 • Christianity was introduced into Ireland in the second century, but with more success after the arrival of St Patrick in 432, and into Scotland in the reign of Donald I about 212, when it was embraced by that king, his queen, and some of his nobility

Constantine the Great made his solemn declaration of the Christian religion	A D.	312	In Hungary under Geisa	A D.	994
Prudentius preaches in Aabyndia		346	In Norway and Iceland, under Olof I		1000
Christianity established in France under Clovis the Great		406	In Sweden, between 10th and 11th centuries.		
Introduced among the Goths by Ulfilas		370	In Prussia, by the Teutonic knights, when they were returning from the holy wars		1297
In Helvetia, by Irish missionaries		643	In Lithuania, paganism was abolished about		1386
In Flanders in the seventh century			In China, where it made some progress (but was afterwards extirpated, and thousands of Chinese Christians were put to death)		1675
In Saxony by Charlemagne		785	In Japan by Xavier and the Jesuits, 1649, but the Christians were exterminated in		1638
In Denmark, under Harold		857	In Greece, once more re-established		1638
In Bohemia, under Borzivoi		894			
In Russia, by Swiatoslav		980			
In Poland, under Mielislav I		993			

Christianity was preached in various parts of Africa, as Guinea, Angola, and Congo, in the 15th century, in America and India it made some progress in the 16th, and is now disseminated in all parts of the world

CHRISTMAS DAY A festival of the Church, universally observed in commemoration of the nativity of Our Saviour. It has been denominated *Christ-mass*, from the appellative Christ having been added to the name of Jesus, to express that he was the Messiah, or *The Anointed*. It was first observed as a festival A D 98. Ordered to be held as a solemn feast, and divine service to be performed on the 25th of December, by pope Telesphorus, about A D 137†. In the eastern church, Christmas and the Epiphany (*which see*) were deemed but one and the same feast, and to this day the Church universally keeps a continued feast within those limits. The holly and mistletoe used at Christmas are said to be remains of the religious observances of the Druids

CHRISTMAS-ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook, who landed here on Christmas day, 1777. He had passed Christmas day at Christmas sound, 1774. On the shore of Christmas Harbour, visited by him in 1776, one of his men found a piece of parchment with this inscription "*Ludovico XV Galliarum rege, et d. Boynes regi a secretis ad res maritimas, annis 1772 et 1773*". On the other side of it captain Cook wrote "*Naves Resolution et Discovery de rege Magnæ Britannia, Decembris, 1776,*" and fixed the bottle in a religious safe and proper place

CHROMIUM, a rare metal, discovered by Vauquelin in 1797. It is found combined with iron and lead, and forms the colouring matter of the emerald and other crystalline bodies. *Greenish*

CHROMO LITHOGRAPHY See *Printing in Colours*

CHRONICLES The earliest chronicles are those of the Jews, Chinese, Hindoos, and perhaps of the Irish. After the invention of writing, all well informed nations appear to have kept chronicles, who were generally priests or astrologers, and who mingled popular legends with their records. *Phillips*. In Scripture there are two "Books of Chronicles". Collections of the British Chronicles have been published by Camden, Gale, &c., since 1602, in the present century by the English Historical Society, &c. In 1858, the publication of them recommended under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. Maury's List of Chronicles is very useful, 1845

CHRONOLOGY Chronology is the science of time, its object being to arrange and exhibit the various events of the history of the world in the order of their succession, and to ascertain the intervals between them. See *Eras* and *Epochs*. The most complete work on the subject is *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, compiled by the Benedictines (1783—1820). The following works are much esteemed—Playfair's Chronology, 1784, Blair's Chronology,

* It is, traditionally, said that Gregory the Great, shortly before his elevation to the papal chair, chanced one day to pass through the slave-market at Rome, and perceiving some children of great beauty who were set up for sale, he inquired about their country and finding they were English pagans, he is said to have cried out in the Latin language, "*Non Angli sed Anuli. Foris sit essent Christiani.*" that is, "they would not be English but angels, if they were Christians." From that time he was struck with an ardent desire to convert that unenlightened nation and ordered a monk named Austin or Augustin, and others of the same fraternity to undertake the mission to Britain in the year 596.

† Diocletian, the Roman emperor, keeping his court at Nicomedia, being informed that the Christians were assembled on this day in great multitudes to celebrate Christ's nativity ordered the doors to be shut, and the church to be set on fire, and six hundred perished in the burning pile. This was the commencement of the tenth persecution, which lasted ten years, A D. 303.

1753, (new editions by sir H Ellis, in 1844, and by Mr Rosse, in 1856) The Oxford Chronological Tables, 1838 Sir Harris Nicolas' Chronology of History is very useful.

CHRONOMETER. See *Clocks* and *Harrison*

CHUNAR, TREATY OF, concluded between the nabob of Oude, and governor Hastings, by which the nabob was relieved of all his debts to the East India Company, on condition of his seizing the property of the begums, his mother and grandmother, and delivering it up to the English: this treaty also enabled the nabob to take possession of the lands of Fyroolla Khan, a Rohilla chief, who had escaped from a recent massacre, and had settled at Ram poor, under guarantee of the English. On this occasion the nabob made a present to Mr Hastings of 100,000*l*—Sept 19, 1781 See *Hastings, Warren, Trial of*

CHURCH It is said that a church was built for Christian worship in the first century, and some will have it that one was built in England, A D 60 See *Glastonbury* In the small island of Whithorne, in Scotland, are the remains of an ancient church, which was the first place of Christian worship, it is believed, in that country, and supposed to have been built before the cathedral at Whithorne, in Wigtonshire, where Numan was bishop in the fourth century The Christians originally preached in woods and caves, by candle light, whence the practice of candle light in churches Most of the early churches were of wood The first church of stone was built in London, in 608, and a church of stone was built at Bangor in Ireland, by St Malachy, who was prelate in 1134 *Gordon's Ireland* Church towers were originally parochial fortresses Churchyards were permitted in cities in 742 —**CHURCH RATES** The maintaining the Church (i e the building) in repair belongs to the parishioners, who have the sole power of taxing themselves for the expense when assembled in vestry The enforcement of payment, which is continually disputed by dissenters and others, belongs to the ecclesiastical courts Many attempts have been made to abolish church rates Bills for this purpose passed the Commons in 1855 and 1858, and were rejected in the Lords One was withdrawn April 5, 1859

CHURCH MUSIC See *Choir* and *Chanting*

CHURCH, STATES OF See *Rome, Modern*

CHURCH OF ENGLAND Commenced with the Reformation, and was formally established in the reign of Henry VIII 1534 The dissensions in the Church of England, between those who wish to draw nearer to the Church of Rome and those who wish to go farther from her, commenced in the days of Elizabeth, and have continued to this day These feuds raged much in the reigns of Charles I and Anne See *High Church, Free Church, and Clergy* The church consists of two archbishops and twenty five bishops, exclusive of that of Sodor and Man The other dignitaries are chancellors, deans (of cathedrals and collegiate churches), archdeacons, prebendaries, canons, minor canons, and priest vicars, these and the incumbents of rectories, vicarages, and chapels, make the number of prebendaries of the Established Church, according to the last official returns, 12,327 The number of churches for Protestant worship in England was 11,742 in 1818, and 14,077 in 1851 The act for building and enlarging churches was passed 9 Geo IV 1828 The Church building Amendment act passed 2 Vict August, 1838—200 new churches were erected in the diocese of London in the episcopate of bishop C J Blomfield, 1828-56 The Church discipline act, 3 & 4 Vict c 86, passed in 1841 See *Bishops*

CHURCH OF IRELAND Called, in connection with that of England, the United Church of England and Ireland Previously to the Church Temporalities act of Will IV in 1833, there were four archbishoprics and eighteen bishoprics in Ireland, of which ten have since ceased, that act providing for the union of sees, and for the abolition of certain sees, according as the possessors of them died There are 1659 places of Protestant worship, 2109 Roman Catholic chapels, 452 Presbyterian, and 414 other houses of prayer See *Bishops of Ireland*

CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA This Episcopal church was established in Nov 1784 when Bishop Seabury, who had been chosen bishop by the churches in Connecticut was consecrated in Scotland The first convention was held at Philadelphia in 1785 On Feb 4, 1787, two more bishops were consecrated at Lambeth

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND See *Bishops in Scotland* On the abolition of Episcopacy in Scotland in 1638, Presbyterianism became the religion of Scotland Its distinguishing tenets seemed to have been first embodied in the formulary of faith attributed to John Knox, and compiled by that reformer in 1560 It was approved by the parliament, and ratified in 1567, was finally settled by an act of the Scottish senate in 1696, and was afterwards secured by the treaty of union with England in 1707 The Church of Scotland is regulated

by four courts—the General Assembly*, the Synod, the Presbytery, and Kirk Sessions. See *Presbyterians*. A large body seceded from this church in 1843, and took the name of the Free Church of Scotland, *whick see*

CHURCH WARDENS. Officers of the parish church, appointed by the first canon of the Synod of London in 1127. Overseers in every parish were also appointed by the same body, and they continue now nearly as then constituted. *Johnson's Canons*. There are commonly two church wardens to every parish, who direct and control its affairs, summon the parishioners to meet, &c

CHURCHING OF WOMEN. Churching is the act of returning thanks in the church for any signal deliverance, and particularly after the delivery of women. It began about A D 214. *Wheatley*. See *Purification*.

CHUSAN, a Chinese Isl. See *China*, 1840, 1841

CIDER. *Zuler*, German. Anciently this beverage, when first made in England, was called wine, about A D 1284. When the earl of Manchester was ambassador in France, he is said to have frequently passed off cider upon the nobility of that country for a delicious wine. It was made subject to the excise regulation of sale in 1763 *et seq*. A powerful spirit is drawn from cider by distillation. Many orchards were planted in Herefordshire by lord Scudamore, ambassador from Charles I to France. John Philips published his poem "Cider" in 1706.

CIMBRI, a Teutonic race, who came from Jutland, and invaded the Roman empire about 120 B C. They entered Gaul and defeated the Romans under the consul, Marcus Silanus, 109 B C., and under Marius, on the banks of the Rhine, where 80,000 Romans were slain, 105 B C. Their allies, the Teutones, were defeated by Marius in two battles at Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix) in Gaul, 200,000 were killed, and 70,000 made prisoners, 102 B C. The Cimbri were defeated by Marius and Catulus, as they were again endeavouring to enter Italy, 120,000 were killed, and 60,000 taken prisoners, 101 B C. They afterwards were absorbed into the Teutones or Saxons.

CINCINNATI SOCIETY. A society established in America soon after the peace of 1783, it arose among the army, and was advancing rapidly, but owing to the jealousy which it produced on the part of the people who had just accomplished their freedom, and who dreaded the influence of an army, the officers gave up the society.

CINNAMON TRADE. The cinnamon tree is a species of laurel, and a native of Ceylon. The trade was commenced by the Dutch in 1506, but cinnamon had been known in the time of Augustus Cæsar, and even long before. It is mentioned among the perfumes of the sanctuary, *Exodus*, lxxv 23, but it is imagined that the cinnamon spoken of in Scripture was of a kind different from that we have in use. Cinnamon was found in the American forests, by Don Ulloa, in 1736. The true tree of Ceylon was cultivated in Jamaica and Dominica by transplantation in 1788.

CINQUE CENTO, for an explanation of the terms cinque cento, tre cento &c., see note to article *Italy*.

CINQUE PORTS, on the South coast of England. They were originally *five* (hence the name) Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich. Winchelsea and Rye were afterwards added. *Jeake*. Their jurisdiction was vested in barons, called wardens, for the better security of the English coast, these ports being the nearest points to France, and considered the keys of the kingdom, instituted by William I in 1078. *Rapin*. They are governed by a particular policy, and are under a lord warden, the duke of Wellington was lord warden, from 1828 till his death in 1852. He was succeeded by the earl now marquess of Dalhousie, who then held the office of governor general of India, which he resigned in 1855.

CINTRA (Portugal), CONVENTION OF. The disgraceful convention concluded between the British army under sir How Dalrymple, and the French under marshal Junot. By this compact, signed the day after the battle of Vimeira, Aug 22, 1808, the defeated French army and its chiefs were allowed to evacuate Portugal in British ships, carrying with them all their ill gotten spoil. A court of inquiry was held at Chelsea, Nov 17 same year, and the result was a formal declaration by the king strongly condemning the terms of the convention.

* The first general assembly of the church was held Dec 20, 1560. The general assembly constitutes the highest ecclesiastical court in the kingdom, it meets annually in Edinburgh in May, and sits about ten days. It consists of a grand commissioner, appointed by the sovereign and delegates from presbyteries, royal boroughs, and universities, some being laymen. To this court all appeals from the inferior ecclesiastical courts lie, and its decision is final.

CIRCASSIA (Asia, on N side of the Caucasus) The Circassians are said to be descended from the Albanians. They continued unsubdued, even by the arms of Timour, but in the sixteenth century the greater part of them acknowledged the authority of the Czar, Ivan II of Russia. About A.D. 1745, the princes of Great and Little Kabarda took oaths of fealty to that power. One branch of their traffic is the sale of their daughters, famed throughout the world for their beauty, and whom they sell for the use of the seraglios of Turkey and Persia, to the merchants, generally Jews. *Akrapoth*. By the treaty of Adrianople in 1830 Circassia was surrendered to Russia by Turkey. But the Circassians, particularly under a native chief, named Schamyl, have carried on a war of independence with varying success against the whole power of Russia ever since. In June, Nov and Dec 1857 the Circassians were defeated by the Russian governor, prince Orbellian, who also in April 1858 conquered a large tract of country and expelled the inhabitants. On Sept 7, 1859, Schamyl was captured by the Russians, and treated with great respect.—The Circassians became Mahometans in the 18th century.

CIRCENSIAN GAMES These were combats in the Roman circus (at first in honour of Conus, the god of councils, but afterwards of Jupiter, Neptune, Juno, and Minerva), instituted by Evander, and established at Rome 732 B.C. by Romulus, at the rape of the Sabine. They were in imitation of the Olympian games among the Greeks, and, by way of eminence, were called the great games, but Tarquin called them the Circensian, their celebration continued from Sept 4 to 12th. *Virgil*.

CIRCLE The quadrature, or ratio of the diameter of the circle to its circumference, has exercised the ingenuity of mathematicians of all ages. Archimedes about B.C. 221, gave it as 7 to 22, Abraham Sharp (1717) as 1 (and 72 decimals) to 3, and Lagry (1719) as 1 (and 122 decimals) to 3.

CIRCLES or GERMANY Formed about 1500 for the purpose of distinguishing the members of the diet of the empire. In 1512 they were Franconia, Bavaria, Upper and Lower Rhine, Westphalia and Saxony. In 1789 they were Austria, Burgundy, Westphalia, Palatinate, Upper Rhine, Swabia, Bavaria, Franconia, and Upper and Lower Saxony. In 1804 these divisions were annulled by the establishment of the Confederation of the Rhine, *which see*.

CIRCUITS in ENGLAND They were divided into three, and three justices were appointed to each, 22 Hen II 1176. They were afterwards divided into four, with five justices to each division, 1180. *Rapin*. The number and arrangement of circuits have been frequently altered. They are held twice or thrice a year in each county, the judges being commissioned each time by the king, and this is called going the circuit. There are monthly sessions for the city of London and county of Middlesex.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY The first in England, on a public plan, was opened by Samuel Fancourt, a dissenting minister of Salisbury, about 1740. He had little encouragement in the undertaking, which in the end failed. More success, however, attended similar institutions at Bath and in London, and in a short time they spread throughout the kingdom. *Ferguson's Biog*. There was a circulating library at Crane Court, London, in 1748, of which a catalogue in two vols. was published. No books can be taken from the British Museum except for judicial purposes, but the libraries of the Royal Society and the principal scientific societies are circulating. The London Library (circulating) was founded in 1841, under the highest auspices, and is of great value to literary men. Of the subscription libraries belonging to individuals, that of Mr C. Mudie, in New Oxford street, is the most remarkable for the large quantity and good quality of the books, several hundreds, sometimes thousands of copies of a new work being in circulation. It was founded in 1848, when the first two volumes of Macaulay's England were published, for which there was an unprecedented demand, which this library supplied.

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD *See Blood*

CIRCUMCISION A rite instituted 1897 B.C. It was the seal of the covenant made by God with Abraham. *Josephus*. It was practised by the ancient Egyptians, and is still by the Copts and many of the Turks and Persians. *Bell*.—The Festival of the Circumcision (of Christ) was originally called the Octave of Christmas. The first mention found of it is in A.D. 487. It was introduced into the Latury in 1550.

CIRCUMNAVIGATORS Among the greatest and most daring of human enterprises at the period when it was first attempted, was the circumnavigation of the earth, A.D. 1519.*

* The first ship that sailed round the earth, and hence determined its being globular, was Magellan's or *Magellan's*, he was a native of Portugal, in the service of Spain and by keeping a westerly course he returned to the same place he had set out from in 1519. The voyage was completed in three years and twenty-nine days, but Magellan was killed on his homeward passage, at the Philippines, in 1521.

CIRCUMNAVIGATORS, *continued.*

Magellan, a Portuguese, the first who entered the Pacific ocean	A.D. 1519	Boggeveen, Dutch	A.D. 1781
Groalva, a Spanish navigator	1537	Anson (afterwards lord)	1740
Avalradi, a Spaniard	1537	Byron (grandfather to lord Byron)	1764
Mendana, a Spaniard	1567	Wallis, British	1766
Sir Francis Drake, first English	1577	Carteret, an Englishman	1766
Cuvendish, his first voyage	1580	Cook, the illustrious captain	1768
Le Maire, a Dutchman	1615	On the death of captain Cook, his last voyage was continued by King	1779
Quiros, a Spaniard	1625	Bougainville, French	1776
Tasman, Dutch	1642	Portlocke, British	1768
Cowley, British	1683	King and Fitlaroy, British	1826-36
Dampier an Englishman	1689	Bolcher, British	1836-42
Cooke, an Englishman	1708	Wilkes, American	1838-42
Clypperton, British	1719		

Among other nations, the Russians are honourably distinguished for this species of enterprize. The early navigators, equally illustrious, such as sir Hugh Willoughby, sir Martin Frobisher, captain Davis, &c., are named elsewhere. See *North West Passage*.

CIRCUS There were eight (some say ten) buildings of this kind at Rome, the largest of them was called the *Circus Maximus*, which was built by the elder Tarquin, 605 B.C. It was of an oval figure, its length was three stadia and a half, or more than three English furlongs, and its breadth 960 Roman feet. It was enlarged by Cæsar so as to seat 150,000 persons, and was rebuilt by Augustus. Julius Cæsar introduced in it large canals of water, which on a sudden could be covered with an infinite number of vessels, and represent a sea-fight. *Pliny* See *Amphitheatres*. In the fifth and sixth centuries after Christ Constantinople was greatly disturbed by the white, red, green, and blue factions of the circus. In 501, 3000 persons were killed.

CISALPINE REPUBLIC, N Italy. Founded by the French in June, 1797, acknowledged by the emperor of Germany to be independent, by the treaty of Campo Formio (*whence* see), Oct 17 following. Received a new constitution in Sept 1798. It merged into the kingdom of Italy in March, 1805. Napoleon was crowned king in May following, and was represented by his viceroy, Eugène Beauharnois. See *Italy*.

CISTERCIANS An order founded by Robert, a Benedictine, abbot of Cîteaux, in France near the end of the eleventh century. From the founder it was called the order of Cîteaux. It became so powerful that it governed almost all Europe in spiritual and temporal concerns. The monks observed silence, abstained from flesh, lay on straw, and wore neither shoes nor shirts. *De Vitâ*. They soon degenerated, and were reformed by St. Bernard. See *Bernardine*.

CITATE, BATTLE OF The Russian general Gortschakoff, intending to storm Kalasat, threw up redoubts at Citate, close to the Danube, which were stormed by the Turks under Omar Pacha, Jan 6, 1854. The fighting continued on the 7th, 8th, and 9th, when the Russians were compelled to retire to their former position at Krajowa, having lost 1500 killed and 2000 wounded. The loss of the Turks was estimated at 338 killed and 700 wounded.

CITIES The word *city* (French *cité*, Italian *città*, Latin *ciuitas*) has been in use in England only since the Conquest, at which time even London was called *Londomburgh*, as the capital of Scotland is still called *Edinburgh*. The English cities were very inconsiderable in the twelfth century. Cities were first incorporated A.D. 1079. Towns corporate were called cities when the seat of a bishop's see and having a cathedral church. *Camden*.

CITIZEN It was not lawful to scourge a citizen of Rome. *Lucy*. In England a citizen is a person who is free of a city, or who doth carry on a trade therein. *Camden*. Various privileges have been conferred on citizens as freemen in several reigns, and powers granted to them. The wives of citizens of London (not being aldermen's wives, nor gentlewomen by descent) were obliged to wear miniver caps, being white woollen knit three cornered, with the peaks projecting three or four inches beyond their foreheads, aldermen's wives made them of velvet, 1 Eliz 1558. *Stowe*. Citizen was the only title allowed in France at the revolution, 1792.

CIUDAD RODRIGO, a strong fortress of Spain, invested by the French, June 11, 1810, and surrendered to them July 10, following. It remained in their possession until it was gallantly stormed by the British, commanded by Wellington, Jan 19, 1812. The loss of the British and Portuguese amounted to about 1000 killed and wounded, that of the garrison was the same, besides 1700 prisoners. *Napier*.

CIVIL ENGINEERS, see *Engineers*.

CIVIL LAW A body of Roman laws, founded upon the laws of nature and of nations, was first collected by Alfenus Varus, the civilian, who flourished about 66 B.C., and a digest of them was made by Servius Sulpicius, the civilian, 53 B.C. The Gregorian code was issued A.D. 290, the Theodosian in 438, and the Justinian, 529—534. Many of the former laws having grown out of use, the emperor Justinian ordered a revision of them, which was called the Justinian code, and this code constitutes a large part of the present civil law. Civil law was restored in Italy, Germany, &c. 1127. *Blair* Civil law was introduced into England by Theobald, a Norman abbot, who was afterwards archbishop of Canterbury in 1138. It is now used in the spiritual courts only, and in maritime affairs. See *Doctors' Commons*, and *Lanes*.

CIVIL LIST This comprehends the revenue awarded to the kings of England, partly in lieu of their ancient hereditary income. The entire revenue of Elizabeth was not more than 600,000*l* and that of Charles I was about 800,000*l*. After the Revolution a civil list revenue was settled on the new king and queen of 700,000*l*, the parliament taking into his own hands the support of the forces both maritime and military. The civil list of George II was increased to 800,000*l*, and that of George III in the 55th year of his reign, was 1,030,000*l*. In 1831, the civil list of that sovereign was fixed at 510,000*l*, and in Dec. 1837, the civil list of the queen was fixed at 385,000*l*, and prince Albert obtained an exclusive sum from parliament of 30,000*l* *per an.*, on Feb. 7, 1840.

CIVIL SERVICE Nearly 17,000 persons are employed in this service under the direction of the Treasury, and the Home, Foreign, Colonial, Post, and Revenue offices, &c. In 1855 a commission reported most unfavourably on the existing system of appointments, and on May 21, commissioners were appointed to examine into the qualifications of the candidates, who report annually. The Civil Service Superannuation Act passed in April 1859. "The Civil Service List" is now published occasionally, price 2s 6*d*. It contains office lists and salaries, superannuation list, &c.

CIVIL WARS See *England, France, &c*

CLANSHIPS These were tribes of the same race, and commonly of the same name, and originated in feudal times. See *Feudal Laws*. They are said to have arisen in Scotland, in the reign of Malcolm II, about 1008. Clanships and other remains of heritable jurisdiction were abolished in Scotland (where clans were taken to be the tenants of one lord), and the liberty of the English was granted to clansmen, 20 Geo II 1746. *Ruffhead*. The following is a curious and rare list of all the known clans of Scotland, with the badge of distinction anciently worn by each. The chief of each respective clan was, and is, entitled to wear two eagle's feathers in his bonnet, in addition to the distinguishing badge of his clan. *Chambers*.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Badge.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Badge.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Badge.</i>
Buchanan	Birch.	Lamont	Crab-apple tree.	M'Neil	Sea-ware.
Cameron	Oak.	M'Alister	Five-leaved heath.	M'Pherson	Variegated Box wd.
Campbell	Myrtle.	M'Donald	Bell heath.	M'Quarrie	Blackthorn.
Chisholm	Alder.	M'Donnell	Mountain heath.	M'Rae	Fir-club Moss.
Colquhoun	Hasel.	M'Dougall	Cypress.	Munro	Eagle's feathers.
Cumming	Common Sallow.	M'Farlane	Cloud berry bush.	Menzies	Ash.
Drummond	Holly.	M'Gregor	Pine.	Murray	Juniper.
Farquharson	Purple Foxglove.	M'Intosh	Box wood.	Ogilvie	Hawthorn.
Ferguson	Poplar.	M'Kay	Bull rush.	Olliphant	Great Maple.
Forbes	Broom.	M'Kenale	Deer-grass.	Robertson	Fern, or Brochan's.
Fraser	Yew.	M'Kinnon	St John's wort.	Rose	Briar-rose.
Gordon	Ivy.	M'Lachlan	Mountain-ash.	Ross	Bear-berries.
Graham	Laurel.	M'Lean	Blackberry heath.	Sinclair	Clover.
Grant	Orangeberry heath.	M'Leod	Red Whortle-berries.	Stewart	Thistle.
Gun	Rosewort.	M'Nab	Rose Blackberries.	Sutherland	Cat's-tail grass.

CLARE (England, Suffolk) Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester, is said to have seated here a monastery of the order of Friars Eremites, the first of this kind of mendicants who came to England, 1248. *Tanner* Lionel, third son of Edward III becoming possessed of the honour of Clare, by marriage, was created duke of Clarence. The title has ever since belonged to a branch of the royal family—(In Ireland) The first place in Ireland for 140 years that elected a Roman Catholic member of parliament. Thus it did previously to the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief bill, in 1829, and in despite of then existing laws of the realm. See *Roman Catholics*. The memorable election was held at Ennis, the county town, and terminated in the return of Mr Daniel O'Connell, July 5 1828. He did not sit till after the passing of the Catholic Emancipation act, being re-elected July 10, 1829.

CLARE, NUNS OF ST A sisterhood founded in Italy about A.D. 1212. This order settled in England, in the Minorities without Aldgate, London, about 1293. Blanche queen

of Navarre, wife of Edmund, earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I, founded the abbey for those nuns on the east side of the street leading from the Tower to Aldgate, they were called Minoreesses (hence Minorites), and the order continued till the suppression, when the site was granted to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, 31 Hen VIII 1539 *Tanner*

CLAREMONT (Surrey) The residence of the princess Charlotte (daughter of the prince regent, afterwards George IV), and the scene of her death, Nov 6, 1817. The house was originally built by sir John Vanbrugh, and was the seat successively of the earl of Clare, afterwards duke of Newcastle, of lord Clive, lord Galloway, and the earl of Tyrconnel. It was purchased of Mr Ellis by government for 65,000*l* for the prince and princess of Saxe-Coburg, and the former, now king of Belgium, assigned it to prince Albert in 1840. The exiled royal family of France took up their residence at Claremont, March 4, 1848, and the king, Louis Philippe, died there, Aug 29, 1850.

CLARENCEUX The second king at arms here with us, so called because formerly he belonged to the duke of Clarence, his office was instituted to marshal and dispose of the funerals of all the lower nobility, as baronets, knights, esquires, and gentlemen, on the south side of Trent, from whence he is also called sur-roy or south roy.

CLARENDON, STATUTES OF These were enacted at a council held A.D. 1164, at Clarendon, in Wiltshire, the object of which was to retrench the then enormous power of the clergy. They were the ground of Hacket's quarrel with Henry II, and were at first condemned by the pope, but afterwards agreed to in 1173.

I That all suits concerning advowsons should be determined in civil courts.

II That the clergy accused of any crime should be tried by civil judges.

III That no person of any rank whatever should be permitted to leave the realm without the royal licence.

IV That laics should not be accused in spiritual courts, except by legal and reputable promoters and witnesses.

V That no chief tenant of the crown should be excommunicated, or his lands put under interdict.

VI That the revenues of vacant sees should belong to the king.

VII That goods forfeited to the crown should not be protected in churches.

VIII That the sons of villains should not be ordained clerks without the consent of their lord.

IX That bishops should be regarded as barons, and be subjected to the burthens belonging to that rank.

X. That the churches belonging to the king should not be granted in perpetuity against his will.

XI That excommunicated persons should not be bound to give security for continuing in their abode.

XII That no inhabitant in demeane should be excommunicated for non-appearance in a spiritual court.

XIII That if any tenant *in capite* should refuse submission to spiritual courts, the case should be referred to the king.

XIV That the clergy should no longer pretend to the right of enforcing debts contracted by oath or promise.

XV That causes between laymen and ecclesiastics should be determined by a jury.

XVI That appeals should be ultimately carried to the king, and no further without his consent.

CLARENDON PRINTING OFFICE, OXFORD, erected by sir John Vanbrugh, in 1711, the expense being defrayed out of the profits of lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, the copyright of which was given by his son to the University. The original building has been converted into a museum, lecture rooms, &c. The new University printing office (covering 2½ acres) was erected by Blore and Robertson, 1826-9 *Sharp*.

CLARION, invented it is said by Spanish writers, by the Moors in Spain, about A.D. 800. It was at first a trumpet, serving as a trille to trumpets sounding tenor and bass. *Ashe*. Its tube is narrower and its tone shriller than the common trumpet. *Pardon*.

CLASSIS The name was first used by Tullius Servius (the sixth king of ancient Rome), in making divisions of the Roman people. The first of the six classes were called *classici*, by way of eminence, and hence authors of the first rank came to be called *classici*, 573 B.C.

CLAVICHORD, a musical instrument in the form of a spinnet (called also a manchord), much in use in France, Spain, and Germany, in the 17th century. It had 49 stops, and 70 strings, which bore upon five bridges, the first being the highest, and the others diminishing in proportion. The chords were covered with cloth, which rendered the sound sweeter, and deadened it so that it could be heard only at a small distance. This instrument is of much older date than the harpsichord. *Pardon*.

CLEMENTINES. Apocryphal pieces, fable and error, attributed to the primitive father Clemens Romanus, a contemporary of St Paul, some say he succeeded Peter as bishop of Rome. He died A.D. 102 *Nicéron*. Also the decretals of pope Clement V who died 1314, published by his successor *Bouyer*. Also Augustine monks, each of whom having been a superior nine years, then merged into a common monk.

CLEMENTINES AND URBANISTS The latter were the adherents of pope Urban VI, the former of Robert, son of the count of Geneva, who took the title of Clement VII on the death of Gregory XI, 1378. All Christendom was divided by the claims of these two pontiffs, France, Castile, Scotland, &c. adhering to Clement, Rome, Italy, and England declaring for Urban. *Ilume* See *Anti Popes*

CLERGY In the first century the clergy were distinguished by the title of presbyters, or bishops. The bishops (*episcopos* or *overseers*) in the second century assumed higher functions, and the presbyters represented the inferior priests or the Levites. This distinction was still further promoted in the third century, and, under Constantine, the clergy attained the recognition and protection of the secular power. Under the Lombard and Norman kings in the seventh and eighth centuries they began to possess temporal power, as owners of lands. After the establishment of monachism, a distinction was made between the *regular* clergy who lived apart from the world, in accordance with a *regula* or rule, and the *secular* (worldly) or *beneficed* clergy.

CLERGY IN ENGLAND They increased rapidly in number early in the seventh century, and at length controlled the king and kingdom. The first fruits of the clergy were assigned by parliament to the king, 1534. The clergy were excluded from parliament in 1536. The conference between the Protestant and Dissenting clergy was held in 1604. See *Conference*. Two thousand resigned their benefices in the Church of England, rather than subscribe their assent to the book of Common Prayer, including the Thirty nine articles of religion, as enjoined by the act of uniformity, 1661. 2. The Irish Protestant clergy were restored to their benefices, from which they had been expelled, owing to the state of the kingdom under James II, 1689. The Clergy Incapacitation act passed, 1801. See *Church of England*, *Benefit of Clergy*, and *Convocation*.

CLERGY CHARITIES The Clergymen's Widows' and Orphans' Corporation was established in England 1670, and incorporated 1678. William Assheton, an eminent theological writer, was the first proposer of a plan to provide for the families of deceased clergy. *Watt's Life of Assheton*. The festival of the "Sons of the Clergy," held annually at St. Paul's cathedral, was instituted about 1655, the charity called the "Sons of the Clergy," was incorporated in 1678. There are several other charities for the relatives of the clergy.

CLERK The clergy were first styled clerks, owing to the judges being chosen after the Norman custom from the sacred order, and the officers being clergy. This gave them that denomination, which they keep to this day. *Blackstone's Comm.* "As the Druids," says Pasquier, "kept the keys of their religion and of letters, so did the priests keep both these to themselves, they alone made profession of letters, and a man of letters was called a clerk, and hence learning went by the name of clerkship." This is still the appellation of clergymen, and the clergymen of our Church distinguish themselves by adding "clerk" to their name. *Pardon*. In 992, the distinction obtained in France. *Henault*.

CLERKENWELL, a parish near London, so called from a well (*fons clericorum*) in Ray street, where the parish clerks occasionally acted mystery plays, once before Richard II in 1391. Hunt's political meetings in 1817 were held in Spa fields, in this parish. In St John's parish are the remains of the priory of the knights of St John of Jerusalem. Clerkenwell prison was built in 1615, in lieu of the noted prison called the Cage, which was taken down in 1614, the then Bridewell having been found insufficient. The prison called the House of Detention, erected in 1775, was rebuilt in 1818, again, 1844. At Clerkenwell close formerly stood the house of Oliver Cromwell, where some suppose the death-warrant of Charles I was signed, Jan 1649.

CLERMONT (France), COUNCIL OF The celebrated council in which the first crusade against the infidels was determined upon, and Godfrey of Bouillon appointed to command it, in the pontificate of Urban II 1095. In this council the name of pope was first given to the head of the Roman Catholic Church, exclusively of the bishops, who used until this time to assume that title. Philip I of France was (a second time) excommunicated by this assembly. *Henault*.

CLIMACTERIC The term applied by the ancient astrologers and physicians to certain periods of time in a man's life (multiples of 7 or 9), in which they affirmed several notable alterations in the health and constitution of a person happened, and exposed him to imminent dangers. Cotgrave says, "Every 7th or 9th or 63rd year of a man's life, all very dangerous, but the last most." The *grand climacteric* is 63. Hippocrates is said to have first noticed these alterations in human life, 383 B.C. Much misemployed erudition has been expended on this subject.

CLIO The initials, C L I O, forming the name of the muse of history, were rendered famous from the most admired papers of Addison, in the *Spectator*, having been marked by one or other of them, signed consecutively, in 1713 *Cibber*

CLOACA MAXIMA, the chief of the celebrated sewers at Rome, the construction of which is attributed to king Tarquinius Priscus (B.C. 588), and his successors.

CLOCK That called the Clepsydra, or water clock, was introduced at Rome about 158 B.C. by Scipio Nasica Toothed wheels were applied to them by Ctesibius, about 140 B.C. Said to have been found by Ctesai on invading Britain, 55 A.C. The only clock supposed to be then in the world was sent by pope Paul I to Pepin, king of France, A.D. 760. Pacificus, archdeacon of Verona, invented one in the ninth century. Originally, the wheels were three feet in diameter. The earliest complete clock of which there is any certain record, was made by a Saracen mechanic in the 13th century. Alfred is said to have measured time by wax tapers, and to have invented lanterns to defend them from the wind about 887.

The escapement ascribed to Gerbert A.D. 1000
A great clock put up at Canterbury cathedral, A.D. 1292
cost £80
A clock constructed by Richard, abbot of St. Alban's, about 1726
A striking clock in Westminster 1368
A perfect one made at Paris, by Vlack 1870
The first portable one made 1530
In England no clock went accurately before that set up at Hampton-court (maker's initials, N O) 1540
Richard Harris (who erected a clock at St.

Pauls, Covent-Garden) and the younger Galileo constructed the pendulum A.D. 1641
Christian Huygens contested this discovery, and made his pendulum clock some time previously to 1658
Fromantil, a Dutchman, improved the pendulum about 1650
Repeating clocks and watches invented by Harlow, about 1676
The dead beat, and horizontal escapements, by Graham about 1700
The great Westminster clock set up May 30, 1859

The subsequent improvements were the spiral balance spring suggested, and the duplex escapement, invented by Dr. Hooke, pivot holes jewelled by Barro, the detached escapement, invented by Mudge, and improved by Barthoud, Arnold, Earnshaw and others. See *Harrison's Time piece*. Clocks and watches were taxed, 1797, the tax was repealed, 1798. — The London watchmakers established the Horological Institute in 1858, which publishes a journal. — In 1857, 266,750 clocks and 88,621 watches were imported into the United Kingdom.

CLOCK, THE ELECTRIC, Strand, London. See *Electric Clock and Ball*

CLOGHER (Ireland), BISHOPRIC. Founded by St. Macartin, an early disciple of St. Patrick. He fixed the see at Clogher, where he also built an abbey "in the street before the royal seat of the kings of Eryrl." Clogher takes its name from a golden stone, from which, in times of paganism, the devil used to pronounce juggling answers, like the oracles of *Apollo Pythius*, as is said in the register of Clogher. *Sir James Warr*. Eleven saints have held this see, the first was St. Macartin, who died in A.D. 506. In 1041, the cathedral was built anew, and dedicated to its founder. Clogher merged, on the death of its last prelate (Dr. Tuttenham), into the archiepiscopal see of Armagh, by act 3 & 4 Will IV c. 90, 1834. Jocelyn, bishop of Clogher, was degraded, and died, 1822. See *Bishops of Ireland*.

CLONFFERT (Ireland), *SEE OF* St. Brendan founded an abbey at Clonfert in 558. His life is extant in jingling monkish metre in the Cottonian library at Westminster. In his time the cathedral, famous in ancient days for its seven altars, was erected, and Colgan makes St. Brendan the founder of it, and the first bishop, but in the Ulster Annals, under the year 571, the death of the first prelate of this see is thus remarked: "*Moena*, bishop of Clonfert Brannan, went to rest." Clonfert, in Irish, signifies a wonderful den or retirement. Three saints have been bishops of Clonfert. The see merged, in 1839, into that of Killaloe. See *Bishops*.

CLONTARF (near Dublin), *BATTLE OF*. One of proud record in the annals of Ireland, fought between the Irish and Danes, the former headed by Bryan Boromhe, monarch of Ireland, who signally defeated the invaders after a long and bloody engagement. The monarch was wounded (and soon afterwards died), and his son Murchad fell with many of the nobility, but 11,000 of the Danes perished in the battle fought on Good Friday, 1039. *Burns's Annals*.

CLOSTERSEVEN (Hanover), *CONVENTION OF*. Entered into between the duke of Cumberland, third son of George II, and the duke of Richelieu, commander of the French armies. By the stipulations of this humiliating treaty, 38,000 Hanoverians laid down their arms, and were dispersed, signed Sept. 8, 1757. The duke immediately afterwards resigned all his military commands. It was soon broken by both parties.

CLOTH Both woollen and linen cloth were known in very early times. Coarse woollens were introduced into England, A.D. 1191, and seventy families of cloth workers from the Netherlands settled in England by Edward III's invitation, and the art of weaving was thereby introduced, 1331 *Rymer's Fodera*. Woollens were first made at Kendal in 1390. Medleys were manufactured, 1614. Our fine broadcloths were yet sent to Holland to be dyed, 1654. Dyed and dressed in England, by one Brewer, from the Low Countries, 1667. The manufacture was discouraged in Ireland, and that of linen countenanced, at the request of both houses of parliament, 1698. See *Woollen Cloth*.

CLOVIS, FAMILY OF The real founder of the French monarchy was Clovis I, king of the Franks, who commenced his reign A.D. 481. He expelled the Romans, defeated Syagrius, at Soissons, A.D. 486, and the Allemanni at Tolbiac, 496 (when he embraced the Christian religion), and published the Salique law. On his being first told of the sufferings of Christ, he exclaimed, "Oh, had I been there with my valiant Gauls, how I would have avenged him!" Clovis united his conquests from the Romans, Germans, and Goths, as provinces to the then scanty dominions of France, removed the seat of government from Soissons to Paris, and made it the capital of his new kingdom, where he died in 511. *Henault*.

CLOYNE (S. Ireland), SEE OF Founded in the sixth century by St. Coleman. In 1431 this bishopric was united to that of Cork, and so continued for 200 years. It is not taxed in the king's books, but in a manuscript in Marsh's library, Dublin, it is mentioned as having been valued, anno 33 Eliz., at 10*l* 10*s* sterling, and in another manuscript in the college library, at 16*l* sterling. It was united with that of Cork and Ross by the act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 90, Aug. 15, 1834. See *Bishops of Ireland*.

CLUBMEN Associations bearing this name were formed in the southern and western counties of England, to restrain the excesses of the armies during the Civil War, 1642-9. They professed neutrality, but inclined towards the king's party, and were considered enemies by his opponents.

CLUBS, ENGLISH, in the last century consisted of a small number of persons of kindred tastes and pursuits, who met together at stated times for social intercourse. Addison, Steele, and others, frequently met at Button's coffee house, as described in the *Spectator*. The Kit-Cat club (*which see*) was founded in 1703, and the Beef Steak club at Covent Garden Theatre, in 1735. The celebrated Literary club was established by sir Joshua Reynolds and Dr. Johnson, about 1763. The members met weekly, and dined together once a fortnight.—The London clubs of the present day comprise each from 300 to 1500 members, and possess luxuriously furnished edifices, several of great architectural pretensions, in or near Pall Mall. The members obtain the choicest viands and wines at very moderate charges. Many of the clubs possess excellent libraries, particularly the Athenæum (*which see*). The annual payment varies from 6*l* to 11*l* 11*s*, the entrance fee from 9*l* 9*s* to 31*l* 11*s*. The following are the principal London clubs.

White's (<i>Tory</i>), established	1736	Union	1821	Reform (<i>Liberal</i>)	1836
Boodle's	1762	United University	1822	Parthenon	1836
Brooks's (<i>Whig</i>)	1764	Athenæum (<i>which see</i>)	1824	Army and Navy	1837
Alfred	1808	Oriental	1824	Conservative	1840
Guards	May 1, 1810	United Service (Junior)	1827	Whittington (by Douglas Jerrold)	1846
Arthur's	1811	Wyndham	1828		
United Service	1815	Oxford and Cambridge	1830		
Travellers	1819	Carlton (<i>Conservative</i>)	1832		

CLUBS, FRENCH The first of these arose about 1782. They were essentially political, and were greatly concerned in the revolution. The *Club Breton* became the celebrated *Club des Jacobins*, and the *Club des Cordeliers* comprised among its members Danton and Camille Desmoulins. From these two clubs came the *Mountain* party which overthrew the Girondists, in 1793, and fell in its turn in 1794. The clubs disappeared with the Directory, in 1799. They were revived in 1848 in considerable numbers, but did not attain to their former eminence. They were suppressed by decrees, June 22, 1849, and June 6, 1850. *Bouillet*.

CLUGNY, OR CLUNY, ABBEY OF, in France, formerly one of the most magnificent and spacious religious institutions in the world. It was founded by Benedictines, under the abbot Bern, about A.D. 910, and was sustained afterwards by the munificence of William, duke of Berry and Aquitaine, but its greatness has now passed away. In England, foundations for Cluniac monks were among the earliest monastic institutions.

CLYDE CANAL The Forth and Clyde canal was commenced by Mr. Smeaton, July 10, 1768, and was opened, July 28, 1790. It forms a communication between the seas on the eastern and western coasts of Scotland.

COACH The coach is of French invention Under Francis I, who was a contemporary with our Henry VIII, there were but two in Paris, one of which belonged to the queen, and the other to Diana, the natural daughter of Henry II There were but three in Paris in 1550, and Henry IV had one, but without straps or springs. The first courtier who set up this equipage was John de Laval de Bois-Dauphin, who could not travel otherwise, on account of his enormous bulk Previously to the use of coaches, the kings of France travelled on horseback, the princesses were carried in litters, and ladies rode behind their squires The first coach seen in England was in the reign of Mary, about 1558 *Priestley's Lect.* They were introduced much earlier *Andrews's Hist Great Brit.* They were introduced by Fitz Allen, earl of Arundel, in 1580 *Stow* And in some years afterwards the art of making them *Anderson's Hist of Commerce* A bill was brought into parliament to prevent the effeminacy of men riding in coaches, 43 Eliz 1601 * *Carle* Repealed, 1625 The coach tax commenced in 1747 See *Car, Carriages, Chariots, Hackney Coaches, Mail Coaches, &c.*

COAL It is contended, with much seeming truth, that coal, although not mentioned by the Romans in their notices of Britain, was yet in use by the ancient Britons *Brandt.* Coal was first discovered at Newcastle upon Tyne, in 1234, some say earlier, and others in 1239 Sea-coal was prohibited from being used in and near London, as being "prejudicial to human health," and even smiths were obliged to burn wood, 1273 *Stow* Coal was first made an article of trade from Newcastle to London, 4 Rich II 1381 *Rymers's Fodera.* Notwithstanding the many previous complaints against coal as a public nuisance, it was at length generally burned in London in 1400, but it was not in common use in England until the reign of Charles I 1625

COAL CONSUMED IN LONDON IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS

1700	317 000 chald.	1810	980,372 chald.	1835	2,290,816 tons.
1750	510 000 ditto	1820	1,171,178 ditto	1840	2,638,256 ditto.
1800	814,000 ditto.	1830	1,588,360 ditto.	1850	2,688,888 ditto.

The coal fields of Durham and Northumberland are 723 square miles in extent, those of Newcastle, Sunderland, Whitehaven, and other places, are also of vast magnitude, and there are exhaustless beds of coal in Yorkshire The coal in South Wales alone would, at the present rate of consumption, supply all England for 2000 years *Bakerell* In 1857, about 65½ millions of tons were extracted (value about 16,348,676l) from 2095 collieries, about 25 millions are consumed annually in Great Britain Mr Sowth computes the annual product of the coal mines of Durham and Northumberland at 14 million tons — 6 millions for London, 2½ millions exported, 2½ millions for coke, 1 million for colliery engines, &c., and 2 millions for local consumption — Scotland teems with mines of coal, and besides her vast collieries, there must be vast fields unexplored Fine coal is found in Kilkenny, Ireland The first ship laden with Irish coal arrived in Dublin from Newry in 1742 *Burns* The consumption of coal in France, which in 1780 was only 400,000 tons, had risen in 1845 to 6,000,000 tons. In 1855, the United States produced between 8 and 9 millions of tons, Belgium, 5,000,000, and France, 4,500,000 It has been estimated that about 1000 lives are lost annually in coal mines by accident † See *Lundhill* Women were prohibited from working in English collieries in 1842

COAL EXCHANGE, London, was established by 47 Geo III c 68, 1807 The present building was erected by Mr J B Bunning, and opened by prince Albert, Oct. 30, 1849 It is a most interesting structure

COALITIONS AGAINST FRANCE. The great coalitions against France, since the period of the French revolution, have been six in number, and they generally arose out of the subsidising by England of the great powers of the Continent They were entered into as follows —

1st. The king of Prussia issued his manifesto June 20, 1792	4th. By Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Saxony Oct. 6, 1806
2nd. By Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Naples, Portugal, and Turkey signed June 22, 1799	5th. By England and Austria April 6, 1809
3rd. By Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Naples Aug 5, 1805	6th. By Russia and Prussia, the treaty ratified at Kalisch March 17, 1813

See *Treaties.*

* In the beginning of the year 1619, the earl of Northumberland, who had been imprisoned ever since the Gunpowder plot, obtained his liberation Hearing that Buckingham was drawn about with six horses in his coach (being the first that was so), the earl put on sight to him, and in that manner passed from the Tower through the city *Rapin*

† In 1858 by explosions in coal mines, 53 persons perished at Bardaley, 20 at Duffryn near Newport; 52 at Tydaley near Leeds, and about 36 in different parts of the country *Annual Register*

"COALITION" MINISTRY This designation (also given to the *Broad Bottom and Aberdeen Administration, which see*) was given to the celebrated ministry of Mr Fox and lord North, and which was rendered memorable as an extraordinary union in political life, on account of the strong personal dislike which had always been displayed by these personages towards each other. It was formed April 5, 1783, dissolved Dec 19, same year.

The duke of Portland, *first lord of the treasury*
Viscount Stormont, *president of the council*
Earl of Carlisle, *privy seal*
Frederick, lord North, and Charles James Fox,
home and foreign secretaries
Lord John Cavendish, *chancellor of the exchequer*
Viscount Keppel, *admiralty*

Viscount Townshend, *ordnance*
Lord Loughborough, *chief commissioner of the great seal*
Rt. hon. Charles Townshend
Rt. hon. Edmund Burke
Rt. hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, &c.

COAST GUARD In 1855 the raising and governing this body was transferred to the admiralty.

COBALT, a marcasite fossil, was found among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone, at an early date, in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it *mundic Hill*. It was distinguished in its present character as a metal by Brandt, in 1733, and subsequently by others. It is not very abundant.

COCCEIANS A sect founded by John Cock, or Cocceus, of Bremen. They held, amongst other singular opinions, that of a visible reign of Christ in this world, after a general conversion of the Jews and all other people to the Christian faith, 1665. The followers of Cocceus were at no time very considerable.

COCHIN CHINA See *Anam*.

COCHINEAL The properties of this insect, which derives its colour from feeding on the *cactus*, became known to the Spaniards soon after their conquest of Mexico, in 1518. Cochineal was brought to Europe about 1523. It was not known in Italy in 1548, although the art of dyeing then flourished there. See *Dyeing*. In 1858 it was cultivated successfully in the Tenoriffe, the vines having failed through disease. The annual import of this substance into England was 260,000 lbs in 1830, 1,081,776 lbs in 1845, 2,360,000 lbs in 1850.

COCK FIGHTING Practised by the early barbarous nations, and by Greece. It was instituted at Rome after a victory over the Persians, 476 B.C., and was introduced by the Romans into England. William Fitz Stephen, in the reign of Henry II., describes cock fighting as the sport of school boys on Shrove Tuesday. Cock fighting was prohibited, 39 Edw. III. 1365, and again by Henry VIII., and also by Cromwell, 1653. Part of the site of Drury lane theatre was a cock pit in the reign of James I., and the cock pit at Whitehall was erected for this cruel sport by Charles II. Till within these few years there was a *Cock pit Royal* in St. James's Park, but as the ground belonged to Christ's Hospital, the governors would not renew the lease for a building devoted to cruelty. Cock fighting is now forbidden by law. See article *Animals*.

COCK LANE GHOST A famous imposition practised upon the credulous multitude by William Parsons, his wife, and daughter. The contrivance was that of a female ventriloquist, and all who heard her believed she was a ghost. The deception, which arose in a malignant conspiracy, was carried on for some time at the house No. 33, Cock lane, London, but was at length detected, and the parents were condemned to the gallows and imprisonment, July 10, 1762.

COCOA, or **CACAO** (*Theobroma cacao*, Linn.) The kernel or seed of this tree was introduced into this country shortly after the discovery of America, where it forms an important article of diet. From cocoa is produced chocolate, extensively made in these realms. The cocoa imported into the united kingdom, chiefly from the British West Indies and Guiana, was, in 1849, 1,989,477 lbs., in 1851, 4,349,051 lbs., in 1855, 7,343,458 lbs.

COCOA NUT TREE (*Cocos nucifera*, Linn.) The cocoa tree supplies the Indians with almost whatever they stand in need of, as bread, water, wine, vinegar, brandy, milk, oil, honey, sugar, needles, clothes, thread, cups, spoons, basins, baskets, paper, masts for ships, sails, cordage, nails, covering for their houses, &c. Ray. In Sept. 1829, Mr Soames patented his mode of procuring stearine and elaine from cocoa-nut oil. It is said that 32 tons of candles have been made in a month from these materials, at the Belmont works, Lambeth.

* Mr Ardesolf, a gentleman of large fortune and great hospitality, and who was almost unrivalled in the splendour of his equipages, had a favourite cock, upon which he had won many profitable matches. The last wager he laid upon this cock he lost, which so enraged him, that in a fit of passion he thrust the bird into the fire. A delirious fever, the result of his rage and inebriety, in three days put an end to his life. He died at Tottenham, near London, April 4, 1780.

CODE NAPOLEON, the Civil Code of France, promulgated from 1803 to 1810 This was considered by the emperor as his most enduring monument. It was prepared under his supervision by the most eminent jurists, from the 400 systems previously existing

CODES, see *Laws* Alfrenus Varus, the civilian, first collected the Roman laws about 66 a.c., and Servius Sulpicius, the civilian, embodied them about 53 a.c. The Gregorian and Hermoginian codes were published A.D. 290, the Theodosian code in 438, the celebrated code of the emperor Justinian, in 529—a digest from this last was made in 533 Alfred's code of laws is the foundation of the common law of England, 887

CŒUR DE LION, OR THE LION HEARTED The surname given to Richard Plantagenet I of England, on account of his dauntless courage, about A.D. 1192 This surname was also conferred on Louis VIII of France, who signalised himself in the crusades and in his wars against England, about 1223 This latter prince had also the appellation of the *Lion* given him.

COFFEE. The tree was conveyed from Mocha in Arabia to Holland, about the year 1616, and was carried to the West Indies in the year 1726 First cultivated at Surinam by the Dutch, 1718 The culture was encouraged in the plantations about 1732, and the British and French colonies now grow the coffee tree abundantly Its use as a beverage is traced to the Persians It came into great repute in Arabia Felix, about A.D. 1454, and passed thence into Egypt and Syria, and thence (in 1511) to Constantinople, where coffee houses were opened in 1554 M. Thénart, the traveller, was the first who brought it into France, to which country he returned, after an absence of seven years, in 1662 *Chambers* Coffee was brought into England by Mr Nathaniel Cursons, a Cretan, who made it his common beverage at Balliol college, Oxford, in 1641 *Anderson* The quantity of coffee imported into these realms and consumed for home consumption in 1843, was 29,979,404 lbs., in 1850, 31,166,358 lbs., in 1857, 34,967,484 lbs.

COFFEE HOUSES The first in England was kept by a Jew named Jacobs, in Oxford, 1650 In that year, Mr Edwards, an English Turkey merchant, brought home with him a Greek servant named Pasquet, who kept the first house for making coffee in London, which he opened in George yard, Lombard street, in 1652 Pasquet afterwards went to Holland, and opened the first house in that country *Anderson* The Rainbow coffee house, near Temple bar, was represented as dangerous to the neighbourhood, 1657 Coffee houses were suppressed by proclamation, 26 Car II 1675, but the order was revoked in the following year, on the petition of the traders in tea and coffee

COFFREER OF THE HOUSEHOLD Formerly an officer of state, usually of political rank, and always a member of the privy council He had special charge of the other officers of the household Sir Henry Cocks was coffereer to queen Elizabeth Some of the highest statesmen filled the office up to 1782, when it was suppressed by act of parliament, and the duties of it ordered to be discharged by the lord steward and the paymaster of the household *Beetson*

COFFINS The Athenian heroes were buried in coffins of the cedar tree, owing to its aromatic and incorruptible qualities *Thucydides* Coffins of marble and stone were used by the Romans Alexander is said to have been buried in one of gold, and glass coffins have been found in England *Gough* The earliest record of wooden coffins amongst us is that of the burial of King Arthur, who was buried in an entire trunk of oak hollowed, A.D. 542 *Asser* Stone coffins are mentioned in almost every age The patent coffin was invented in 1796

COHORT A division of the Roman army consisting of about 600 men It was the sixth part of a legion, and its number, consequently, was under the same fluctuation as that of the legions, being sometimes more and sometimes less The cohort was divided into centuries. In the time of the empire the cohort often amounted to a thousand men In the fourth century mention is made of an Italian cohort, probably so called because most of the soldiers belonging to it were Italians

COIF The serjeant's coif was originally an iron skull cap, worn by knights under their helmets The coif was introduced before 1259, and was used to hide the tonsure of such renegade clergymen as chose to remain advocates in the secular courts, notwithstanding their prohibition by canon. *Blackstone* The coif was at first a thin linen cover gathered together in the form of a skull or helmet, the material being afterwards changed into white silk, and the form eventually into the black patch at the top of the forensic wig, which is now the distinguishing mark of the degree of serjeant at law *Foss's Lives of the Judges*

COIN Homer speaks of brass money as existing 1184 B.C. The invention of coin is ascribed to the Lydians, who cherished commerce, and whose money was of gold and silver. Both were coined by Phædon, tyrant of Argos, 862 B.C. Money was coined at Rome under Servius Tullius, about 573 B.C. The most ancient known coins are Macedonian, of the fifth century B.C., but others are believed to be more ancient. Brass money only was in use at Rome previously to 269 B.C. (when Fabius Pictor coined silver), a sign that little correspondence was then held with the East, where gold and silver were in use long before. Gold was coined 206 B.C. Iron money was used in Sparta, and iron and tin in Britain. *Dufresnoy* Julius Cæsar was the first who obtained the express permission of the senate to place his portrait on the coins, and the example was soon followed. In the earlier and more simple days of Rome, the likeness of no living personage appeared upon their money, the heads were those of their deities, or of those who had received divine honours.

COIN OF ENGLAND The first coinage in England was under the Romans at Camulodunum, or Colchester. English coin was of different shapes, as square, oblong, and round, until the middle ages, when round coin only was used. Groats were the largest silver currency until after A.D. 1531. Coin was made sterling in 1216, before which time rents were mostly paid in kind, and money was found only in the coffers of the barons. *Stow*

The first gold coins on certain record, struck 49 Hen. III.	A.D. 1257	Halfpence and farthings coined	A.D. 1665
Gold florin first struck, Edward III. (<i>Canden</i>)	1357	By the government, 25 Car. II.	1672
First struck (<i>Adie</i>)	1344	Guineas first coined, 25 Car. II.	1673
Old sovereigns first minted	1494	Double guineas	1673
Shillings first coined (<i>Dr Kelly</i>)	1503	Five guineas	1673
Crowns and half crowns coined	1553	Half guineas	1673
Irish shilling struck	1600	Quarter guineas coined 3 Geo. I.	1716
Milled shilling of Elizabeth	1603	Seven-shilling pieces coined	1797
First large copper coinage, putting an end to the circulation of private leaden pieces, &c.	1620	Two-penny copper pieces	1797
Modern milling introduced	1631	Sovereigns, new coinage	1817
		Half farthings	1843
		Silver florin	1849

Gold coin was introduced in six shilling pieces by Edward III. and nobles followed at six shillings and eightpence, and hence the lawyer's fee, afterwards there were half and quarter nobles. Edward IV. coined angels with a figure of Michael and the dragon, the original of George and the dragon. Henry VIII. coined sovereigns and half sovereigns of the modern value. Guineas were of the same size but being made of superior gold from sovereigns, guineas passed for more. *See Guineas*. English and Irish money were assimilated Jan. 1, 1826. *See Gold*.

MONEYS COINED IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS, AND THEIR AMOUNT

Elizabeth	£5,892,000	George I.	8,725,020	Silver to same year	22,440,614
James I.	2,600,000	George II.	11,966,676	Copper ditto	43,743
Charles I.	10,500,000	George III. and regency		And in the five years ending 1852, gold, silver, and copper	19,838,377
Cromwell	1,000,000	gold	74,501,586	New copper coinage ordered in 1850	10,000
Charles II.	7,524,100	George IV.	41,782,815		
James II.	8,740,000	William IV.	10,827,608		
William III.	10,511,000	Victoria, up to 1848,			
Anne	2,601,620	gold	20,886,457		

Queen Elizabeth caused the base coin to be recalled and genuine issued in 1560. During the reigns of the Stuarts the coinage was greatly debased by clipping, &c. A commission (viz. Lord Somers, Sir Isaac Newton, and John Locke) was appointed by William III. for its reformation. An act was passed in 1696, withdrawing the debased coin from circulation, and 1,200,000*l.* was raised by a house duty to defray the expense. The coin of the realm was about twelve millions in 1711. *Davenant*. It was estimated at sixteen millions in 1762. *Anderson*. It was supposed to be twenty millions in 1786. *Chalmers*. It amounted to thirty-seven millions in 1800. *Phillips*. The gold is twenty-eight millions, and the rest of the metallic currency is thirteen millions, while the paper largely supplies the place of coin, 1830. *Duke of Wellington, Prime Minister, in the House of Lords*. In 1840 the metallic currency was calculated as reaching forty-five millions, and in 1853 was estimated as approaching, in gold and silver, sixty millions. The amount of gold and silver coin in the world is assumed by the able writer of *The Times'* money articles to be 400,000,000*l.* sterling, of which 250,000,000*l.* are in silver and 150,000,000*l.* are in gold. *Times, June 25, 1852*. Napier's coin weighing machine at the Bank of England was constructed in 1844. *See Gold and Copper money*.

COINING This operation was originally performed by the metal being placed between two steel dies, struck by a hammer. In 1553, a mill was invented by Antonio Brucher, and introduced into England, 1562. An engine for coining was invented by Balancier, in 1617.

The great improvements of the art were effected by Boulton and Watt, at Soho, 1788 The art was rendered perfect by the erection of the present costly machinery at the Mint, London, commenced in 1811

COLCHESTER (Essex), *Camalodunum*, supposed by some authors to be the birth place of Constantine the Great, and famous in history as a Roman station, it obtained its first charter from Richard I in 1189 Siege of Colchester in the civil war, when its sixteen churches and all its buildings sustained great damage, the siege continued for ten weeks, when cats, &c. were eaten, 1648 Two of its gallant defenders, sir George Laale and sir Charles Laale, were tried and shot after surrendering The haise manufacture was established here, 1660 *Anderson* The railway to London was opened in 1843

COLD The extremes of heat and cold are found to produce the same perceptions on the skin, and when mercury is frozen at forty degrees below zero, the sensation is the same as touching red hot iron During the hard frost in 1740, a palace of ice was built at St. Petersburg, after an elegant model, and in the just proportion of Augustan architecture *Grey* Perhaps the coldest day ever known in London was Dec. 25, 1796, when the thermometer was 16° below zero Quicksilver was frozen hard at Moscow, Jan. 13, 1810 See *Frosts, Ice*

COLDINGHAM, near Berwick The name of this town was rendered famous by the heroism of its nuns, who, on the attack of the Danes, in order to preserve themselves in violation, cut off their noses and lips, thereby becoming objects of horror to the lustful invaders The Danes, in revenge, burnt the whole sisterhood, with the abbess Ebba, in their monastery, A.D. 886 *Slow*

COLDSTREAM GUARDS General Monk, before marching from Scotland into England, to restore Charles II, raised in the town of Coldstream that regiment of royal guards, which is still distinguished by this honourable name, A.D. 1660 The town is situated at the confluence of the Loet with the Tweed, which is crossed by a neat bridge which unites the two kingdoms

COLIN See *Kolin*.

COLISEUM, OR COLOSÆUM, AT ROME. An amphitheatre of elliptical form, of which the external diameter is 1641 Italian feet. It is supposed to have been able to contain 80,000 spectators of the fights with wild beasts, and other sports in the arena It was erected between A.D. 75 (some say 77) and 80, by the emperors Vespasian and Titus, at an expense sufficient to have built a metropolis Its remains, after barbarian ravages, are still very imposing

COLLAR. Generally a gold enamelled chain with cyphers and other devices, having the badge of some order suspended at the bottom The collar of the order of the Garter consists of SS, with roses enamelled red, within a garter enamelled blue, A.D. 1349-50 The fashion of wearing the collar of SS in honour of St. Simplicius began about 1407 One was given to the mayor of Dublin, by Charles II, 1660 A second was presented as a royal donation to the chief magistrate of Dublin, the former one having been lost, 1697 *Annals of Dublin*.

COLLECTS These are prayers in the Roman Mass, and also in the English Liturgy The first was appointed by pope Gelasius, A.D. 493 The king of England coming into Normandy, appointed a collect for the relief of the Holy Land, 1166 *Rapin*. The collects in our book of Common Prayer were introduced into it in 1548

COLLEGES University education preceded the erection of colleges, which were munificent foundations to relieve the students from the expense of living at lodging houses and at inns Collegiate or academic degrees are said to have been first conferred at the University of Paris, A.D. 1140, but some authorities say not before 1215 In England, it is contended that the date is much higher, and some hold that Jude obtained a degree formally at Cambridge, and John de Beverley at Oxford, and that they were the first doctors of those universities See *Cambridge, Oxford, &c*

Birmingham, Queen's College, founded	A.D. 1853	Harrow	A.D. 1685
Cheshunt College	1792	Haylebury, or East India College	1800
Doctors Commons, civil law	1070	Highbury College	1830
Durwich College	1619	Highgate	1664
Durham University	1837	King's College, Aberdeen	1494
Edinburgh University	1680	King's College, London	1829
Eton College	1441	Mareschal College, Aberdeen	1693
Glasgow University	1461	Maynooth College	1795
Gresham College	1561	Military College, Sandhurst	1799

COLLEGES, *continued*

Naval College, Portsmouth	1722	Surgeons, re-incorporated	1800
Physicians, London	1523	Surgeons, Dublin	1786
Physicians, Dublin	1667	Surgeons, Edinburgh (new)	1808
Physicians, Edinburgh	1681	Trinity College, Dublin	1691
St. Andrew's, Scotland	1410	University London	1826
Sion College, incorporated	1680	Winchester College	1887
Surgeons, London	1745	<i>See these Colleges severally</i>	

COLLEGES IN IRELAND The new colleges in Ireland endowed by government "for the advancement of learning in that kingdom," have been variously called the Government Colleges, the Queen's Colleges, and, by a section of the Roman Catholics, the "Godless Colleges." They were instituted by act 8 & 9 Vict c 66, in 1845, and were designed to afford collegiate education of the highest order to the youth of all religious denominations, and wholly irrespective of religious distinctions. The seats of these colleges were fixed at Belfast, Cork, and Galway, the last was opened on Oct. 30, 1849. These were "condemned" by the propaganda and the pope, and by a majority (a small one) of the Irish bishops in a synod held at Thurles, in Sept 1850.

COLLODION, a film obtained from the solution of gun cotton in ether. It has been applied to wounds, to exclude the air. The *induced* collodion extensively employed in photography, was discovered by Mr F Scott Archer, and published in the "Chemist," in March, 1851. On the premature death of himself and wife, a pension of 50l per annum was granted by government to his three orphan children.

COLOGNE, on the Rhine (*Colonia Agrippina*), founded by that empress, A.D. 50. Became a member of the Hunsatic league, 1260. The Jews were expelled from here in 1485, and the Protestants in 1618, and it has since fallen into decay. Cologne was taken by the French, under Jourdan, Oct 6, 1794. In the cathedral are shown the heads of the three Magi, and in the church of St Ursula is the tomb of that saint, and bones belonging to the 11,000 virgins said to have been put to death along with her. Cologne was made over to Prussia in 1814. The building of the cathedral begun in 1248 has been lately continued.

COLOMBIA A republic of S America, formed of states which declared their independence of the crown of Spain, Dec 1819, but its several chiefs afterwards contending one against another, each state became a prey to civil war, and the stability of the union was dissolved. *See New Granada*.

Union of the States of Granada and Venezuela		Bolívar's return to Bogotá	Nov 1826
Dec 1 st , 1819		He assumes the dictatorship	Nov 23, 1826
Battle of Carabobo, the royalists wholly overthrown	June 24, 1821	Pádrilla's insurrection	April 9, 1828
Bolívar is named dictator by the Congress of Peru	Feb 10, 1824	Conspiracy of Santander against the life of Bolívar	Sept 25, 1828
Alliance between Colombia and Mexico formed	June 10, 1824	Bolívar resigns his office of president of the republic	April 4, 1830
Alliance with Guatemala	March, 1825	He dies	Dec. 17, 1830
Congress at Lima names Bolívar president of the republic	Aug 1826	Santander dies	May 20, 1840

Great Britain has accredited envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to Colombia, Venezuela, New Grenada and Bolivia, since Feb 28, 1826, when Mr Cockburn was accredited to Colombia, sir Robert Ker Porter to Venezuela, July 2, 1835, Mr Turner to New Grenada, June 26, 1837, and Mr Winton Wilson to Bolivia, as *chargé d'affaires*, Nov 18, same year. *See Bolivia, &c*

COLOMBO (Ceylon). Built A.D. 1638, by the Portuguese, who were expelled by the Dutch, in 1666, and the latter surrendered it to the British, Feb 15, 1796. The British troops were murdered here in cold blood by the adigar of Candy, June 6, 1803. *See Ceylon*.

COLON This point was known to the ancients, but was not expressed as it is in modern times. The colon and period were adopted, and explained by Thrasymachus about 378 B.C. *Suidas*. It was known to Aristotle. Our punctuation appears to have been introduced with the art of printing. The colon and semicolon were both first used in British literature, in the 16th century.

COLONIES The Phœnician and Greek colonies became soon independent of the mother country, being frequently founded by political exiles. The Roman colonies on the contrary continued in the closest connection with Rome itself, being governed almost entirely by military law.—The COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN partake of both these characters. The N American colonies revolted in consequence of an injudicious attempt at taxation

without their consent. The loyal condition of the colonies now is due to the gradual relaxation of the pressure of the home government. In the following table will be found enumerated these colonies, together with the date at which each colony was captured, or ceded, or settled. The population of the British colonies in all parts of the world was estimated, in 1852, at 182,983,672 (of which 176,028,672 belong to the East Indies). The act for the abolition of slavery throughout the British colonies, and, for compensation to the owners of slaves (20,000,000*l* sterling), was passed 3 & 4 Will IV 1833. By the provisions of this statute all the slaves throughout the British colonies were emancipated on Aug 1, 1834.

Colony, or Possession	Date of Settlement, &c	Colony, or Possession	Date of Settlement, &c
African Ports		Madras	See India.
Anguilla	Settlement 1666	Malacca (under Bengal).	
Antigua	Settlement 1633	Malta	Capitulation Sept 1800
Australia, South	Settlement 1834	Mauritius	Capitulation Dec 1810
Australia, West	Settlement 1829	Montserrat	Settlement, in 1833
Bahama Island	Settlements 1629, &c	Natal	Settlement * *
Barbadoes	Settlement 1604	Navas	Settlement, in 1628
Bengal	See India	New Brunswick	Settlement, in 1833
Berlice	Capitulation Sept 1803	British Columbia	Settlement 1858
Bermudas	Settlements 1609 &c	Newfoundland	Settlement, about 1600
Bombay	See India	New South Wales	Settlement, in 1787
Canada, Lower	Capitulation Sept 1759	Nova Scotia	Settlement, in 1623
Canada, Upper	Capitulation Sept 1760	New Zealand	Settlement 1840
Cape Breton	Settlement, in 1764	Port Philip	See Victoria
Cape Coast Castle	By cession 1672	Prince Edward's Island	Capitulated, in 1745
Cape of Good Hope	Capitulation Jan 1806	Prince of Wales Island	Settlement, in 1786
Ceylon	Capitulation Sept 1795	Sierra Leone	Settlement, in 1787
Demerara and Essequibo	Capitulation Sept. 1803	Singapore	By treaty, in 1819
Domulica	(ceded by France 1763)	St. Christopher's	Settlement, in 1628
Falkland Islands	See Falkland Islands 1833	St. Helena	Capitulated in 1600
Gambia	Settlement, in 1681	St. Lucia	Capitulation June 1803
Gibraltar	Capitulation Aug 1704	St. Vincent	Ceded by France 1763
Gold Coast	Settlement * *	Swan River	See West Australia.
Gosa	(capitulation Sept. 1800)	Tobago	(ceded by France 1763)
Grenada	Ceded by France 1763	Tortola	Settlement, in 1666
Guiana, British	Capitulation 1801	Trinidad	Capitulation Feb 1797
Helligoland	Capitulation 1807	Van Diemen's Land	Settlement, in 1803
Honduras	By treaty, in 1670	Vancouver's Island	Settlement, in 1848
Hong Kong (Victoria)	Ceded in 1842	Victoria (Port J. hills)	Settlement, in 1850
Ionian Isles (under British Protection)	1815	Victoria	See Hong Kong
Jamaica	Capitulation 1665	Virgin Isles	1660
Labuan	See Borneo 1840		

COLOSSEUM, *see Coliseum*. The building, Regent's Park, London, was planned by Mr Hornor, a land surveyor, and commenced, in 1824, by Peto and Grimsell from designs by Decimus Burton. The chief portion is a polygon of 16 faces, 126 feet in diameter externally, the walls are three feet thick at the ground, the height to the glazed dome 112 feet. On the canvas walls of the dome is painted the panoramic view of London, completed in 1829 from sketches by Mr Hornor in 1821-2, taken from the summit of St Paul's Cathedral. The picture covers above 46,000 square feet, more than an acre of canvas. The different parts were combined by Mr E. T. Parris, who in 1845 repainted the whole. In 1848 a panorama of Paris was exhibited, succeeded, in 1850, by the lake of Thun in Switzerland, in 1851 the panorama of London was reproduced. In 1848 the theatre with the panorama of Lisbon was added. In 1831 Mr Hornor failed, when the establishment was sold for 40,000*l* to Messrs. Braham and Yates. In 1843 it was bought by Mr D. Montague for 23,000 guineas. *Times*. After having been closed for some time, the building was opened to the public at Christmas, 1856, all the several charges being merged in one shilling. It is now (1859) under the superintendence of Dr Bachhoffner.

COLOSSUS OF RHODES. A brass statue of Apollo, seventy cubits high, erected at the port of Rhodes in honour of the sun, and esteemed one of the wonders of the world. Built by Charles of Lindus, disciple of Lysippus, 290 or 288 *b.c.* It was thrown down by an earthquake, 224 *b.c.*, and was finally destroyed by the Saracens on their taking Rhodes in A.D. 872. The figure stood upon two moles, a leg being extended on each side of the harbour, so that a vessel in full sail could enter between. A winding staircase ran to the top, from which could be discerned the shores of Syria, and the ships that sailed on the coast of Egypt. This statue had lain in ruins for nearly nine centuries, and had never been repaired, but now the Saracens pulled it to pieces, and sold the metal, weighing 720,900 lbs. to a Jew, who is said to have loaded 900 camels in transporting it to Alexandria. *Dufrenoy*.

COMBAT, SINGLE, IN ENGLAND. It commenced with the Lombards, A.D. 659 *Baronius*. This method of trial was introduced into England and was allowed in accusations

of treason, if neither the accuser nor the accused could produce evidence of the charge, or of innocence, 9 Will II 1096 The first battle by single combat was that fought before the king and the peers between Geoffrey Baynard and William earl of Eu, who was accused by Baynard of high treason, and Baynard having conquered, Eu was deemed convicted. The last combat proposed was between Lord Reay and David Ramsay, in 1631, but the king prevented it. See *High Constable and Appeal of Battle*

COMBAT, SINGLE, IN IRELAND The same method of trial had also existence in Ireland. A trial was appointed between the prior of Kilmainham and the earl of Ormond, the former having impeached the latter of high treason, but the quarrel having been taken up by the king, was decided without fighting, 1446 Remarkable combat in Dublin castle, before the lords justices and council, between Connor Mac Cormack O'Connor and Teig Mac Gilpatrick O'Connor, in which the former had his head cut off, and presented to the lords justices, 1553

COMBINATION Laws were enacted from Edward I downwards, regulating the price of labour and the relations between masters and workmen, and prohibiting the latter from *combining* for their own protection All these laws were repealed by 6 Geo IV c 129 (1825), due protection being given to both parties This act was amended by 22 Vict. c 34 (1859) The subject was much discussed in 1859, in consequence of the strike of the building trades in that year

COMEDY Thalia is the muse of comedy and lyric poetry Sappho and Dolon were the inventors of theatrical exhibitions, 562 B.C. They performed the first comedy at Athens, on a waggon or moveable stage, on four wheels, for which they were rewarded with a basket of figs and a cask of wine *Arundelian Marbles* Aristophanes was called the prince of ancient comedy, 434 B.C. and Menander that of the new, 320 B.C. Of Plautus, 20 comedies are extant, he flourished 220 B.C. Statius Caecilius wrote upwards of 30 comedies, he flourished at Rome 180 B.C. The comedies of Lælius and Terence were first acted 154 B.C. The first regular comedy was performed in England, about A.D. 1551 It was said of Sheridan that he wrote the best comedy (the *School for Scandal*), the best opera (the *Duenna*), and the best afterpiece (the *Critic*), in the English language (1775-1779) See *Drama*

COMETS The first that was discovered and described accurately was by Nicephorus At the birth of the great Mithridates two large comets appeared, which were seen for seventy-two days together, whose splendour eclipsed that of the mid-day sun, and which occupied forty-five degrees, or the fourth part of the heavens, 135 B.C. *Justin*. A remarkable one was seen in England, 10 Edw III June 1337 *Stow* These phenomena were first rationally explained by Tycho Brahe, about 1577 A comet which terrified the people from its near approach to the earth, was visible from Nov. 3, 1679, to March 9, 1680 The orbits of comets were proved to be ellipses by Newton, 1704 A most brilliant comet appeared in 1769, which passed within two millions of miles of the earth* One still more brilliant appeared in Sept. Oct. and Nov. 1811, visible all the autumn to the naked eye Another brilliant comet appeared in 1823 See the *three next articles* Mr Hind, in his little work on Comets, gives a chronological list. One of the grandest comets mentioned in history was that of 1264 Its tail is said to have extended 100° It is considered to have re-appeared in 1556, with diminished splendour, and is expected to appear again about Aug. 1858 or Aug. 1860 *Hind* †—**HALLEY'S COMET** Named after one of the greatest astronomers of England He first proved that many of the appearances of comets were but the periodical returns of the same bodies, and he demonstrated that the comet of 1682 was the same with the comet of 1456, of 1531 and 1607, deducing this fact from a minute observation of the first mentioned comet, and being struck by its wonderful resemblance to the comets described as having appeared in those years Halley, therefore, first fixed the identity of comets, and predicted their periodical returns *Vinci's Astronomy* The revolution of Halley's comet is performed in about seventy-five years, it appeared in 1759, and came to its perihelion on March 13, its last appearance was 1835—**ENCKE'S COMET** First discovered by M. Pons, Nov. 26, 1818, but justly named by astronomers after professor Encke, for his success in detecting its orbit, motions, and perturbations, it is, like the preceding, one of the three comets which have appeared according to prediction,

* This beautiful comet, moving with immense swiftness, was seen in London, its tail stretched across the heavens, like a prodigious luminous arch, thirty-six millions of miles in length The brilliant phenomenon that accompanies a comet, and which we call the tail, is a vast stream of light. The computed length of that which appeared in 1811 and which was so remarkably conspicuous, was, on October 14, according to the late Dr Herschel, upwards of one hundred millions of miles, and its apparent greatest breadth, at the same time, fifteen millions of miles. *Philos. Trans. Royal Soc.* for 1812.

† M. Babinet, on May 4, 1857, considered that comets had so little density that the earth might pass through the tail of one without our being aware of it

and its revolutions are made in three years and fifteen weeks — **BIELA'S COMET** has been an object of fear to many on account of the nearness with which it has approached, not the earth, but a point of the earth's path, it was first discovered by M. Biela, an Austrian officer, Feb 28, 1826. It is one of the three comets whose re-appearance was predicted, its revolution being performed in six years and thirty eight weeks. Its second appearance was in 1832, when the time of its perihelion passage was Nov 27, its third was in 1839, and its fourth in 1845, its fifth in 1852 — **DONATI'S COMET**, so called from its having been first observed by Dr Donati, of Florence, June 2, 1858, being then calculated to be 228 millions of miles from our earth. It was very brilliant in England in the end of September and October following, when the tail was said to be 40 millions of miles long. On the 10th of October it was nearest to the earth, on the 18th it was near coming into collision with Venus. Opinions varied as to this comet's brilliancy compared with that of 1811.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF This rank in the British army has been very frequently vacant, and sometimes for several years consecutively. When the duke of Wellington reigned the office, on becoming minister, in 1828, his graceful successor, lord Hill, assumed the rank of commander of the forces, or general commanding in chief.

CAPTAINS-GENERAL.			
Duke of Albe-marle	1650	Marquess of Granby	1765
Duke of Monmouth	1678	Lord Amherst, general on the staff	1778
Duke of Marlborough	1702	Hon general Seymour Conway	1782
Duke of Ormond	1711	Lord Amherst again	1783
Duke of Marlborough, again	1714	Frederick, duke of York	1795
Duke of Cumberland	1744	Sir David Dundas	March 25, 1809
Duke of York	1789	Frederick, duke of York, again	May 29, 1811
		Duke of Wellington	Jan. 22, 1837
		Lord Hill general commanding in chief or general on the staff	Feb. 25, 1838
COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF			
Duke of Monmouth	1674	Duke of Wellington, commander-in-chief again	Dec. 28, 1842
Duke of Marlborough	1690		
Duke of Schomberg	1691	Viscount Hardinge (died Sept. 24, 1856), general commanding in chief	Sept. 23, 1852
Duke of Ormond	1711	Duke of Cambridge (the present commander-in-chief, 1859)	July 15, 1856
Earl of Stair	1744		
Field Marshal Wade	1745		
Lord Ligoulet	1757		

COMMERCE. Flourished in Arabia, Egypt, and among the Phœnicians in the earliest ages. In later times it was spread over Europe by a confederacy of maritime cities, A.D 1241. See *Hanse Towns*. The discoveries of Columbus, and the enterprises of the Dutch and Portuguese, enlarged the sphere of commerce, and led other nations, particularly England, to engage extensively in its pursuit. See the various articles connected with this subject through the volume.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES. The first treaty of commerce made by England with any foreign nation was entered into with the Flemings, 1 Edw I 1272. The second was with Portugal and Spain, 2 Edw II 1308. *Anderson.* See *Treaties*. Hertslett's Collection is in 9 vols 8vo, published 1827 57.

COMMISSION. See *High Court of Commission*.

COMMISSIONAIRES. The street messengers thus named, (pensioners wounded either in the Crimea or India), were first employed in the West end of London, in Feb 1859. They were appointed by a society, instituted under the patronage of the queen and the commander in chief. Their charges are regulated by a tariff.

COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON. Its formation commenced about 1208. The charter of Henry I mentions the *folk mote*, this being a Saxon appellation, and which may fairly be rendered the court or assembly of the people. The general place of meeting of the *folk-mote* was in the open air at St Paul's Cross, in St Paul's churchyard. It was not discontinued till after Henry III's reign, when certain representatives were chosen out of each ward, who, being added to the lord mayor and aldermen, constituted the court of Common Council. At first only two were returned for each ward, but it being afterwards considered that the number was insufficient, it was enlarged in 1347, and since. This council soon became the parent of other similar institutions throughout the realm. It is elected annually on Dec 21, St. Thomas's day.

COMMON LAW OF ENGLAND. An ancient collection of unwritten maxims and customs (*Leges non scriptæ*), of British, Saxon, and Danish origin, which has subsisted immemorially in this kingdom, and although somewhat impaired by the rude shock of the Norman conquest, has weathered the violence of the times. This had endeared it to the people in general, as well because its decisions were universally known, as because it was found to be excellently adapted to the genius of the English nation. And accordingly, at

the famous parliament of Merton, "all the earls and barons," says the parliament roll, "with one voice answered, that they would not change the laws of England, which have hitherto been used and approved" eminently, the law of the land.

COMMON LAW COURTS. The process, practice, and mode of pleading in the superior courts of common law, were amended by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 76 (June 30, 1852), and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 125 (Aug. 12, 1854)

COMMON PLEAS, COURT OF, IN ENGLAND This court in ancient times followed the king's person, and is distinct from that of the King's Bench, but on the confirmation of *Magna Charta* by king John, in 1215, it was fixed at Westminster, where it still continues. In it are debated all controversies, in matters civil, between subject and subject, according to law. Here real actions are pleadable, and this court may grant prohibitions, as the court of King's Bench doth. In personal and mixed actions it has a concurrent jurisdiction with that court, but no cognisance of pleas of the crown. *Blackstone* By 3 & 4 Will IV c. 39 (1833), the mode of procedure in all the superior courts was made uniform. In England, no barrister under the degree of a serjeant could plead in the court of common pleas, the serjeants-at-law enjoying the exclusive right. The act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 54, passed August 18, 1846, extended the privilege to barristers of any degree practising in the superior courts at Westminster. All barristers, however, were previously at liberty to move or show cause against a rule for a new trial.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE COMMON PLEAS OF ENGLAND

From the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

1558. Sir Anthony Browne, knt.	1766. Sir John Eardley Wilmot, knt.
1559 Sir James Iyer knt.	1771 Sir William de Grey, afterwards lord Walsingham
1562 Sir Edmund Anderson knt.	1780 Alexander Wedderburne, created lord Loughborough, afterwards lord chancellor, and earl of Rosslyn
1605 Sir Francis Gawdy knt.	1791 Sir James Fyfe, knt.
1606 Sir Edward Coke, knt.	1799 Sir John Scott, afterwards lord chancellor, created lord Eldon, and, subsequently, earl of Eldon
1613 Sir Henry Holart, knt.	1801 Sir Richard Pepper Arden, created lord Alvanley May 23
1626 Sir Thomas Richardson, knt.	1804 Sir James Mansfield knt April 21
1631 Sir Robert Heath, knt.	1811 Sir Vicary Gibbs knt. Feb. 24
1634 Sir John Finch knt.	1818 Sir Robert Dallas, knt. Nov. 5
1639 Sir Edward Littleton, knt.	1824 Sir Robert Gifford, Jan. 9 created lord Gifford master of the rolls, April same year
1640 Sir John Bankes, knt.	— Sir William Draper Best, afterwards lord Wynford April 15
1648 Oliver St John esq.	1829 Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, June 9, died, July, 1846
1660. Sir Orlando Bridgman, bart., afterwards lord keeper	1846 Sir Thomas Wilde July 11, created lord Truro, and made lord chancellor, July, 1850
1668. Sir John Vaughan, knt.	1850 Sir John Jervis, July 16, died November 1, 1854
1675 Sir Francis North knt. afterwards lord Guilford, and lord keeper	1856 Sir Alexander Cockburn, Nov. 15 made chief justice of the Queen's Bench June, 1859
1683 Sir Francis Pemberton, knt.	1859 Sir William Erie the present chief justice of the Common Pleas (1859), June
— Sir Thomas Jones, knt.	
1686 Sir Henry Bedingfield knt	
1687 Sir Robert Wright, knt.	
— Sir Edward Herbert, knt.	
1689 Sir Henry Pollexfen, knt.	
1692 Sir George Treby, knt.	
1701 Sir Thomas Trevor, knt. afterwards lord Trevor	
1714 Sir Peter King, afterwards lord King, and lord chancellor	
1725 Sir Robert Eyre, knt.	
1730. Sir Thomas Keble, knt.	
1747 Sir John Willes, knt.	
1761 Sir Charles Pratt, knt. afterwards lord Camden, and lord chancellor	

COMMON PLEAS, COURT OF, IN IRELAND The Court of Common Pleas in Ireland is similarly constituted with the court in England, but in Ireland it always was, as it still is, open to the profession at large.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE COMMON PLEAS IN IRELAND

From the Period of the Revolution.

1691 Richard Pyne, Jan. 5	1761 William Aston, May 5
1695 Sir John Hely May 10	1765 Richard Clayton, Feb. 21
1701 Sir Richard Cox May 4	1770 Marcus Patterson, June 18.
1703 Robert Dwyer Dec. 27	1787 Hugh Carlisle, afterwards viscount Carlisle, April 30
1714 John Forster Sept. 30	1800 John Toler, afterwards lord Norbury, Oct. 22.
1730 Sir Richard Levinge, Oct. 13.	1827 Lord Plunket, June 18
1734 Thomas Wyndham, Oct. 27	1830. John Doherty, Dec. 23.
1736 William Whitshed, Jan. 23.	1860. James Henry Monahan, September 23 The present (1860) chief justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland.
1737 James Reynolds, Nov. 8	
1740 Henry Singleton, May 11	
1764. Sir William York, Sept. 4.	

COMMON PRAYER. The book of Common Prayer was ordered to be published in the English language by the authority of parliament in 1548. In the time of the civil war, the Common Prayer was voted out of doors by parliament, and the Directory (*which see*) set up in its room in 1644. A proclamation was issued against it, 1647. Other books of worship experienced the same fate. *Salmon*

First book of Edward VI. printed	1549	Charles II's book (<i>Savoy conference</i>)	1663
Second book of Edward VI	1553	(The one, with alterations, now in use.)	
First book of Elizabeth	1559	On January 17, 1659, the services for November 5	
King James's book	1604	(Gunpowder treason) January 30 (Charles I's execution), and May 29 (Charles II's restoration), were	
Scottish book of Charles I	1637	ordered to be discontinued	

COMMONS, HOUSE OF. The great representative assembly of the people of Great Britain. It originated with Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, who by the Provisions of Oxford ordered returns to be made of two knights from every shire, and deputies from certain boroughs to meet the barons and clergy who were his friends, with a view thereby to strengthen his own power in opposition to that of his sovereign Henry III. This was the first confirmed outline of a house of commons, and the first commons were summoned to meet the king in parliament, 42 & 43 Hen III, 1258. *Stone*. According to other authorities, the first parliament formally convened was the one summoned 49 Hen III, Jan 23, 1265, and writs of the latter date are the earliest extant. Some historians date the first regularly constituted parliament from the 22nd of Edward I, 1294. The first recorded speaker, duly chosen, was Peter de Montfort in 1260, he was killed at the battle of Evesham in 1265. The city of London first sent members to parliament in the reign of Henry III, while Westminster was not represented in that assembly until the latter end of Henry VIII's life, or rather in the first house of commons of Edward VI. *See Parliament*. The following is the constitution of the house of commons since the passing of the Reform Bills (*which see*) in 1832 —

ENGLISH —County members	144	English and Welsh	498
Universities	4	SCOTCH.—County members	30
Cities and boroughs	821—469	Cities and boroughs	23—53
WELSH —County members	15	IRISH.—County members	64
Cities and boroughs	14—29	University	2
English and Welsh	498	Cities and boroughs	30—105
		Total (<i>see Parliament</i>)	658*

CONSTITUENCY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1851 [Population, 27,452,253]

	<i>Electors</i>		<i>Electors</i>
ENGLAND —County	461,463	England and Wales	887,806
Borough	378,384—830,847	SCOTLAND —County	48,456
WALES —County	36,984	Borough	41,846—90,305
Borough	11,035—48,019	IRELAND —County	31,832
England and Wales	887,806	Borough	40,234—73,066
		Constituency	1,050,373

In 1859 Mr. Newmarch estimated the constituency of England and Wales at 934,000.

COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND. This was the interregnum between the death of Charles I and the restoration of Charles II. The form of the government was changed to a republic on the execution of Charles I, Jan. 30, 1649. Instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, a new oath called the "Engagement" was framed, which the people were obliged to take. *Salmon*. Oliver Cromwell was made Protector, Dec. 16, 1653. Richard Cromwell was made Protector, Sept. 3, 1658. Monarchy was restored in the person of Charles II, who entered London, May 29, 1660. *See England*.

COMMONWEALTH OF ROME. *See Rome*

COMMUNION, one of the names given to the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, in the primitive Church. Communicating under the form of bread alone is said to have had its rise in the West, under Pope Urban II, 1096. The fourth Lateran council, 1215,

* The number of English and Welsh members in 1852 was 500. In that year (June 17) an act was passed, disenfranchising the borough of St. Alban's, on the ground of bribery and corruption, and that borough having previously returned two members, the aggregate number of English members was consequently reduced, from 471 to 469, and the aggregate number of the house of commons, from 658 members to 656.

† By this oath they swore to be true and faithful to the commonwealth, without king or house of lords. The statues of Charles were next day demolished, particularly that at the Royal Exchange, and one at the west end of St. Paul's, and in their room the following inscription was conspicuously set up — "Erit Tyrannus Regum ultimus, Anno Libertatis Angliæ Restitutæ Primo, Anno Dom. 1648, Jan. 30."

decreed that every believer should receive the communion at least at Easter The cup was first denied to the laity by the council of Constance, 1453 The communion service, as now performed in the Church of England, was instituted by the authority of the council, 2 Edw VI 1548 *Hume*

COMMUNISTS. See Socialists

COMPANIES. Among the earliest commercial companies in England may be named the Steel yard Society, established A D 1232 The second company was the merchants of St. Thomas à Becket, in 1248 *Slow* The third was the Merchant Adventurers, incorporated by Elizabeth, 1564 The following are the city companies of London, in the order of precedence, with the dates of their institution or incorporation by charter or by act of parliament. Of these there are ninety one, the first twelve are the chief, and are styled "the Honourable "

LONDON CITY COMPANIES.					
	A D		A D		A D.
1. Mercers	1303	32. Inn holders	1515	64. Felt-makers	1604
2. Grocers	1345	33. Founders	1614	65. Framework knitters	1664
3. Drapers	1480	34. Poulterers	1508	66. Silk-throwsters	1629
4. Fishmongers	1384	35. Cooks	1481	67. Silk men	**
5. Goldsmiths	1327	36. Coopers	1501	68. Pin makers	1686
6. Skinners	1327	37. Tilers and Bricklayers	1569	69. Needle-makers	1666
7. Merchant Tailors	1466	38. Bowyers	1620	70. Gardiners	1616
8. Haberdashers	1447	39. Metchers	1586	71. Soap-makers	1638
9. Salters	1558	40. Blacksmiths	1577	72. Tinplate-workers	1670
10. Ironmongers	1464	41. Joiners	1564	73. Wheelwrights	1670
11. Vintners	1427	42. Weavers	1184	74. Distillers	**
12. Clothworkers	1483	43. Woolmen	**	75. Hatband-makers	1638
13. Dyers	1469	44. Scrivenors	1616	76. Pattern makers	1670
14. Brewers	1458	45. Fruiterers	1604	77. Glass-sellers	1664
15. Leather-sellers	1443	46. Plasterers	1500	78. Tobacco-pipe makers	1663
16. Pewterers	1474	47. Stationers	1550	79. Coach and Harness makers	1677
17. Barber Surgeons	1308	48. Embroiderers	1591	80. Gunmakers	1698
18. Cutlers	1417	49. Upholders	1627	81. Gold and silver wire drawers	1623
19. Bakers	1307	50. Musicians	1604	82. Bowstring makers	**
20. Wax-chandlers	1484	51. Turners	1604	83. Card makers	1629
21. Tallow-chandlers	1463	52. Basket makers	**	84. Fan makers	1709
22. Armourers and Brasards	1463	53. Glaziers	1637	85. Wood mongers	**
23. Girdlers	1448	54. Horners	1638	86. Starch makers	1632
24. Butchers	1604	55. Farriers	1673	87. Fishermen	1667
25. Saddlers	1280	56. Paviers	**	88. Parish clerks	1332
26. Curpentors	1344	57. Loximers	1488	89. Carmen	**
27. Cordwainers	1410	58. Apothecaries	1617	90. Porters	**
28. Paper-stainers	1680	59. Shipwrights	1610	91. Watermen	1550
29. Curriers	1605	60. Spectacle-makers	1680		
30. Masons	1677	61. Clock makers	1612		
31. Plumbers	1611	62. Glovers	1556		
		63. Combl-makers	1660		

COMPANIES, BUBBLE. Ruinous speculations coming under this name have been formed, commonly by designing persons. Law's bubble, in 1720 1, was perhaps the most extraordinary of its kind, and the *South Sea Bubble*, in the same year, was scarcely less memorable for its ruin of thousands of families Many companies were established in these countries in 1824 and 1825, and most of them turned out to be *bubbles*, owing to the rage for taking shares in each scheme as it was projected, immense losses were incurred by individuals, and the families of thousands of speculators were totally ruined Many of our railway enterprises (1844 5) may also be classed under this head. See *Law's Bubble*, *South Sea*, *Railways*, *Joint Stock Companies*

COMPASS, THE MARINER'S It is said to have been known to the Chinese 1115 B.C., (they ascribe it to the emperor Hong Ti, a grandson of Noah) They had a machine which was self moving, pointed towards the *south*, and safely guided travellers by land or water, and some authors have mistaken it for the mariner's compass, the invention of which is by some ascribed to Marcus Paulus, a Venetian, A D 1260, while others assign it to Flavio Gioja, of Amalfi, a navigator of Naples, about 1300 * Until his time the needle was laid upon a couple of pieces of straw, or small split sticks, in a vessel of water, Gioja introduced the suspension of the needle as we have it now, 1302 It is also said to have been known to the Swedes in the time of king Jarl Birger, 1250 Its variation was discovered first by Columbus, 1492, afterwards by Sebastian Cabot, 1540 The compass box and hanging compass used by navigators were invented by William Barlowe, an English divine and natural philosopher, in 1608 *Biog Dict.* The measuring compass was invented by Jost Byng, of Hesse, in 1602 See *Magnetism*.

COMPLUTENSIAN BIBLE. See Polyglot.

* The *fleur-de-lie* is said to have been made the ornament of the northern point of the compass, in compliment to Charles the king of Naples at the time of the discovery

COMPOSITE ORDER. It is not easy to fix the date of this order, it is the fifth in architecture, and so called because made up of the other four, from which new features were added from time to time, until at length the compound acquired a permanence and consistence, and became a distinct order. It is principally a mixture of the Corinthian and Ionic, and is also called the Roman order.

CONCEPTION, IMMACULATE. A festival is observed with great devotion in the Roman Catholic Church in honour of the Virgin Mary having been conceived and born immaculate, or without original sin. It was appointed to be held on the 8th of December by that Church, in 1389. Paul V., pope, forbade any one to stand up against the opinion of the immaculate conception, in 1617, this order was confirmed by Gregory XV. and by Alexander VII. *Henault.* On the 8th of December, 1854, the pope promulgated a bull with great solemnity and pathos, declaring this dogma to be an article of faith, and charging with heresy those who should doubt or speak against it.—The CONCEPTIONISTS were an order of nuns in Italy, established in 1488.

CONCERT. The first public subscription concert was performed at Oxford, in 1665, when it was attended by a great number of personages of rank and talent from every part of England. The first concert of a like kind performed in London was in 1678. Concerts afterwards became fashionable and frequent, and they continue to be among the most popular musical entertainments of the present day. See *Crystal Palace* and *Mandel*.

CONCHOLOGY, the science of shells, is mentioned by Aristotle and Pliny. It was first reduced to a system by John Daniel Major, of Kiel, who published his classification of the *Testacea* in 1675. Lister's system was published in 1685 and that of Larginus in 1722. Johnston's Introduction (1850) and Sowbly's Manual of Conchology (1842), are useful. Forbes and Hanley's British Mollusca and their Shells is a magnificent work.

CONCLAVE. This term is derived from the conclave, a range of small cells in the hall of the Vatican, or palace of the pope of Rome, where the cardinals usually meet to elect a pope, and is also used for the assembly of the cardinals shut up for the purpose. The conclave had its rise in A.D. 1271. Clement IV. having died at Viterbo in 1268, the cardinals were nearly three years unable to agree in the choice of a successor, and were on the point of breaking up, when the magistrates, by the advice of St. Bonaventure, then at Viterbo, shut the gates of their city, and locked up their cardinals in the pontifical palace till they agreed. Hence the custom of shutting up the cardinals while they elect a pope.

CONCORDANCE TO THE BIBLE. An index or alphabetical catalogue of all the words and also a chronological account of all the transactions of that sacred volume. The first concordance was made under the direction of Hugo de St. Charo, who employed as many as 500 monks upon it, A.D. 1247. *Abbé Lenglet.* Cruden's well known Concordance was published in London in 1737.*

CONCORDAT. The name is given to an instrument of agreement between a prince and the pope, usually concerning benefices. The celebrated concordat between Napoleon Bonaparte and Pius VII. re-established the Catholic Church and the papal authority in France. The French consul was made in effect, the head of the Gallican Church, as bishops were to have their appointments from him, and their investiture from the pope. It was signed at Paris, July 15, 1801. Another concordat between Bonaparte and the same pontiff was signed at Fontainebleau, Jan. 25, 1813. A very important concordat was signed Aug. 18, 1855, between Austria and Rome, by which a great deal of the liberty of the Austrian church was given up to the Papacy.

CONCUBINES. Tolerated among the Jews, but strictly forbidden by Christ and his apostles (*Mark x 1 Cor vii 2*). They are mentioned as having been allowed to the priests, A.D. 1132. Cujas observes, that although concubinage was beneath marriage, both as to dignity, and civil effects, yet concubine was a reputable title, very different from that of mistress among us. Concubinage was a term for a lawful marriage between a nobleman and a woman of mean condition, whose children were incapable by law of inheriting their father's estate, the dignity of the father not being conferred upon the mother. The kind of union, which is formed by giving the *left hand* instead of the *right*, and called *half-marriage*, is still in use in some parts of Germany. See *Marriage* and *Morganatic Marriage*.

CONDUITS. Those of the Romans were of stone. Two remarkable conduits, among a number of others in London, existed early in Cheapside. That called the Great Conduit was the first cistern of lead erected in the city, and was built A.D. 1285. At the processions

* Verbal Indexes accompany good editions of the ancient Classics. An Index to Shakespeare by Ainsworth, appeared in 1790; another by Twiss in 1805; and Mrs. Cowden Clarke's (late Mary Novello) Complete Concordance to Shakespeare (on which she spent 16 years' labour) in 1847.

of Anna Boleyn on the occasion of her marriage, it ran with white and claret wine all the afternoon, June 1, 1533 *Slow*

CONFEDERATION AT PARIS, July 14, 1790 See *Champs de Mars* and *Bastille*.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE. The confederation consisted of the kingdoms of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Westphalia, seven grand duchies and six duchies, and 20 principalities. The League of the Germanic States, formed by Napoleon Bonaparte, in 1806, when he abolished the Holy Roman Empire, and the emperor of Germany became emperor of Austria. By this celebrated league, the minor German princes collectively engaged to raise 258,000 troops to serve in case of war, and they established a diet at Frankfort, July 12, 1806. This league terminated with the career of Bonaparte in 1814. See *Germanic Confederation*.

CONFERENCE, THE GREAT. The celebrated religious conference held at Hampton Court Palace, between the prelates of the Church of England and the dissenting ministers, in order to effect a general union, at the instance of the king, James I. Jan. 14 16, 1604. This conference led to a new translation of the Bible, which was executed in 1607 11, and is that now in general use in England and the United States. During the meeting some alterations in the Church liturgy were agreed upon, but these not satisfying the dissenters, nothing more was done. A conference of the bishops and presbyterian ministers with the same view was held in the Savoy, April 25 to July 25, 1661. The dissenters' objections were generally disallowed, but some alterations were recommended in the Prayer book.

CONFESSIONAL. See *Auricular Confession*.

CONFESSIONS OF FAITH, or CREEDS. See *Apostles' Nicene, and Athanasian Creeds*. The confession of faith of the Greek Church was presented to Mohammed II in 1453. This gave way in 1643 to one composed by Mogila, metropolitan of Kiev, which is the present standard of the Russo-Greek Church. The Creed of Pius IV, published by the Council of Trent, in 1564, is composed of the Nicene Creed, with additional articles which embody all the peculiar dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church. The Church of England retains the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian creeds, with the addition of thirty nine *Articles (which see)*. The Confession of Augsburg (that of the Lutherans) was drawn up principally by Melancthon in 1530, and has since undergone modifications—the last of which is called the "Form of Concord" (1579). The Confession of the Divines at Westminster was agreed to in 1643, and adopted by the Presbyterian Church of Scotland in 1647. The Congregational Dissenters published a Declaration of Faith in 1833.

CONFIRMATION, or LAYING ON HANDS. One of the oldest rites of the Christian Church, was the practice of the apostles, A.D. 34, 56 (Acts viii 17, xix 6), and was general, according to some Church authorities, in A.D. 190. It is the public profession of the Christian religion by an adult person, who has been baptized in infancy. It is still retained in the Church of England, and has been advanced into a sacrament by the Church of Rome.

CONFLANS (near Paris), TREATY OF, between Louis XI of France, and the dukes of Bourbon, Brittany, and Burgundy. By these provisions Normandy was ceded to the duke de Berry, 1465. The treaty, which put an end to the "war of the Public Good," was confirmed by that of Peronne, with other stipulations, in 1468.

CONGÉ D'ÉLIRE. The licence of the king, as head of the church, to chapters and other bodies, to elect dignitaries, particularly bishops. After the interdict of the pope upon England had been removed in 1214, king John had an arrangement with the clergy for the election of bishops. Bishops were elected by the king's *congé d'élire*, 26 Hen. VIII 1535.

CONGELATION. Ice was produced in summer by means of chemical mixtures, by Mr Walker, in 1783. The congelation of quicksilver was effected without snow or ice, in 1787. In 1810 Leslie froze water in an air pump by placing a vessel of sulphuric acid under it. Numerous freezing mixtures have been discovered since. Intense cold is produced by the aërication of liquefied carbonic acid gas. In 1857 Mr Harrison patented a very remarkable machine for manufacturing ice for commercial purposes, by which large blocks have been made. Ether and salt water are employed.

CONGREGATION OF THE LORD. A name taken by the Scotch Reformers, headed by John Knox, about 1546. Their leaders (the duke of Argyll, &c.) were called Lords of the Congregation about 1577.

CONGREGATIONALISTS. See *Independents*.

CONGRESS An assembly of princes or ministers, for the settlement of the affairs of nations or of a people The following were the most remarkable congresses of Europe —

Munster	1648	Antwerp	April 8, 1793	Carlabad	Aug 1, 1819
Nimaguem	1678	Bastadt	Dec. 9, 1797	Troppau	Oct 20, 1820
Byawick	1697	Chattillon	Feb 4, 1814	Laybach	May 6, 1821
Utrecht	1713	Vienna	Nov 3, 1814	Verona	Aug 23, 1822
Boiscons	1728	Aix la-Chapelle	Oct. 9, 1818	See <i>Alliances, Conventions, &c</i>	

The first general congress of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, preparatory to their declaration of independence, was held Sept 5, 1774, when strong resolutions were passed, also a petition to the king, and an address to the people of England. The second was held May 10, 1775, the third when the independence was declared, July 4, 1776 The first federal American congress, under the constitution, was held at New York, George Washington president, in March 1789

CONGREVE ROCKETS Invented by general sir William Congreve, in 1803 They were used with great effect in the attack upon Boulogne, Oct. 8, 1806, when they set a part of the town on fire, which burned for two days, they were employed in various operations in the French war with much success, by a corps called rocket men

CONIC SECTIONS Their most remarkable properties were probably known to the Greeks four or five centuries before the Christian era. The study of them was cultivated in the time of Plato, 390 B C The earliest treatise was written by Aristæus, about 330 B.C Apollonius's eight books were written about 240 B C The parabola was applied to projectiles by Galileo, the ellipse to the orbit of planets, by Kepler

CONJURATION See *Witchcraft*

CONNECTICUT See *America and United States*

CONNOR, BISHOP OF or, in Ireland The see was united to that of Down, A D 1442 The first prelate was Angus Macmaenius, who died A D 507 The united see of Down and Connor was united with that of Dromore on the death of the last bishop of the latter, in accordance with the provisions of the Irish Church Temporalities' act, 3 & 4 Will. IV c. 37, passed Aug 14, 1833

CONQUEST, THE The memorable era in British history, when William duke of Normandy overcame Harold II at the battle of Hastings, and obtained the crown which had been most unfairly bequeathed to him by Edward the Confessor (for Edgar was the rightful heir), Oct. 15, 1066 William has been erroneously styled the *Conqueror*, for he succeeded to the crown of England by compact He defeated Harold, who was himself a usurper, but a large portion of the kingdom afterwards held out against him, and he, unlike a conqueror, took an oath to observe the laws and customs of the realm, in order to induce the submission of the people Formerly our judges were accustomed to reprehend any gentleman at the bar who said casually William the conqueror, instead of William I *Sidon. Machise* exhibited forty two drawings on the events of the Norman conquest, in May, 1857

CONSCIENCE, COURTS OF, or REQUESTS. First constituted by a statute of Henry VII 1493, and re organised by statute 9 Hen VIII 1517 These courts were improved and amended by various acts, their jurisdiction in London reached to 5*l*. and (until superseded by county courts) to 40*s* in other towns. The practice is by summons, and if the party do not appear, the commissioners have power to apprehend and commit. See *County Courts*

CONSCRIPT FATHERS. *Patres conscripti* was the designation (one of high honour) given to the Roman senators, and used in speaking of them, in the eras of the republic and the Cæsars because their names were written in the registers of the senate. Conscript father was a popular name among the people *Pardon.*

CONSCRIPTION The mode (derived from the Romans) adopted for recruiting the French army In 1798, a military conscription took place comprehending all the young men from 20 to 25 years of age from these selections were made The present law (of 1818, modified in 1824 and 1832) requires a certain annual contingent from each department, for all the country, 80,000 men, which may be increased The duration of service is seven years. Substitutes and exemptions are permitted. A conscription for 350,000 men took place in Jan 1812, after the disastrous Russian campaign, and in Dec, same year, another for 300,000 after the battle of Leipsic.

CONSECRATION That of churches was instituted in the second century, the temple of worship being dedicated with pious solemnity to God and a patron saint. Anciently the

consecration of popes was deferred until the emperor had given his assent to the election. Gregory IV desired to have his election confirmed by the emperor Louis, in 828 *Henault*. The consecration of churches, places of burial, &c., is admitted in the reformed religion. The consecration of bishops was ordained in the Church of England in 1549 *Stow*

CONSERVATIVES. This name is of modern date, and is given to, and accepted by, a political party, whose leading principle is the conservation of our great and ancient national institutions. It sprung up in England at the time when the Orange societies and lodges were discouraged, 1836, and was substituted for Orangemen, as a less obnoxious term, and as indicative of milder, but equally constitutional opinions. *Conservative* has, however, in some measure changed its signification, and in popular parlance is now opposed to *Liberal*. Sir Robert Peel acknowledged himself a conservative when reproached by the Irish party in parliament with being an Orangeman, but the party that afterwards separated from him called *their* principles conservative, in contradistinction to his,—his policy and measures being changed. The Conservative Club was founded in 1840 *Political Notes* See *Protectionists*

CONSERVATORS OF THE PUBLIC LIBERTIES. Officers chosen in England to inspect the treasury, and correct abuses in administration, 28 Hen III 1244 *Rapin*. The conservators of the peace were officers appointed to see the king's peace kept. *Pardon*. Conservators were formerly appointed in every sea port to take cognizance of all offences committed against the peace upon the main sea, out of the liberty of the Cinque Ports. *Barley*

CONSISTORY COURT, anciently joined with the Hundred court, and its original, as divided therefrom, is found in a law of William I, 1079, quoted by lord Coke. The chief and most ancient consistory court of the kingdom belongs to the see of Canterbury, and is called the Court of Arches, *whicæ see*

CONSOLIDATED FUND On Jan. 5, 1816, the exchequers of Great Britain and Ireland, previously separate, were amalgamated under this title

CONSPIRACIES AND INSURRECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN Among the recorded conspiracies, real or supposed, the following are the most remarkable. They are extracted from *Camden*, *Temple*, *Hume*, and other authorities of note —

Of the Norman barons and Walthof against William I the Conqueror	A D 1074	have hanged him, and who afterwards stole the crown	1671
Bishop Odo, &c. against William II	1088	The pretended conspiracy of the French	.
Against Henry II by his queen and children	1173	Spanish, and English Jesuits to assassinate Charles II, revealed by the infamous Titus Oates, Dr Tongue, and others	A D 1678
The barons against Henry III. (See <i>Barons' War</i>)	1258	The Men tub plot (which see)	1679
Of barons against Henry IV	1400	The Rye-house plot to assassinate the king on his way to Newmarket. (See <i>Rye-house Plot</i>)	1683
Of the earl of Cambridge and others against Henry V	1415	Of lord Freston, the bishop of Ely, and others to restore James II.	1691
Of Lambert Simnel (1487) and Perkin Warbeck against Henry VII	1492	Of Granville, a French chevalier, to murder king William in Flanders	1692
Insurrection of the London apprentices. (See <i>Evil May-day</i>)	1517	The Assassination plot (which see)	1696
Of Anthony Babington and others against Elizabeth (See <i>Babington</i>)	1586	Of Simon Fraser lord Lovat, against queen Anna. (See <i>Rebellsions</i>)	1703
Of Lopez, a Jew, and others	1594	Of the marquess Guiscard	1710
Of Patrick York, an Irish fencing-master hired by the Spaniards to kill the queen	1594	Of James Sheppard, an enthusiast, to assassinate George I	1718
Of Walpole, a Jesuit, and Squire	1598	Of counsellor Lyster and others, to bring in the Pretender	1722
Tyburn's insurrection in Ireland	1598	Of the Corresponding Society, &c. (which see)	1796-8
The Gunpowder Plot (which see)	1605	Of colonel Despard	1802
Tyburn's conspiracy to surprise the castle of Dublin	1607	Of Robert Emmett in Dublin, when lord Kilwarden was killed	July 23, 1808
Of Sindercomb and others, to assassinate Oliver Cromwell	1656	Of Thistlewood and others, to assassinate the king's ministers. (See <i>Cato-street</i>)	1820
Insurrection of the Puritans	1657	Of the Sepoys in India. (See <i>India</i>)	May 10, 1857
Insurrection of the Fifth-monarchy men against Charles II	1661	See <i>Rebellsions</i> , <i>Chartists</i> , &c.	
Of Blood and his associates, who seized the duke of Ormond, wounded him, and would			

CONSTABLE, LORD HIGH, OF ENGLAND See *Lord High Constable*.

CONSTABLE, LORD HIGH, OF SCOTLAND. See *Lord Constable of Scotland*

CONSTABLES, OF HUNDREDS AND FRANCHISES. Instituted in the reign of Edward I, 1285 These officers are now called high constables throughout the realm. There are three kinds of constables, high, petty, and special the high constable's jurisdiction extends to

the whole hundred, the petty constable's to the parish or liberty for which he is chosen, and the special constable is appointed for particular occasions and emergencies.

CONSTABULARY FORCE That of London has been regulated at various periods. See article *Police*. The Constabulary of Ireland act passed in 1833, when this species of force was embodied throughout the country. Several subsequent acts were consolidated by the statute of 6 Will IV 1836.

CONSTANCE, a city in Baden (S Germany). See *Councils* xvii., and *Huss*.

CONSTANTINA. The former capital of Numidia. It has become known to Europeans but very recently, they being strangers to it until the French occupation of Algiers. Here was fought a great battle between the French and Arabs, Oct. 1, 1837, when the French general, Damremont, was killed. Achmet Bey retired with 12,000 men as the victors entered Constantina, Oct. 13.

CONSTANTINOPLÉ, formerly Byzantium (*which see*), derives its name from Constantine the Great, who removed the seat of the Eastern Empire here, A D 330. It was continually convulsed by factions and religious dissensions. Taken by the western crusaders, who put the emperor Mourzoufle to death, first tearing out his eyes, 1204. Retaken by Michael Palæologus, thus restoring the old Greek line, 1261. Conquered by Mahomet II., who slew Constantine Palæologus, the last Christian emperor, and 60,000 of his people, 1453. The city, taken by assault, had held out for fifty eight days. The unfortunate emperor, on seeing the Turks enter by the breaches, threw himself into the midst of the enemy, and was cut to pieces, the children of the imperial house were massacred by the soldiers, and the women reserved to gratify the lust of the conqueror. Thus put an end to the Eastern Empire, which had subsisted for 1125 years, and was the foundation of the present empire of Turkey in Europe. See *Eastern Empire*, and *Turkey*.

CONSTANTINOPLÉ, ERA OF. This era has the creation placed 5508 years B.C. It was used by the Russians until the time of Peter the Great, and is still used in the Greek Church. The civil year begins Sept. 1, and the ecclesiastical year towards the end of March, the day is not exactly determined. To reduce it to our era subtract 5508 years from January to August, and 5509 from Sept. to the end. *Nicolas*.

CONSTELLATIONS. Those of *Arcturus*, *Orion*, the *Pleiades*, and *Mazzaroth*, are mentioned in the book of Job, (ch. ix 9 & xxviii 31) about 1520 B.C. Homer and Hesiod notice constellations, but though some mode of grouping the visible stars had obtained in very early ages, our first direct knowledge was derived from Claudius Ptolemæus, about A D 140. Hipparchus (about 147 B.C.) made a catalogue of forty eight constellations. The number has been greatly enlarged by our better knowledge of the southern hemisphere.

CONSTITUENCIES. See *Parliament*.

CONSTITUTION OF ENGLAND. It comprehends the whole body of laws by which the British people are governed, and to which it is presumptively held that every individual has assented. *Lord Somers*. This assemblage of laws is distinguished from the term government in this respect—that the constitution is the rule by which the sovereign ought to govern at all times, and government is that by which he does govern at any particular time. *Lord Bolingbroke*. The king of England is not seated on a solitary eminence of power, on the contrary, he sees his equals in the co-existing branches of the legislature, and he recognises his superior in the law. *Sheridan*.

CONSULS. These officers were appointed at Rome, 509 B.C. They possessed regal authority for the space of a year. Lucius Junius Brutus, and Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus, the latter the injured husband of Lucretia, were the first consuls. A consular government was established in France, November 9, 1799, when Bonaparte, Cambacères, and Lebrun, were made consuls, and subsequently Bonaparte was made first consul for life, May 6, 1802. Commercial agents were first distinguished by the name of consuls in Italy, in 1485, being appointed by Richard III. A British consul was first appointed in Portugal in 1683.

CONTINENTAL SYSTEM. The name given to Napoleon's plan to exclude British merchandise from the entire continent. It began with his *Berlin decrees* in 1806, and occasioned the *Orders in council*, *which see*.

CONTRACTORS WITH GOVERNMENT disqualified from sitting in parliament, 1782.

CONTRIBUTIONS, VOLUNTARY. In the two last wars voluntary contributions to a vast amount were several times made by the British people in aid of the government. The most remarkable of these acts of patriotism was that in 1798, when, to support the war against France, the contributions amounted to two millions and a half sterling. Several men of

wealth, among others sir Robert Peel, of Bury, Lancashire, subscribed each 10,000*l.*, and 200,000*l.* were transmitted from India in 1799 See *Patriotic Fund*

CONTROL, BOARD OF See *Board of Control, and East India Bill.*

CONVENTICLES. Private assemblies for religious worship, the name was particularly applied to those who differed in form and doctrine from the Established Church, but it was first applied in England to the schools of Wickliff—Conventicles, which were numerous at the time, were prohibited by a statute passed 16 Car II 1664, and persons attending them were liable to fine, imprisonment, or transportation, repealed by William III, in 1689

CONVENTION PARLIAMENT Two memorable parliaments (especially distinguished by this term), assembled without the king's writ upon extraordinary occasions. The first was held in March, 1660, voting the restoration of Charles II, and afterwards enacting many salutary statutes. The second was held in Jan 1689, and by a majority of two voices declared for a new sovereign William III (and Mary), in preference to a regent which had been proposed See *National Convention.*

CONVENTIONS See *Alliances, Treaties, &c* The following are the principal treaties entered into between Great Britain and foreign powers, under the title of *Conventions*, and by foreign powers with each other They are more fully described in their respective places through the volume —

Of Closterseven	Sept. 8, 1757	Of England with Russia	Feb 28, 1835
Of Armed Neutrality	July 9, 1780	Of England and United States	Nov 26, 1826
Of Pilnitz	July 26, 1791	Of Spain, for satisfying the claims of British merchants	June 26, 1828
Of Paris (French national) instituted	Sept. 17, 1792	Of the Viceroy of Egypt and sir Edward Codrington, for restoring the Greek captives, &c.	Aug 6, 1828
Of Cintra (which see)	Aug 30, 1808		Aug 14, 1828
Of Berlin	Nov 5, 1808	Of France with Brazil	April 19, 1839
Of Peterswalden	July 8, 1818	Convention between Holland and Belgium, signed in London	April 19, 1839
Of Paris	April 23, 1814	Of England with Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Turkey, for the settlement of the eastern question	July 15, 1810
Of the Dutch with England	Aug 13, 1814	Of France and England, respecting the Slave Trade	May 29, 1845
Of Vienna, Saxony placed under the control of Prussia	Sept 28, 1814	Of England with the Argentine republic,	Oct. 24, 1849
Of Zurich, signed	May 20, 1815		
Of Capua, with Murat	May 20, 1815		
Of St. Cloud, between Davoust, and Wellington and Blücher	July 5, 1815		
Of Paris, with the allies	April 25, 1818		
Of Aix la-Chapelle	Oct. 9 1818		
Of Austria with England, the latter agrees to accept 2,500,000 <i>l.</i> as a composition for claims on Austria, amounting to 30,000,000 <i>l.</i> sterling 1824			

See *Treaties*

CONVENTS. They were first founded, according to some authorities, in A.D 270 The first in England was erected at Colkstone, by Eadwald, in 630 *Canons.* The first in Scotland was at Coldingham, where Ethelreda took the veil, in 870 They were founded earlier than this last date in Ireland Convents were suppressed in England in various reigns, particularly in that of Henry VIII, and comparatively few now exist in Great Britain * More than 3000 have been suppressed in Europe within the last few years The emperor of Russia abolished 187 convents of monks, by an ukase dated July 31, 1832 The king of Prussia followed his example, and secularised all the convents in the duchy of Posen. Don Pedro put down 300 convents in Portugal in 1834, and Spain has abolished 1800 convents

CONVICTS. The first arrival of transported convicts at Botany Bay was in 1788 On the 20th of January in that year, governor Phillip, the first governor, with about 800 convicts under sentence of transportation, took possession of this settlement, but he subsequently removed to Sydney, denominated from lord Sydney, *Sydney Cove* Convicts were formerly sent to Van Diemen's Land, Norfolk Island, &c, and many thousands of them are transferred to penitentiaries, and set to labour in the hulks in several ports of the realm See *New South Wales, and Transportation.*

CONVOCAATION OF THE CLERGY A general assembly of all the clergy in the nation convened by the sovereign's writ, to consult on the affairs of the Church, and directed to the archbishop of each province, requiring him to summon all the bishops, deacons, archdeacons, &c The convocation is divided into two houses, called the upper, consisting of the bishops, and lower, consisting of the deans, prebendaries, archdeacons, and clergy The first summoned to meet by writ of the king was 23 Edw I 1295 The power of the con

* In 1597, lady Mary Percy founded a convent at Brussels, which flourished there till 1794, when the nuns were compelled to remove to England They were received by bishop Milner, and placed at Winchester, at which place they remained till their removal to East Bergholt, in Suffolk, June, 1897 This was the first English conventual establishment founded on the continent after the Reformation.

vocation was limited by a statute of Henry VIII, in whose reign the convocation was re-organised. The two houses of convocation were deprived of various privileges in 1716. Formal meetings of the clergy in convocation are held annually, and attempts have been made since 1853 to obtain the power of dealing with ecclesiastical affairs, but without effect.

CONVOLVULUS The Canary Convolvulus (*Convolvulus Canariensis*) came to England from the Canary Isles, 1690. The many flowered convolvulus, in 1779.

COOKERY, an art peculiarly connected with civilised life. Animals were granted as food to Noah B.C. 2348, the eating blood being expressly forbidden (*Gen* ix 3, 4) and in B.C. 1898, a calf was cooked by Abraham to entertain his guests (*Gen* xviii 7, 8). Cookery is alluded to throughout the Scriptures and the ancient classics. An English Cookery book was printed as early as 1498. * See *Collager's store*.

COOK'S VOYAGES Captain Cook sailed from England in the *Endeavour* on his first voyage, July 30, 1768, and returned home after having circumnavigated the globe, arriving at Spithead, July 13, 1771. Sir Joseph Banks, afterwards the president of the Royal Society, accompanied Captain Cook in this voyage. Captain Cook again sailed to explore the southern hemisphere, July, 1772, and returned in July, 1775. In his third expedition, this great navigator was killed by the savages of Owhyhee, at 8 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 14, 1779. His ships, the *Resolution* and *Discovery*, arrived home at Sherness, Sept. 22, 1780.

COOPERAGE. This art must be coeval with the dawn of history, and seems to have been early known in every country. It must have been suggested for preserving wine in the earliest ages, as many household utensils are known to have been of wood as well as pottery. The earliest writers speak of coopers. The coopers of London were incorporated in 1501.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, made a royal residence, A.D. 1443. In 1728, more than seventy of its streets and 3785 houses were burnt. Its famous palace, valued at four millions sterling, was wholly burnt, Feb. 1794, when 100 persons lost their lives. In a fire which lasted forty-eight hours, the arsenal, admiralty, and fifty streets were destroyed, 1795. Copenhagen was bombarded by the English under Lord Nelson and Admiral Parker, and in their engagement with the Danish fleet of twenty-three ships of the line, eighteen were taken or destroyed by the British, April 2, 1801. Again, after a bombardment of three days, the city and Danish fleet surrendered to Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart, Sept. 5, 1807. The capture consisted of eighteen sail of the line, fifteen frigates, six brigs, and twenty-five gun boats, and numerous naval stores. See *Denmark*.

COPERNICAN SYSTEM. So called from its author Nicolas Copernicus, born at Thorn, 1473, died 1543. A few days before his death the printing of his book on the "Revolution of the Celestial Bodies," was completed. The system resembles that attributed to Pythagoras. It was condemned by a decree of pope Paul V. in 1616, which was not revoked till 1821 by Pius VII. The sun is supposed to be in the centre and immovable, and the earth and the rest of the planets to move round it in elliptical orbits. The heavens and stars are imagined to be at rest, and the diurnal motion which they seem to have from east to west, is imputed to the earth's motion from west to east.

COPPER. It is one of the six primitive metals. Its discovery is said to have preceded that of iron. We read in the Scriptures of two vessels of fine copper, precious as gold. *Exod* viii. 27. The divisibility of this metal almost exceeds belief, a grain of it dissolved in alkali, as pearl ashes, soda, &c., will give a sensible colour to more than 500,000 times its weight in water, and when copper is in a state of fusion, if the least drop of water touch the melted ore, it will fly about like shot from a gun. *Hoylr*. The mine of Falun, in Sweden, is the most surprising artificial excavation in the world. In England, copper mines were discovered in 1561, and copper now forms an immense branch of trade there are

* *Military Cookery*—Captain Grant devised a system of cooking for the camp at Aldershot, which has continued in successful operation for the service of between 12,000 and 14,000 men. From April to August, in 1857, the plan was subjected to the severe test of cooking for 92,000 men, who marched in and out of the encampment during that period. The consumption of fuel requisite for this system of cooking is one half pound of coal per man per day, and the official report states the cost to be one halfpenny per man per week for the three daily meals.

† A memorial was presented to the king by the Royal Society in 1788 setting forth the advantages which would be derived to science if an accurate observation of the then approaching transit of Venus over the sun were taken in the South Sea. The ship *Endeavour* was, in consequence, prepared for that purpose, and the command of her given to Lieutenant James Cook. He sailed in July, 1768, touched at Madeira and Rio de Janeiro, doubled Cape Horn, and after a prosperous voyage reached Otaheite, the place of destination, in April, 1769. By a comparison of the observations made on this transit (June 3, 1769) from the various parts of the globe on which it was viewed by men of science, the system of the universe has, in some particulars, been better understood, the distance of the sun from the earth as calculated by this and the transit in 1761, is now settled at 106,000,000 miles, instead of the commonly received computation of 95,000,000. *Bulter*.

upwards of fifty mines in Cornwall, where mining has been increasing since the reign of William III. In 1857, 75,832 tons of copper ore were imported, and 25,241 tons extracted. The Burra-Burra copper mines in S. Australia were discovered in 1842. They have brought great prosperity to that colony — The first ship to which a sheathing of copper was applied, was his majesty's ship *Alarm*, at Woolwich, in 1761, "to preserve her from worms in southern climates," it gave great satisfaction — About 1850 the electro-type process was first employed to face with copper printing types and casts from woodcuts.

COPPER-MONEY The Romans, prior to the reign of Servius Tullius, used rude pieces of copper for money. See *Coin*. In England, copper money is of extensive coinage. That proposed by sir Robert Cotton was brought into use in 1609. It was extensively coined in 1665, and again by the Crown, 23 Car II 1672. Private traders had done so previously to this act. In Ireland, copper was coined as early as 1839, in Scotland in 1406, in France in 1580. Wood's coinage in Ireland (*which see*) commenced in 1728. Penny and two penny pieces were extensively issued 1797. The half farthing was coined in 1843, but seems disused. See *Farthing*. In July, 1859, 10,000*l* were voted towards renewing the copper coinage.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING was first invented in Germany, about A.D. 1450. Rolling-presses for working the plates were invented about 1545. Messrs Perkins, of Philadelphia, invented in 1819 a mode of engraving on soft steel which, when hardened, will multiply copper plates and fine impressions indefinitely. See *Engraving*.

COPPERAS A vitriolic kind of mineral, found in copper mines, commonly of a green or blue colour, first produced in England by Cornelius de Vos, a merchant, in 1587.

COPTS, in Egypt, the supposed descendants of the ancient Egyptians, mingled with Greeks and Persians. Their religion is a form of Christianity, derived from the Euthyrians, a sect of the fifth century, *which see*.

COPYHOLDERS, who hold an estate by a copy of the rolls of a manor made by a steward of the lord's court. They were enfranchised by 5 Vict. c. 35, 1841. By the Reform Act in 1832, copyholders to the amount of £10 became entitled to a vote for the county. The copyhold acts were amended by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 94 (1858).

COPYRIGHT Decree of the Star chamber regarding it, A.D. 1556. Every book and publication ordered to be licensed, 1585. Ordinance forbidding the printing of any work without the consent of the owner, 1649. Copyright further secured by a statute enacted 8 Anne, 1709. * Protection of copyright in prints and engravings, 17 Geo III 1777. Copyright protection act, 54 Geo III 1814. Dramatic authors' protection act, 3 Will IV c. 15, 1833. The act for preventing the publication of lectures without consent, 6 Will IV c. 65, 1835. The act of the 17th Geo III extended to Ireland, 7 Will IV c. 59, 1836. International copyright bill, 1 Vict 1838. 5 & 6 Vict c. 45, an act to amend the copyright act passed in July 1, 1842. † The Colonies' Copyright Act, 10 & 11 Vict c. 95, passed 1847. ‡ 21 & 22 Vict. c. 70 (1858), which consolidates previous acts.

COPYRIGHT FOR DESIGNS Protection was first granted for the application of ornamental designs to manufactures by 27 Geo III c. 38 (1787), which gave security for two months to new designs applied by printing to linens, calicoes, and muslins. In 1794 (34 Geo III c. 28), this protection was extended to three months. An act passed in 1798 (38 Geo III c. 71), and amended in 1814 (54 Geo III c. 56), conferred a copyright of 14 years on sculpture. By an act 2 Vict c. 13 (1839), the designs acts of Geo III were made to embrace printed designs on wool, silk, and hair. In the same year, an act (2 Vict. c. 17) conferred twelve months' copyright, first, upon designs applied to all tissues except lace and those already provided for, second, for the modelling, embossing, and engraving of any manufacture not being a tissue, and third, for the shape or configuration of any article. In the year 1842, the then existing designs acts were all repealed (except that for sculpture).

* This Act was confirmed by a memorable decision at the bar of the House of Lords, and the claim of perpetual copyright was overruled, Feb 22, 1774. The statute declared the author to have an exclusive right for 14 years, and if at the end of that term he were living, the right to return to him again for the same term of years. Later acts extended the author's right to 28 years, and if living at the end of that time, then to the remainder of his life.

† By this Act, the right is to endure for the life of the author, and for seven years after his death, but if that time expire earlier than 42 years, the right is still to endure for 42 years, for which term also any work published after the author's death is to continue the property of the owners of the manuscript.

‡ The important question of a foreigner possessing a copyright in this country was finally decided in the negative by the house of lords, in August, 1854, which reversed the decision of the Court of Exchequer, on an appeal by the defendant in the case of *Boosey v Jeffrey*. (In 1831 Mr Boosey purchased the copyright of Bellini's opera, *La Sonnambula*, from which Mr Jeffrey published a cavatina. Six of the judges were for protecting foreign copyrights and seven of a contrary opinion.)

by the act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 100, and provision was made for including all ornamental designs under 13 classes, and conferring upon them terms of protection, varying from nine months to three years, on the payment of a fee varying from 1s to 3l. By the "Designs Act, 1850," the Board of Trade is empowered to extend the copyright for an additional term of three years, an act for securing the configuration of articles of utility, called the non ornamental designs act (6 & 7 Vict. c. 65), was passed in 1843

COPYRIGHT, INTERNATIONAL. In 1838 and 1852 acts were passed to secure to authors, in certain cases, the benefits of international copyright (1 & 2 Vict. c. 59, and 15 Vict. c. 12), and conventions have in consequence been entered into with France, Prussia, &c.

CORCYRA (now *Corfu*, chief of the Ionian Isles), a colony founded by the Corinthians about B.C. 734. It had frequent wars with the mother country, one about the possession of Epidaurus (B.C. 431) led to the Peloponnesian war. It was subdued by the Spartans in 373, and by the Romans, 230. At the decline of the eastern empire it fell into the hands of the Venetians about 1149. The Turks attacked Corfu in 1716, but were gallantly repulsed. It was subdued by the Russian and Turkish fleets in 1799, and formed with the other isles into the Ionian republic, which after being subjected to the French, were placed under the protection of Great Britain in 1815. See *Ionian Isles*.

CORDELIERS Friars of the order of St. Francis d'Assisi, and the same with the Minorites, instituted about 1223. They are clothed in coarse grey cloth, with a small cowl and cloak of the same material, having a girdle of cord or rope, tied with three knots, and hence the name, which was first given to them by St. Louis of France, about A.D. 1227. They once had the degree of doctor in the university of Paris, and in that city were all Scotists.

CORDOVA, the ancient Corduba, a Roman city in Spain, taken by the Goths in A.D. 572, and made the capital of an Arab kingdom by Abderrahman in 757. It became eminent for its learned men. It was rescued from the Arabs by Ferdinand III., of Castile, in 1236, and was taken by the French in 1809, but abandoned by them in 1813. It was the birthplace of Seneca and Lucan under the Romans, and of the great Arabian physician Averrhoes.

CORFU, see *Corejra*.

CORINTH (*Graeco*). This city is said to have been built 1520 B.C., on the ruins of Ephyræ, and the kingdom founded by Sisyphus in 1326 B.C. The Corinthians took an active part in the Persian war, B.C. 480. In 146 B.C. the capital was destroyed by the Romans, but was rebuilt by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 46, and was among the first cities of Greece that embraced the Christian religion, on the preaching of St. Paul A.D. 54 (*Acts xviii*). It was defended by a fortress called Acrocorinth, on a summit of a high mountain, surrounded with strong walls. The situation of this citadel was so advantageous, that Cæsar named it the *Key of Greece*, and declared, that of all the cities known to the Romans, Corinth alone was worthy of being the seat of a great empire.

The Isthmian games instituted, it is said, by Sisyphus B.C. 1326
Return of the Heraclides 1107
Their dynasty established by Alcides 1074
The reign of Bacchus 925
The oligarchy of the Bacchides 747-657
The Corinthians invent ships called *triremes*, vessels consisting of three benches of oars 786 or 758
Thales deposited, and the government of the Pythians instituted Autonomes is the first on whom this dignity is conferred about 777
A colony goes to Sicily, and they found the colonies of Syracuse and Corcyra about 734
Sea-fight between the Corinthians and Corcyreans 664
Cypselus, despot of Corinth 657
His son Periander rules, and encourages genius and learning 627-585

Psammetichus deposed, and a republic formed 580
War with the Corcyreans 471
The Corinthian war (*which see*) 395
Acrocorinth (citadel) taken by Aratus 243
Corinth joins the Achaean League 243
The Roman ambassadors first appear at Corinth 228
Corinth destroyed by Lucius Mummius, who sends to Italy the first fine paintings there seen, they being part of the spoil (*Lucy*) 146
Visited by St. Paul A.D. 54
His two epistles to the Corinthians 56 and 58
Bavaged by Alaric 496
Plundered by Normans from Sicily 1146
Taken by Turks, 1446, by Venetians, 1687, by Turks, 1715, from whom it was finally taken by the Greeks in 1823. It now belongs to the kingdom of Greece.
Corinth nearly destroyed by an earthquake Feb. 21, 1858

CORINTHIAN ORDER. The finest of all the orders of ancient architecture, aptly called, by Scamozzi, the virginial order, as being expressive of the delicacy, tenderness, and beauty of the whole composition. Its invention is attributed to Callimachus, 540 B.C. See *Abacus*.

CORINTHIAN WAR, received this name, because the battles were mostly fought in the neighbourhood of Corinth, from B.C. 395-387, by a confederacy of the Athenians, Thebans, Corinthians, and Argives, against the Lacedæmonians. The most famous battles were at Coronea and Leuctra, *which see*.

CORK (S. Ireland) Built in the sixth century. The principality of the M'Cartys was converted into a shire by king John, as lord of Ireland. A charter was granted to the city by Henry III in 1242, its great charter was granted by Charles I. A large part of the town was consumed by an awful fire in 1621. The earl of Marlborough besieged and took Cork from king James's army, in 1690, when the duke of Grafton, a natural son of Charles II, was slain. The cathedral was built by the produce of a coal duty, between the years 1725 and 1735. Explosion of gunpowder here, Nov. 10, 1810. One of three collages, endowed by government pursuant to act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 66, passed July 31, 1845, was inaugurated in this city, Nov. 7, 1849. See *Colleges in Ireland*. Cork Industrial Exhibition was opened, June 10, and closed Sept. 11, 1852. The railway to Dublin was finished in 1850.

CORK, SEE OF Its foundation is ascribed to St. Barr, or Finbarr, early in the seventh century. About 1481, this see and that of Cloyne were canonically united, but on the death of bishop Synges, in 1678, they were separated, the see of Ross having been added to Cork about a century before, A.D. 1582. No valuation is returned of this see in the king's books, but in a manuscript in Marsh's library, it is taxed 31 £hs at 40^l, sterling, and in a MS in the college library, at 25^l. The sees of Cork and Cloyne have been again united by act 3 & 4 Will IV 1833. See *Bishops*.

CORK TREE, the *Quercus suber*, resembling the holm, is a species of the oak, its fruit is an acorn, and its bark, when burned, makes the cork used for stopping bottles, casks, and other articles. Cork was in use amongst the ancients. The Egyptians made coffins of cork, which, being lined with a resinous composition, preserved dead bodies uncorrupted. The tree grows in great abundance on the Pyrenean mountains, and in other parts of Spain, in France, and in the north of New England. It was brought to England before 1690.

CORN The origin of its cultivation is attributed to Ceres, who, having taught the art to the Egyptians, was deified by them, 2409 B.C. *Arundeliana Marbles*. The art of husbandry, and the method of making bread from wheat, and wine from rice, is attributed by the Chinese to Chung Nung, the successor of Fohi, and second monarch of China, 1998 B.C. *Univ. Hist.* But corn provided a common article of food from the earliest ages of the world, and baking bread was known in the patriarchal ages. See *Exodus* xii 15. Wheat was introduced into Britain in the sixth century by Coll ap Coll Frowl. *Robert's Hist. Anc. Britons*. The first importation of corn, of which we have a note, was in 1347. Bounties were granted on its importation into England in 1686. Its importation from Ireland into England has long formed a vast branch of trade. The new LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Mark Lane, London, was opened June 24, 1828, and was erected at an expense of 90,000^l.

CORN LAWS About 1770, restrictions on the importation of corn were felt, in consequence of the increase of manufactures. By Mr. Robinson's act, passed in 1815, its importation was permitted, when wheat should be 80s per quarter. During the discussions on this latter bill, mobs assembled in London, and many of the houses of its supporters were damaged, Jan. 28, 1815, and a riot in Westminster continued several days, and occasioned much mischief, March 21, *et seq.* same year. The memorable Corn Bill, after passing in the commons, was defeated in the house of lords by a clause, proposed by the duke of Wellington, being carried by a majority of four, June 1, 1827. —The act whereby wheat was allowed to be imported on payment of a duty of 1^l 5s 8d per quarter, whenever the average price of all England was under 62s, from 62s to 63s 1^l 4s 8d, and so gradually reduced to 1s, when the average price was 78s and upwards, was passed July 15, 1828, this act was designated as the "Sliding-scale." The act 5th Vict. c. 14, passed 29th April, 1842, also called the "Sliding-scale Act," regulated the duty on wheat as follows, with sliding duties, also, on other articles of corn. We preserve this scale as an historical record.

Average per quarter Shillings	Duty s. d.	Average per quarter Shillings	Duty s. d.	Average per quarter Shillings	Duty s. d.
under 51	1 0 0	59 and under 60	0 15 0	66 and under 69	0 6 0
51 and under 52	0 19 0	60 and under 61	0 12 0	69 and under 70	0 5 0
52 and under 53	0 18 0	61 and under 62	0 11 0	70 and under 71	0 4 0
53 and under 54	0 17 0	62 and under 63	0 10 0	71 and under 72	0 3 0
54 and under 55	0 16 0	63 and under 64	0 9 0	72 and under 73	0 2 0
55 and under 56	0 15 0	64 and under 65	0 8 0	73 and upwards	0 1 0
56 and under 57	0 14 0	65 and under 66	0 7 0		

The CORN IMPORTATION Bill (the great popular measure of sir Robert Peel), granting a free trade in corn, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 22, passed 26th June, 1846. By this act the duty on wheat was reduced to 4s when imported at or above 53s until 1st Feb. 1849, after which day the duty became 1s per quarter only, on all kinds of grain imported into the United Kingdom, at any prices. See *Anti-Corn Law League*.

CORNWALL (S.W. extremity of England), originally called *Kernow*, a term connected with the Latin *Cornu*, a horn, in allusion to its numerous promontories or projecting points. On the retreat of the ancient Britons, Cornwall was formed into a kingdom, which existed for many years under different princes, among whom were Ambrosius Aurelius, and the celebrated Arthur. It was erected into a dukedom by Edward III in 1336, and the heir to the crown of England, if a prince, is born duke of Cornwall, but is immediately afterwards created prince of Wales. The Cornish insurgents were defeated at Blackheath, June 22, 1497, see *Stannary Courts*.

CORONATION The first coronation by a bishop was that of Majocianus, at Constantinople, in A.D. 457. The ceremony of anointing at coronations was introduced into England in 872, and into Scotland in 1097. The coronation of Henry III took place, in the first instance, without a crown, at Gloucester, Oct. 28, 1216. A plain circle was used on this occasion in lieu of the crown, which had been lost with the other jewels and baggage of king John, in passing the marshes of Lynn, or the Wash, near Wisbeach. At the coronation of William and Mary, the bishop of London put the crown on the king's head, as Dr Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, would not take the oaths to their majesties. George IV was crowned July 19, 1821. William IV crowned, with his queen, Sept. 8, 1831, and Victoria, June 28, 1838.

CORONATION CHAIR. In the cathedral of Cashel, formerly the metropolis of the kings of Munster, was deposited the *Lia Fail*, or Fatal Stone, on which they were crowned. In A.D. 513, Fergus, a prince of the royal line, having obtained the Scottish throne, procured the use of this stone for his coronation at Dunstaffnage, where it continued until the time of Kenneth II, who removed it to Stone, and in 1296, it was removed by Edward I from Stone to Westminster. Edward wishing to annex Scotland to his own dominions, dethroned John Balliol, ravaged the country, and seized this stone, among other monuments of Scottish history.

CORONATION OATH. The oath was first administered to the kings of England by Dunstan (the archbishop of Canterbury, afterwards canonised), to Ethelred II in 979. An oath, nearly corresponding with that now in use, was administered in 1377, it was altered in 1689.

CORONEA, BATTLES OF 1 (or Chæronæa). The Athenians were defeated and their general Tolmides slain in a battle with the Boeotians at Coronea near Chæronæa, B.C. 447. 2 The Athenians, Thebans, Argives, and Corinthians having entered into a league, offensive and defensive, against Sparta, Agesilaus, after diffusing the terror of his arms, from his many victories, even into Upper Asia, engaged the allies at Coronea, a town of Boeotia, and achieved a great victory over them, 394 B.C.

CORONERS. They were officers of the realm in A.D. 925. Coroners for every county in England were first appointed by statute of Westminster, 4 Edw. I 1276 *Stow*. They are chosen for life by the freeholders, and their duty is to inquire into the cause of violent or unnatural death, upon view of the body. Coroners were instituted in Scotland in the reign of Malcolm II about 1004. By an act passed in the 6 & 7 Vict. coroners are enabled to appoint deputies to act for them, but only in case of illness, Aug. 22, 1843.

CORONETS. The caps or inferior crowns, of various forms, that distinguish the rank of the nobility. The coronets for earls were first allowed by Henry III, for viscounts by Henry VIII, and for barons by Charles II. *Baker*. But authorities conflict. Sir Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, was the first of the degree of earl who wore a coronet, 1604. *Beaumont*. It is uncertain when the coronets of dukes and marquesses were settled. *Ibidem*.

CORPORATIONS. They are stated by Livy to have been of very high antiquity among the Romans. They were introduced into other countries from Italy. These political bodies were first planned by Numa, in order to break the force of the two rival factions of Sabines and Romans, by instituting separate societies of every manual trade and profession. *Plutarch*.

CORPORATIONS, MUNICIPAL, IN ENGLAND. Bodies politic, authorised by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer, or more, and members, who are able, by their common consent, to grant or receive in law, any matter within the compass of their charter. *Corporal*. Corporations were formed by charters of rights granted by the kings of England to various towns, first by Edward the Confessor. Henry I granted charters, A.D. 1100 and succeeding monarchs gave corporate powers, and extended them to numerous large communities throughout the realm, subject to tests, oaths, and conditions. *Blackstone*. The Corporation and Test Act Repeal bill passed 9 Geo. IV c. 17, May, 1828. The Corporation Reform bill, for the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales, passed 5 & 6 Will. IV c. 76, Sept. 9, 1835. The Irish Municipal Corporation bill, altering the entire structure of corporations in Ireland, passed 4 Vict. c. 108, Aug. 10, 1840.

CORPULENCY The most extraordinary instances of corpulency occur in England, where many persons are loaded with flesh or fat. *Cornaro* In Germany some fat monks have weighed eighteen stone. *Reader* Of modern instances known, in this country, was Mr. Bright, a tallow chandler and grocer, of Maldon, in Essex, who died in the 29th year of his age. Seven persons of the common size were with ease enclosed in his waistcoat. He was buried at All Saints, Maldon, Nov. 12, 1750. Daniel Lambert, supposed to have been the heaviest man that ever lived, died in his 40th year, at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, weighing ten stone more than Mr. Bright, June 21, 1809. He is said to have weighed 52 stone, 11 pounds. James Mansfield died at Dedden, Nov. 9, 1856, aged 82, weighing 35 stone 14 pounds.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. See *Mercury*

CORRESPONDING SOCIETY OF LONDON, was formed about 1796 to spread liberal opinions and check the tyranny of the British government, then much alarmed by the French revolution. The meetings of the society at Copenhagen fields and elsewhere, in Oct. 1796, were termed treasonable — On April 21, Messrs. O'Connor, O'Conley, and others, were tried for corresponding with the French directory, and James O'Conley was executed as a traitor (protesting his innocence) on June 7th.

CORSICA An island in the Mediterranean Sea, called by the Greeks *Cyros*. The ancient inhabitants were savage, and bore the character of robbers, liars, and atheists, according to Seneca when he lived among them. It was held by the Carthaginians, and was conquered by the Romans, 231 B.C. In modern times, Corsica was nominally dependent upon Genoa, until 1768 when it was ceded to France. During its revolt it was erected into a kingdom under Theodore, its first and only king, in 1736*. The celebrated Pascal Paoli was chosen for their general by the Corsicans, in 1753. He was defeated by the count de Vaux, and fled to England, 1769. The people acknowledged Geo. III of England for their king, June 17, 1794, when sir Gilbert Elliott was made viceroy, and he opened a parliament in 1795. A revolt was suppressed in June, 1796, and the island was relinquished by the British, Oct. 22, same year, when the people declared for the French, who still retain it. Napoleon I. was born at Ajaccio in Corsica in Aug. 15, 1769.

CORTES OF SPAIN A deliberative assembly under the old constitution of Spain, several times set aside. The cortes were newly assembled after a long interval of years, Sept. 24, 1810, and they settled the new constitution, March 16, 1812. This constitution was set aside by Ferdinand VII. who banished many members of the assembly in May, 1814. The cortes or states-general were opened by Ferdinand VII. 1820, and annulled in 1823, again assembled in 1834, and have since been regularly convened. See *Spain*.

CORUNNA, BATTLE OF The British army under the command of sir John Moore, amounting to about 15,000 men, had just accomplished a safe retreat when they were attacked by the French, whose force exceeded 20,000. The enemy were completely repulsed, but the loss of the British in the battle was immense, Jan. 14, 1809. The illustrious and honoured hero in command was struck by a cannon ball, which carried away his left shoulder and part of the collar bone, leaving the arm hanging by the flesh; he died in the arms of victory, universally lamented. The remains of the army hastily embarked at Corunna, Jan. 17, under sir David Baird.

CORYPHÆUS. The name given to the principal of those who compose the chorus in the ancient tragedy, and now a general name for a chief or principal of any company. *South.* This appellation occurs in describing the choruses taught by Tysius, afterwards named Stesichorus, on account of his having been the first who instructed the chorus to dance to the lyre, 556 B.C.

COSMOGRAPHY See *Astronomy and Geography*

COSSACKS The warlike people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They at first lived by plundering the Turkish galleys and the people of Nubolia. They were formed into a regular army by Stephen Bathori, in 1576, to defend the

* He came to England, where he was imprisoned in the King's Bench prison for debt, and for many years subsisted on the benevolence of private friends. Having been released by an act of insolvency in 1756, he gave in his schedule the kingdom of Corsica as an estate to his creditors, and died the same year at his lodgings in Soho. The earl of Oxford wrote the following epitaph, on a tablet near his grave, in St. Anne's church, Dean-street —

"The grave, great teacher! to a level brings
Heroes and beggars, galley-slaves and kings.
But Theodore this moral lesson's end ere dead,
Fate pour'd its lesson on his living head,
Bestow'd a kingdom and denied him bread."

frontiers of Russia from the incursions of the Tartars. In an inroad against Poland in 1678 they were defeated by John Sobieski. In the great war of Europe against France, a vast body of Cossacks formed a portion of the Russian armies, and fought almost invincibly.

COSTA RICA. A republic in Central America established in 1848. It has been much disturbed by the American filibusters. See *Nicaragua* and *Central America*. On Aug. 14, 1859, the president Juan Mora was suddenly deposed and Dr. Jose Montecolegre made president.

COSTUME. See *Dress*. Accounts of magnificent attire refer to very remote antiquity. The costume of the Grecian and Roman ladies was comely and graceful. The women of Cos, whose country was famous for the silkworm, wore a manufacture of cotton and silk of so beautiful and delicate a texture, and their garments, which were always white, were so clean and thin, that their bodies could be seen through them. *Ovid*. As relates to costume worn on the stage, *Æschylus* the Athenian was, it is said, the first who erected a regular stage for his actors, and ordered their dresses to be suited to their characters, about 436 B.C. *Parian Marbles*.

COTTAGER'S STOVE. This useful invention was designed by captain John Grant, registered Dec. 1849, and presented by him to the metropolitan association for improving the dwellings of the industrious classes. It requires no firing, is extremely simple in its construction, and all the operations of cooking may be carried on with any description of fuel. 100 lbs. of meat and 115 lbs. of vegetables have been cooked in one of these stoves with less than 20 lbs. of coal. See *Cookery*.

COTTAGES IN ENGLAND. The term cottage originally applied to a small house without land, 4 Edw. I. 1275. "No man may build a cottage, except in towns, unless he lay four acres of land thereto," &c. 31 Edw. 1589. This statute was repealed, 15 Geo. III. 1774. By returns to the tax office, in 1786, the number of cottages was 284,459. The number in 1800 was 428,214, the number in 1840 was about 770,000.

COTTON, a vegetable wool, the produce of *Gossypium*, a shrub growing naturally in tropical climates, whence it has been transplanted to the United States of America, which produced in 1824 5,500,000 bales, and in 1847 8,234,634 bales. See *Cultivo*. The method of spinning cotton formerly was by the hand, but Mr. Hargreaves, of Lancashire, about 1767, invented the spinning jenny with eight spindles, he also erected the first carding machine with cylinders. Sir Richard Arkwright obtained a patent for the spinning frame in 1769, and another patent for an engine in 1775. Crompton invented the mule, a further and wonderful improvement in the manufacture of cotton, in 1779, and various other improvements have been since made. The names of Peel and Arkwright are eminently conspicuous in connection with this vast source of British industry, and it is calculated that more than one thousand millions sterling have been yielded by it to Great Britain. Cotton manufacturers' utensils were prohibited from being exported in 1774. There have passed of late years many important acts regulating cotton factories, and particularly relating to the employment of children, among these are the acts of 6 Geo. IV. 1825, 2 Will. IV. 1831, 4 Will. IV. Aug. 1833, and 7 Vict. June, 1844. In consequence of improvements in the mode of separating the wool from the seed devised by Eli Whitney (an American) the importation of cotton from the United States (nothing in 1790), in 1795 rose to 5,276,306 lbs. In 1856, 9,141,844 cwt. of cotton were imported into Great Britain, of which 6,964,639 cwt. came from North America. A cotton supply association to obtain cotton from Africa, India, &c., was formed at Manchester about 1857.

COTTONIAN LIBRARY, formed with great labour and judgment by sir Robert Cotton, A.D. 1600, *et seq.* After having been with difficulty rescued from the fury of the republicans during the protectorate, it was secured to the public by a statute, 13 Will. III. 1701. It was removed to Essex house in 1712, and in 1780 to Dean's yard, Westminster, where, on Oct. 23, 1781, a part of the books sustained damage by fire. The library was removed to the British Museum in 1753.

COUNCILS. An English council is of very early origin. The wise Alfred, to whom we are indebted for many excellent institutions, so arranged the business of the nation, that all resolutions passed through three councils. The first was a select council, to which those only high in the king's confidence were admitted, here were debated all affairs that were to be laid before the second council, which consisted of bishops and nobles, and resembled the present privy council, and none belonged to it but those whom the king was pleased to appoint. The third was a general council or assembly of the nation, called in Saxon, Wittenagemot, to which quality and offices gave a right to sit, independent of the king. In these three councils we behold the origin of the cabinet and privy councils, and the antiquity of parliaments, but the term cabinet council is of a much more modern date, according to lord Clarendon. See *Cabinet Council*, *Common Council*, *Privy Council*, &c.

COUNCILS OF THE CHURCH The following are among the most memorable Christian councils, or councils of the church of Rome. Most other councils respected either national churches or ecclesiastical government. *Sir Harris Nicolas* in his 'Chronology of History' enumerates 1604 councils, and gives an alphabetical list. Those numbered below are the *General Councils*.

Of the church at Jerusalem (*Acts xv*) A.D.
Of the western bishops at Arles, in France, to suppress the Donatists, three fathers of the English church attended

I The first Œcumenical or General Nicene, held at Nice (Constantine the Great presided), on the co-substantiality of the Son of God, Arianism condemned. This council composed the Nicene creed

At Tyre, against Athanasius
The first held at Constantinople, when the Arian heresy gained ground

At Rome, in favour of Athanasius

At Sardis, 870 bishops attended, Arians condemned

Of Rimini, 400 bishops attended, and Constantine obliged them to sign a new confession of faith

II Constantinople 350 bishops attended, and pope Damasus presided May to July

III Ephesus when pope Celestine presided, Pelagius censured June 22 to July 31

IV Chalcedon Marcian and his empress attended, Eutychianism censured

V Constantinople, when pope Vigilius presided, against errors of Origen, May 4 to June 2

VI Constantinople, when pope Agatho presided, against Monothelites, Nov 7, 680 to Sept. 16

Authority of the six general councils re-established by Theodosius

VII The second Nicene council, 350 bishops attended, against Iconoclasts

VIII Constantinople the emperor Basil attended, against iconoclasts and various heresies Sept 24 to Oct. 23

Oct. 5, 899 to Feb 23, 870

Of Clermont, in France, convened by Urban II to authorize the crusades, 810 bishops attended

50 IX. First Lateran, the right of investiture settled by treaty between pope Calixtus II. and the emperor Henry V

814 March 18 to April 5, 1123

X. Second Lateran Innocent II presided the preservation of the temporalities of ecclesiastics, the principal subject, which occasioned the attendance of 1000 fathers of the church April 20, 1139

825 XI Third Lateran, held against schismatics March 5 to 19, 1179

835 XII Fourth Lateran, 400 bishops and 1000 abbots attended Innocent III presided, against Albigenses, &c. Nov 11 to 30, 1215

847 XIII Lyons, under pope Innocent IV emperor Frederick II deposed June 28 to July 17, 1245

350 XIV Lyons under Gregory X temporary union of Greek and Latin churches

381 May 7 to June 17, 1274

XV Vienne in Dauphiné, Clement V presided, and the kings of France and Aragon attended

431 The order of the Knight-Templars suppressed Oct. 16, 1311, April 3 and May 8, 1312

451 XVI Pisa, Gregory XII and Benedict XIII deposed, and Alexander elected

558 March 5 to Aug 7, 1409

681 XVII Constance Martin V is elected pope, and John Huss and Jerome of Prague condemned to be burnt 1414—1418

715 XVIII Basil 1431—1443

XIX. Fifth Lateran begun by Julius II Continued under Leo X for the suppression of the pragmatic sanction of France, against the council of Pisa, &c. till 1512

870 XX. Trent, the last styled Œcumenical, as regarding the affairs of all the Christian world, it was held to condemn the doctrines of the reformers, Luther Zuinglius, and Calvin

1095 Dec. 13, 1545 to Dec. 3, 1563

COUNCILS, FRENCH REPUBLICAN The council of ANCIENTS was an assembly of revolutionary France, consisting of 250 members, instituted at Paris, Nov 1, 1795, together with the council of FIVE HUNDRED the executive was a Directory of FIVE. Bonaparte dispersed the council of five hundred at St. Cloud, Nov 9, 1799, declaring himself, Roger Ducos, and Siéyès, consuls *provisores* See *France*

COUNSEL. See *Barristers* Counsel are supposed to be coeval with the *curia regis*. Advocates are referred to the time of Edward I but earlier mention is made of them. Counsels were certainly employed in the previous reign. Counsel who were guilty of deceit or collusion were punishable by the statute of Westminster, 13 Edw I 1284. Counsel were allowed to persons charged with treason by act 8 Will. III 1696. Act to enable persons indicted for felony to make their defence by counsel, 6 & 7 Will. IV c. 114, passed Aug 1836

COUNTIES or SHIRES The division of this kingdom into counties began, it is said, with king Alfred, but some counties bore their present names above a century before. The division of Ireland into counties took place in 1562. Lord lieutenants were appointed in 1549 in England and in 1831 in Ireland. County courts were instituted in the reign of Alfred, 896. Counties first sent members to parliament, before which period knights met in their own counties, 1285. CHANDOS CLAUSE, Sect. 20 of the Reform act, 2 Will IV c. 45, (1832) by which occupiers as tenants of lands paying an annual rent of 50*l* became entitled to a vote for the knight of the shire. It was inserted by the motion of the marquess of Chandos. See *Commons* and *Parliament*.

COUNTY DEBT COURTS * These are courts first instituted for the recovery of debts

* County-courts, or schyremotes, are of such remote antiquity that their origin is lost. In the time of the Saxons they were the most important tribunals in this country. Alfred is said to have divided England into counties, and counties into hundreds, but the county-courts, the creation of which is generally attributed to him, would seem to have existed at a period long anterior to his reign, and to have been an essential part of the Saxon judicial system.

under 20*l*, superseding courts of requests. The counties of England and Wales are divided into sixty districts, each district having a county court, and a barrister as judge, and juries sworn when necessary. Established under act 9 & 10 Vict. c 95, Aug 1846. These courts having been found to work well, their jurisdiction was extended by 13 & 14 Vict. c 61, Aug 1850, to sums not exceeding 50*l* and their proceedings facilitated by 15 & 16 Vict. c 54, June 30, 1852, and 17 & 18 Vict. c 18, June 2, 1854. In 1850, the number of plants entered at the courts of the sixty circuits, was 306,793, for 1,265,115*l*, (in 1857, 744,652 plants for 1,937,746*l*) the number of causes tried was 217,173, and of these 4297 were for sums between 20*l* and 50*l*. *Official Returns*. From 1847 to 1858 judgment has been obtained in these courts for 8,309,236*l*.

COURIERS, or **Posts**. Xenophon attributes the first couriers to Cyrus, and Hero dotus says that they were common among the Persians. But it does not appear that the Greeks or Romans had regular couriers till the time of Augustus, when they travelled in cars, about 24 A.D. Couriers or posts are said to have been instituted in France by Charlemagne, about A.D. 800. The couriers or posts for letters were established in the early part of the reign of Louis XI of France, owing to this monarch's extraordinary eagerness for news. They were the first institution of the kind in Europe, A.D. 1463. *Henault*. See *Post-office*.

COURLAND, a duchy of Livonia, subject to Poland, conquered by Charles XII of Sweden in 1701, afterwards restored to Sweden, but annexed to Russia in 1795.

COURT PARTY—COUNTRY PARTY. The latter was usually directly opposed in sentiment and opinions to the former, and was a class of politicians of very fluctuating numbers, and varying power, in the parliaments of England. The country party took its rise as early as 1620, and became considerable during the disputes of the king and commons. At the end of the seventeenth century it embodied the high toryism and high church principles of the day, with a strenuous maintenance of the assumed rights of "the land, as opposed to the innovations of Whiggism and the corruptions of the trading or moneyed interests. The most distinguished statesman of the country party was sir Thomas Hanmer (the *Montalto* of Pope's *Satires*), who died in 1746. *Ashe*.

COURTS. Courts of justice were instituted at Athens, 1507 B.C. See *Areopagite*. There were courts for the distribution of justice in Athens, in 1272 B.C. *Blair*. They existed under various denominations in Rome, and other countries. For courts of justice in these realms, see *Chancery*, *Common Pleas*, *Exchequer*, *King's Bench*, &c. The citizens of London were privileged to plead their own cause in the courts of judicature, without employing lawyers, except in pleas of the crown, 41 Hen. III. 1257. *Stow's Chron.* The rights of the courts of law of Ireland were established by a British act of Parliament, in April, 1783, 23 Geo. III. c. 28.

COURT BARON. An ancient court which every lord of a manor may hold by prescription, and which he may keep in some part of the manor. The court baron is supposed to have originated with the distinction of nobility. In this court, duties, heriots, and customs are received, and estates and surrenders are passed.

COURT OF HONOUR. In England, the court of chivalry, of which the lord high chancellor was a judge, was called *Curia Militaris*, in the time of Henry IV and subsequently the Court of Honour. In the States of Bavaria, in order to prevent duelling, a court of honour was instituted in April, 1819. In these countries, Mr Joseph Hamilton for many years ardently laboured to establish similar institutions.

COURT LEET. A court of record, belonging to a hundred, instituted for punishing encroachments, nuisances, and fraudulent weights and measures, and also offences against the crown. The steward is the judge, and all persons residing within the hundred (peers, clergymen, &c., excepted) are obliged to do suit within this court.

COURT OF REQUESTS. This court, which is also called a Court of Conscience, was first instituted in the reign of Henry VII. 1493, and was remodelled by a statute of Henry VIII. in 1517. *Stow*. Established for the summary recovery of small debts under forty shillings, but in the city of London, the jurisdiction extends to debts of five pounds. *Ashe*. There were courts of requests in the principal corporate towns throughout the kingdom, until 1847, when they were superseded (those of the city of London only excepted) by the County Debt-Courts, whose jurisdiction, extending at first to 20*l*, was enlarged in 1850 to 50*l*. See *County Courts*.

COVENANTERS. The name which was particularly applied to those persons who in the reign of Charles I. took the solemn league and covenant, thereby mutually engaging to stand by each other in opposition to the projects of the king, it was entered into in 1638.

The covenant or league between England and Scotland (the preceding one modified) was solemnly received by the parliament, Sept. 25, 1643 * it was accepted by Charles II in 1650, but was repudiated by him on his restoration in 1661, was declared to be illegal by parliament, and ordered to be burnt all over England. See *Cameronians*

COVENT GARDEN (London) So called from having been the garden of St. Peter's convent. The square was built about 1633, and its noble piazza on the north side was designed by Inigo Jones. The shops, stalls, and stores of the fruit and vegetable markets were rebuilt in 1829-30, from the designs of Mr Fowler. They occupy about three acres of ground belonging to the duke of Bedford.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE. This theatre sprang out of the celebrated one in Lincoln's inn fields, and is indebted for its origin to a patent granted 14 Chas II 1662, to sir William Davenant, whose company was denominated the duke's servants, as a compliment to the duke of York, afterwards James II. The theatre which preceded the last was first opened by the celebrated Rich, about 1732, but after undergoing several alterations, was destroyed by fire, Sept. 20, 1808. Another theatre was erected during the ensuing year, the first stone having been laid by the prince of Wales, Dec. 31, 1808, and it opened Sept. 18, 1809, with *Macbeth*. The memorable O P riot, on account of the increased prices of admission, commenced on the first night, and did not terminate until Dec. 10 following. The Covent Garden Theatrical Fund was instituted in 1765. This theatre was opened as an Italian opera-house, April 6, 1847. It was totally destroyed by fire, which broke out about five o'clock in the morning of March 5, 1856, at the close of a bal masqué, conducted by Mr Anderson, the Wizard of the North, which had lasted two days. A new theatre (by E. M. Barry) was completed, and opened by Mr Gye with *Les Huguenots*, May 15, 1858. It is much larger and grander than its predecessor. See *Drama, Theatres, &c.*

COVENTRY ACT. Sir John Coventry, K.B., and member of parliament, was attacked, wounded, and named in the streets of London, and his nose slit, by sir Thomas Sandys and others, his adherents, on Christmas day, Dec. 25, 1670. This outrage caused a bill, named the Coventry Act, to be passed on March 6 following, to prevent malicious maiming and wounding, 22 Charles II 1671. *Salmon*

COVENTRY, (Warwickshire) Leofric, earl of Mercia, lord of Coventry, about A.D. 1040, is said to have relieved it from heavy taxes, at the intercession of his wife Godiva, on condition of her riding naked through the streets, about 1057. A parliament was held here in the reign of Henry IV called *parlamentum indocum*, or the unlearned parliament, because lawyers were excluded, and in the reign of Henry VI another senatorial congress took place at Coventry, which was afterwards called *parlamentum diabolum*, from the acts of attalinder passed against the duke of York and others. The town is well built, and was surrounded with strong walls, three miles in circumference, and twenty six towers, which were demolished by order of Charles II in 1662.

COVENTRY, BISHOPRIC OF. Founded by Oswy, king of Mercia, A.D. 656. This see had the double name of Coventry and Lichfield, which was reversed by the later bishops. It was so extremely wealthy, that king Offa, by the favour of pope Adrian, made it archiepiscopal, but this title was laid aside on the death of that king. In 1075 the see was removed to Chester, in 1102, to Coventry, and afterwards to its original foundation, Lichfield, but with great opposition from the monks of Coventry. The dispute was finally settled in a manner nearly similar to that mentioned between Bath and Wells, and afterwards the see was called that of Lichfield and Coventry. But Coventry has lately altogether merged into the bishopric of Lichfield. See *Lichfield*. Coventry has given three saints to the Church of Rome. *Beaton*.

COW-POCK INOCULATION. See *Small Pox, Vaccination*

CRACOW (a city in Austrian Poland) The Poles elected Cracus for their duke, and he built Cracow with the spoils taken from the Franks, A.D. 700 *et seq*. Cracow taken by Charles XII in 1702. Taken and retaken several times by the Russians and confederates on the one side, and the patriotic people on the other. The sovereign was crowned at Cracow until 1764. Kosciusko expelled the Russians from the city, March 24, 1794, but it surrendered to the Prussians, June 15, same year. Cracow was formed into a republic in 1815. Occupied by 10,000 Russians, who followed here the defeated Poles, Sept. 1831.

* It consisted of six articles. 1, the preservation of the reformed church in Scotland, and the reformation of religion in England and Ireland, 2, the extirpation of popery, prelacy, schism, &c., 3, the preservation of the liberties of parliament and the king's person and authority, 4, the discovery and punishment of all malignants, &c., 5, the preservation of "a blessed peace between these kingdoms," 6, the assisting all who enter into the covenant "This will we do as in the sight of God."

Its independence extinguished it was seized by the emperor of Austria, and incorporated (as before 1809) with the Austrian empire, Nov 16, 1846 * A dreadful fire laid the greater part of the city in ashes, July 18, 1850

CRANES. They are of very early date, for the engines of Archimedes may be so called. The crane is used for lifting goods out of or into a ship, or a warehouse, when the latter is above the level of the ground To Archimedes also belong the theory of the inclined plane, and the invention of the pulley, &c., 220 B.C. *Livy* In 1857 a crane had been erected at Glasgow capable of lifting 50 tons.

CRANIOLOGY (afterwards **PHRENOLOGY**) Names given to the study of the external form of the human skull, as indicative of mental powers and moral qualities. Dr Gall, the first propounder of this branch of knowledge, was a German physician, born, March, 1758 His first observations were among his schoolfellows. Afterwards he studied the heads of criminals and others, and eventually reduced his ideas to a system, marking out the skull like a map His first lecture was given at Vienna in 1796 In 1802 the Austrian government prohibited his teaching In 1800 he was joined by Dr Spurzheim, and in 1810 12 they published at Paris their great work on the "Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System, and of the Brain in particular" Gall died in 1828 Whatever opinion may be entertained of phrenology, there is no doubt that the researches of Gall and Spurzheim have contributed greatly to physiological science, animal and mental Combe's "Phrenology" is the popular English work on this subject Phrenological societies were formed early in London and Edinburgh

CRANMER, LATIMER, AND RIDLEY Illustrious names in the list of English martyrs of the reformed religion Ridley, bishop of London, and Latimer, bishop of Worcester, were burnt at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555, and Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, March 21, 1556 † His love of life had induced Cranmer, some time previously, in an unguarded moment, to sign a paper wherein he condemned the Reformation, and when he was led to the stake, and the fire was kindled round him, he stretched forth his right hand, with which he had signed his recantation, that it might be consumed before the rest of his body, exclaiming from time to time, "This unworthy hand!" Raising his eyes to heaven, he expired with the dying prayer of the first martyr of the Christian Church, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit."

CRANON (Thessaly, Greece), **BATTLES OF** The Macedonians under Antipater and Craterus were victorious over the confederated Greeks, whom they defeated twice by sea, and once by land, near Cranon The Athenians demanded peace, and Antipater put their orators to death, among whom was Hyperides, who, that he might not betray the secrets of his country when under torture, cut out his tongue, 322 B.C. *Dufresnoy*

CRAPE. A light kind of stuff like gauze, made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill Its manufacture is of very early date, and it is said some crape was made by St. Badour, when queen of France, about A.D. 680 It was first made at Bologna, and in modern times has been principally used for mourning

CRAVANT (France) John Stuart, earl of Buchan, with a French army, was besieging this place in 1423, when it was relieved by the earl of Salisbury with an army of English and Burgundians, after a severe contest, the French were totally defeated.

* This annexation was subsequently protested against by England, France, Sweden, and Turkey but soon afterwards the kingdom of Poland was incorporated with the Russian empire, and made thenceforth a Russian province

† The following documents are of melancholy interest. They are taken from a "Book of the Joint Diet, Dinner, and Supper and the charge thereof for Cranmer, Latimer and Ridley" kept by the bailiffs of Oxford, while they were in the custody of those officers, previously to their being burnt alive —

1ST OCTOBER, 1554 —DINNER			
Bread and ale	£0 0 2	Item for the carriage of these 4 loads	£0 2 6
Oysters	0 0 1	Item, a post	0 1 4
Butter	0 0 2	Item, 2 chains	0 3 4
Eggs	0 0 2	Item, 2 staples	0 0 6
Lyng	0 0 8	Item, 4 labourers	0 2 8
A piece of fresh salmon	0 0 10		£1 5 8
Wine	0 0 3		
Cheese and pears	0 0 2		
The three dinners		TO BURN CRANMER.	
	£0 2 6	For 100 of wood faggots for the fire	£0 6 0
		For 100 and 4 of furze	0 3 4
		For the carriage of them	0 0 8
		For 2 labourers	0 2 8
TO BURN LATIMER AND RIDLEY			
For 3 load of wood faggots	0 12 0		
Item, 1 load of furze faggots	0 8 4		£0 12 8

CRAYONS. Substances of all colours, made into paste, and dried into pencils, to draw upon paper *Pardon*. They were known in France about 1422, and were improved by L'Ornot, 1748

CREATION OF THE WORLD, ERA OF It is placed by Usher, Blair, and Dufresnoy, 4004 B.C. Josephus makes it 4658 years. *Whiston* The first date agrees with the common Hebrew text, and the vulgate Latin translation of the Old Testament. There are about 140 different dates assigned to the Creation. Some place it 3616 years before the birth of our Saviour, the epoch is fixed by the Samaritan Pentateuch at 4700 B.C., the Septuagint makes it 5872, the authors of the Talmud make it 5344, and different chronologers, to the number of 120, make it vary from the Septuagint date to 3268. Dr Hales fixes it at 5411

CRECY, OR CRESSY, BATTLE OF Edward III and his son, the renowned Edward the Black Prince, obtained a great and memorable victory over Philip, king of France, Aug 26, 1346. John, king of Bohemia (nearly blind), James, king of Majorca, Ralph, duke of Lorraine (sovereign prince), a number of French nobles, together with 30,000 private men, were slain, while the loss of the English was very small. The crest of the king of Bohemia (three ostrich feathers, with the motto *Ich Dien*—in English, "I serve,") has, in memory of this victory, since been adopted by the heirs to the crown of England.

CRÉDIT MOBILIER. A joint-stock company with this name was established at Paris, Nov 18, 1852, by Isaac and Emile Pereire, and others. It takes up or originates trading enterprises of all kinds, applying to them the principle of *commandite*, or limited liabilities, and is authorised to supersede or buy in any other companies (replacing their shares or bonds in its own scrip), and also to carry on the ordinary business of banking. The funds were to be obtained by a paid up capital of 2½ million sterling, the issue of obligations at not less than 45 days' date or sight, and the receipt of money on deposit or current account. The society has apparently prospered, but is, nevertheless, considered by experienced persons as a near approach to Law's bank of 1716, and likely to end disastrously. In Sept. 1857, several of the directors failed, and in May, 1858, no dividend was paid.

CREED (from *credo*, I believe) See *Confessions of Faith*.

CREMERA, BATTLE OF See *Fabi*.

CRESCENT A symbol of sovereignty among the Greeks and Romans, and the device of the city Byzantium, now Constantinople, whence the Turks adopted it after capturing the city. The title has been taken by three orders of knighthood, founded 1st, by Charles I of Naples, 1268, 2nd, by René of Anjou, in 1448, 3rd, by the Sultan Selim, in 1801, the last is still in existence, and to it none but Christians are admissible.

CRESTS The origin of crests is ascribed to the Carians. In English heraldry are several representations of Richard I 1189, with a crest on the helmet resembling a plume of feathers, and after his reign, most of the English kings have crowns above their helmets, that of Richard II 1377, was surmounted by a lion on a cap of dignity. In later reigns, the crest was regularly borne as well on the helmets of the kings as on the head-trappings of their horses. See *Crecy*. Alexander III of Scotland, 1249, had a plume of feathers by way of crest, and the helmet of Robert I was surmounted by a crown, 1306, and that of James I by a lion, 1424. From this period crests appear to have been very generally borne both in England and Scotland. In the 15th and 16th centuries, the palmy days of heraldry, the crest was described to be, as it still is, a figure placed upon a wreath, coronet, or cap of maintenance. *Grollin*.

CRETE, now CANDIA, which see This island, in the Mediterranean Sea, was once famous for its hundred cities, and for the laws which the wisdom of Minos established about 1015 B.C. Some authors reckoned the Labyrinth of Crete as one of the seven wonders of the world. Crete became subject to the Roman empire, 68 B.C.

CRIME. It has been computed that a fifteenth part of the population of the United Kingdom live by crime. The increase in education and manufactures is gradually reducing this proportion. Since 1848 there has been no commitment for political offences, such as treason or sedition. See *Executions and Trials*.

CONVICTIONS (BY TRIAL) IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Persons.	Capital offences.		Persons.	Capital offences.		Persons.	Capital offences.
1847	21,542		1851	21,579	70	1855	19,971	50
1848	22,900		1852	21,804	61	1856	14,784	60
1849	21,001	66	1853	20,756	55	1857	15,307	54
1850	20,637	43	1854	23,047	49	1858	13,246	53

In 1850, there were committed for trial in England, 26,183, in Ireland, 31,826, in Scotland, 4,468. In England, for the year ending Sept. 29, 1861, 17,361.

CRIME, *continued.*

In 1856, the expenses for criminal prosecutions were 104,912 4s. 8d. Sixteen persons were executed for murder in 1856 (four foreigners) 14 in 1857 and 11 in 1858 (four foreigners) 2,660 persons were liberated on tickets-of-leave in 1856 On Feb. 17, 1857, of 126 persons thus liberated 58 were believed to be living honestly

Acts for improving the criminal law of England were passed in 8 Geo IV 1827 & 1828 Hanging criminals in chains was abolished by statute 4 Will IV 1834 The criminal laws of the United Kingdom have since been much amended

CRIMEA, or **CRIM TARTARY**, a peninsula in the Euxine or Black Sea, the ancient *Taurica Chersonesus* Colonised by the Greeks about B.C. 550 The Milesians founded the kingdom of Bosphorus, now Kertch, which eventually formed part of the dominions of Mithridates, king of Pontus, whose descendants continued to rule the country under Roman protection till the irruption of the Goths, Huns, &c. About A.D. 1237, it fell into the hands of the Mongols under Genghis Khan, soon after the Venetians established commercial stations, with a lucrative trade, but were supplanted by the Genoese, who were permitted to rebuild and fortify Kaffa. In 1475 Mahomed II expelled the Genoese, and subjected the peninsula to the Ottoman yoke, permitting the government to remain in the hands of the native Khans, but closing the Black Sea to Western Europe In 1774, by the intervention of the empress Catherine II, the Crimea recovered its independence but on the abdication of the Khan in 1783, the Russians, with a large army, took possession of the country, which was secured to them, after a war with Turkey, by a treaty of peace in 1791 The Crimea, now Taurida, was divided into eight governments in 1802—Was having been declared by England and France against Russia, March 28, 1854, large masses of troops were sent to the east, which, after remaining some time at Gallipoli, &c., sailed for Varna, where they disembarked May 29th. The expedition against the Crimea having been determined on, the allied British, French, and Turkish forces, amounting to 58,000 men (25,000 British), commanded by lord Raglan and marshal St Arnaud, sailed from Varna, Sept 3, and landed on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, without opposition, at Old Fort, near Fupatoria, about 30 miles from Sebastopol. On the 20th they attacked the Russians, between 40,000 and 50,000 strong (under Prince Menselkoff), entrenched on the heights of Alma, supposed to be unassailable. After a sharp contest the Russians were totally routed See *Alma and Russo-Turkish War* Peace was proclaimed in April, 1856, and the allies quitted the Crimea in July following

CRIMPING-HOUSES These were houses in London and other towns, used for the purpose of entrapping persons into the army, and hence the name of "crimp sergeant" In a riot in London, some of these receptacles were destroyed by the populace, in consequence of the death of a young man who had been enticed into one of them, and who was killed in his endeavours to escape from it, Sept. 16, 1794 They were again attacked in London by large mobs the next year, but were saved by the military

CRIPPLEGATE (London), was so called from the lame beggars who sat there, so early as the year 1010 The gate was new built by the brewers of London, in 1244, and was pulled down and sold for 91l in July, 1760 The poet Milton was buried in the church near it, Nov 12, 1674 See *London Gates*

CRISPIN Crispin and Crispianus were two legendary saints (their day, Oct. 25), born at Rome, from whence, it is said, they travelled to Soissons, in France, to propagate the Christian religion, and not to be chargeable to others for their maintenance, they exercised the trade of shoemakers, but the governor of the town discovering them to be Christians, ordered them to be beheaded, about A.D. 288 On this account, the shoemakers, since that period, have made choice of them for their tutelary saints.

CRITICS The first society of them was formed 276 B.C. *Blair* Of this class were Varro, Cicero, Apollonius, and many distinguished men In modern times, the *Journal des Savans* was the earliest work of the system of periodical criticism, as it is now known. It was originated by Denis de Sallo, ecclesiastical counsellor in the parliament of France, and was first published at Paris, May 30, 1655, and continued for nearly a century The first work of this kind, in England, was called the *Review* of Daniel Defoe (the term being invented by himself), published in Feb 1703 The *Wares of Literature* was commenced in 1714, and was discontinued in 1722 See *Reviews* *

* The legality of fair criticism was established in the English courts, in Feb. 1794, when an action, that excited great attention, brought by an author against a reviewer for a severe critique upon his work, was determined in favour of the defendant, on the principle that criticism, however sharp, if just, and not malicious, is allowable.

CROCKERY-WARE. In use, and made mention of, as produced by the Egyptians and Greeks, so early as 1390 B.C. The Romans excelled in this kind of ware, many of their domestic articles being of earthen manufacture. Crockery, of a fine kind, in various household utensils, was made at Faenza, in Italy, about A.D. 1310, and it is still called *fayence* in French. See *Kerthenware*.

CROSIER. A staff surmounted by a cross, borne before an archbishop. The pastoral staff, or bishop's staff, with which it is often confounded, was in the form of a shepherd's crook, intended to admonish the prelate to be a true spiritual shepherd. The custom of bearing a pastoral staff or crozier before ecclesiastical dignitaries is very ancient, as appears from the life of St. Cesarea of Arles, who lived about A.D. 500. A religious order is so called, because they carry a staff with a cross at the end. *Pardon.*

CROSS. That on which the Redeemer suffered on Mount Calvary, was said to have been found at Jerusalem, deep in the ground, by St. Helena, May 3, A.D. 328. Three crosses were found, and certain writers affirm that that of Our Saviour was distinguished from those of the thieves by a sick woman being immediately cured upon touching it. It was carried away by Chosroes, king of Persia, on the plundering of Jerusalem, but was recovered by the emperor Heraclius (who defeated him in battle), Sept. 14, 615, and that day has been since commemorated as a festival. It is asserted by Church writers that a shining cross, two miles in length, was seen in the heavens by Constantine, and that it led him to adopt it on his standard, with the inscription, "*In hoc signo vinces*," "In this sign thou shalt conquer." With these standards he advanced under the walls of Rome, where he vanquished Maxentius, driving his army into the Tiber, Oct. 27, 312. *Legend.*

CROSS, SIGN OF THE, &c. First practised by the Christians, thereby to distinguish themselves from the Pagans, about A.D. 110. In the time of Tertullian, A.D. 260, deemed efficacious against poison, witchcraft, &c. The Exaltation of the Holy Cross (*Exaltatio Crucis*), a feast held on the 14th Sept., was instituted on the restoration of the cross to Mount Calvary, in 642. Maids of the Cross were a community of young women who made vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, instituted in 1265. The order of Ladies of the Star of the Cross was instituted by the empress Eleonora de Gonzaga, queen of Leopold I, in 1668.

CROSSED CHEQUES See *Drafts*

CROSSES. Painted crosses in churches and chambers were introduced about the year 431. Crosses were first set up on steeples in 668. They were erected in England in honour of queen Eleanor, in the places where her hearse rested: she died in 1296, and these monuments were set up between that date and 1307. Crosses and idolatrous pictures were removed from churches, and crosses in the streets demolished by order of parliament, 17 Charles I. 1641.

CROW, THE. An act was passed for the destruction of crows in England (which breeds more of them, it is said, than any other country in Europe), 24 Hen. VIII. 1532. Crows were anciently employed as letter bearers, as carrier pigeons are now.

CROWN. The most ancient mention of a royal crown is in the holy story of the Amalekites bringing Saul's crown to David B.C. 1056 (2 Sam. i). *Selden.* The first Roman who wore a crown was Tarquin the Elder, 616 B.C. The crown was first a fillet tied round the head, afterwards it was formed of leaves and flowers, and also of stuffs adorned with jewels. The royal crown was first worn in England by Alfred, in A.D. 872. The first crown or papal cap was used by pope Damasus II in 1048, John XX. first encompassed it with a crown, 1276, Boniface VIII. added a second crown in 1295, and Benedict XII. formed the tiara, or triple crown, about 1334. The pope previously wore a crown with two circles *Rassaldi.*

CROWN OF ENGLAND. That of Alfred had two little bells attached, it is said to have been long preserved at Westminster, and may have been that described in the parliamentary inventory taken in 1649. The crown worn by Athelstan resembled a modern earl's coronet, 929. William I. wore his crown on a cap, adorned with points, 1066. Richard III. introduced the crosses, 1483. Henry VII. introduced the arches, 1485. The crown of Charles II. made in 1660, is the oldest existing in our day. The crown and other royal valuables were stolen from the Tower by Blood, in 1671. See *Blood's Conspiracy*. The crown and regalia of England were pledged to the city of London by Richard II. for 20000l. in 1386. See the king's receipt on redeeming them. *Rymer.*

CROWNS AND HALF CROWNS. These were coined in England very near to the present standard in the last year of Edward VI. by whom the coinage (which had been very much

alloyed and debased by Henry VIII) was in some degree restored and purified, 1558. Crowns and half-crowns have, since that time, been coined in almost every reign. *Fleet-wood's Chron. Prebios*

CRUCIFIXION A mode of execution common among the Syrians, Egyptians, Persians, Carthaginians, Greeks, Romans, and Jews, and esteemed the most dreadful on account of the shame attached to it it was usually accompanied by other tortures. Among early accounts may be mentioned, that Ariarathes of Cappadocia, aged 80, when vanquished by Perdiccas, was discovered among the prisoners, and by the conqueror's orders the unhappy monarch was flayed alive, and then nailed to a cross, with his principal officers, 322 B.C. Crucifixion was ordered to be discontinued by Constantine, A.D. 330 *Lenglet* See *Death, punishment of*

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF "Every beast of the forest is mine, and the cattle upon a thousand hills" *Psalms* l. 10 This society, which has received the distinction of *Royal*, is held at Exeter hall, and was instituted in 1824 Through its most praiseworthy exertions several hundreds of cases of cruelty are annually prosecuted to conviction A similar society exists in Paris See *Animals*

CRUSADES, or HOLY WARS (French *Croisades*) Undertaken by the Christian powers to drive the infidels from Jerusalem and the adjacent countries, called the Holy Land * They were projected by Peter Gautier, called Peter the Hermit, an enthusiast, and French officer of Amiens, who had quitted the military profession and turned pilgrim Having travelled to the Holy Land, he deplored, on his return, to pope Urban II that infidels should be in possession of the famous city where the Author of Christianity first promulgated his sacred doctrines Urban convened a council of 310 bishops at Clermont in France, at which the ambassadors of the chief Christian potentates assisted, and gave Peter the fatal commission to excite all Europe to a general war, A.D. 1094 The first crusade was published, an army of 300,000 men was raised, Peter had the direction of it, and Godfrey de Bouillon the command, 1095 *Voltaire* The warriors wore a red cross upon the right shoulder, with the name of Croises, Crossed, or Crusaders, their motto was *Volunté de Dieu*, "God's will."

The first crusade set out in 1096, and ended in establishing Godfrey de Bouillon as king of Jerusalem, 1099

The second, preached by St. Bernard in 1146, was headed by the emperor Conrad II, and Louis VII of France Crusaders defeated, and Jerusalem lost in 1187

The third, by emperor Frederick Barbarossa, &c, in 1188, was joined by Philip II of France and Richard I of England, in 1190 Glorious, but fruitless

The fourth, in 1195, by emperor Henry VI, successful till his death in 1197

The fifth, proclaimed by pope Innocent III in 1198. Baldwin, count of Flanders, attacked the Greeks,

and took Constantinople in 1202. His companions returned

The sixth, in 1228, by the emperor Frederick II, who obtained possession of Jerusalem on a truce for ten years In 1240, Richard, earl of Cornwall, arrived at Palestine but soon departed

The seventh, by Louis IX (St. Louis), who was defeated and taken prisoner at Mansourah, April 5 1250 released by ransom, truce of ten years

The eighth and last, in 1270, by the same prince, who died on his way of a contagious disease at Carthage in Africa Other princes followed him, among others prince Edward, afterwards our Edward I In 1291 the sultan took Acre, and the Christians were driven out of Syria

CRYOPHORUS, an instrument wherewith is demonstrated the relation between evaporation at low temperatures and the production of cold It was invented and so named by Dr Wollaston, about the year 1778 See *Cold*

CRYSTAL PALACE, HYDE PARK, LONDON, built for the Exhibition of 1851 (*which see*) Its length was 1851 feet, corresponding with the year, the width 408 feet, with an additional projection on the north side, 936 feet long, by 48 wide The central portion was 120 feet wide and 64 feet high, and the great avenues ran east and west through the building the transept near the centre was 72 feet wide and 106 feet high The entire area was 772,784 square feet, or about nineteen acres Four galleries ran lengthways, and others

* The crusaders took Jerusalem by assault, July 15 1099, after a siege of five weeks Impelled by rage, they put the numerous garrison and inhabitants to the sword without distinction Neither arms defended the valiant nor submission the timid, no age or sex was spared, infants on the breast were pierced by the same blow with their mothers, who implored for mercy, even a multitude, to the number of 10,000, who had surrendered themselves prisoners, and were promised quarter were butchered in cold blood by these ferocious conquerors The streets of Jerusalem were covered with dead bodies and the triumphant warriors, after every enemy was subdued and slaughtered immediately turned themselves with sentiments of humiliation towards the holy sepulchre! They throw away their arms still streaming with blood they advanced with reined bodies, and naked feet and hands, to that sacred monument; they sung anthems to their Saviour who had there purchased salvation by his death and agony, and their devotion so overcame their fury, that they dissolved in tears, and bore the appearance of every soft and tender sentiment So inconsistent is human nature with itself! and so easily does superstition ally, both with the most heroic courage and with the fiercest barbarity!—*Abbe Vertot Hump* It is reckoned that 2,000,000 perished in the crusades

round the transept. The ground floor and galleries contained 1,000,000 square feet of flooring. There were altogether 4000 tons of iron in the structure, and seventeen acres of glass in the roof, besides about 1500 vertical glazed sashes. The palace, with the exception of the flooring and joists, was entirely of glass and iron. It was designed by Mr (since sir Joseph) Paxton, and the contractors were Messrs. Fox & Henderson, to whom it was agreed to pay 79,800*l*, or 150,000*l*, if the building were permanently retained. The building commenced Sept. 22, 1850. It cost 176,030*l* 13*s* 8*d*. The first column was fixed Sept. 26, 1850, the exhibition was opened May 1, 1851, and was closed to the public, Oct. 11, same year. See *Exhibition of 1851*.

CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM. The building described in the preceding article having been surrendered to Messrs. Fox & Henderson on Dec. 1, 1851, the materials were sold for 70,000*l* to a company (formed by Mr. Leach), who soon after commenced erecting the present Crystal Palace, on its present site, near Sydenham in Kent (300 acres having been purchased for the purpose), under the direction of sir Joseph Paxton, Messrs. Owen Jones, Digby Wyatt, and other gentlemen engaged in the erection of the preceding structure. The proposed capital of 500,000*l* (in 100,000 shares of 5*l* each) was increased in Jan. 1853 to a million pounds. The first column was raised by S. Laing, Esq., M.P., Aug. 5, 1852. During the progress of the works as many as 6400 men were engaged at one time. By the falling of a scaffolding, Aug. 15, 1853, twelve men were unfortunately killed. On Dec. 31, 1853, a dinner was given to professor Owen and a party of savans in the interior of the model of the iguanodon, constructed by Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins. In addition to the permanent exhibition, there are extensive promenades, gardens with magnificent fountains, &c., and illustrations of zoology, geology, botany, ethnology, &c. The Crystal Palace was opened by the queen, June 10, 1854. At the half yearly meeting, July 20, 1854, Mr. Laing stated that 300,000*l* would be required to complete the works in contemplation.—On Oct. 28, 1854, a grand musical *fête* took place on behalf of the Patriotic fund, and on April 20, 1855, the palace was visited by the emperor and empress of the French, &c. The first grand display of the great fountains took place on June 18, 1856, in presence of the queen and 20,000 spectators.—The preliminary Handel festivals were held here June 15, 17, 19, 1857, and on July 2, 1858, and the Handel festival itself took place on June 20, 22, and 24, 1859. See *Handel*. In the year ending April 30, 1857, the receipts were 115,627*l*, the expenditure 87,872*l*, not including payments for preference shares, &c.—On the Fast day, Oct. 7, 1857 (for the Indian mutiny) Rev. C. Spurgeon preached here to 23,000 persons, 476*l* were collected, to which the company added 200*l*.—On Jan. 25, 1859, the centenary of the birth of Robert Burns was celebrated here. The directors awarded 50*l* to a prize poem on the subject, which was obtained by Miss Isabella Craig.

CUBA (W. Indies) Discovered by Columbus on his first voyage, 1492, conquered by Velasquez, in 1511, and settled by the Spaniards. The buccaner, Morgan, took the Havannah in 1669. See *Buccaners*. The fort here was erected by admiral Vernon, in 1741. The Havannah was taken by admiral Pococke, and lord Albemarle, in 1762, but was restored at the peace in 1763. A marauding expedition, undertaken by general Lopez and a large body of Americans with the view of wresting this island from the dominion of Spain, landed at Cuba, May 17, 1850, but it ended in defeat and disaster. The president of the United States (Taylor) had previously (Aug. 11, 1849) published a strong proclamation denouncing the object of the invaders. Cuba was again invaded by general Lopez and his followers, Aug. 13, 1851, despite a second proclamation of the American president. They were defeated and taken, and, in the end, fifty of the latter were shot, and their leader, Lopez, was garrotted at Havannah, Sept. 1, following. See *Lone Star*. On May 31, 1854, the president of the United States again issued a proclamation against an intended expedition against Cuba.*

CUBIT A measure of the ancients, and the first measure we read of, the ark of Noah was made and measured by cubits (n.c. 2448). *Holden*. The Hebrew sacred cubit was two English feet, and the great cubit eleven English feet. Originally it was the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. *Calmet*.

CUCUMBERS grew formerly in great abundance in the east, where, it is said, they constituted the greater part of the food of the poor and slaves. This plant is noticed by Virgil and other ancient poets. It was brought to England from the Netherlands about 1538.

* On Nov. 1, 1856, W. Robson, a clerk of the company, was sentenced to 20 years' transportation for forging and selling their bonds.

† Messrs. Buchanan, Mason, and Soule, United States' envoys, in Oct. 1854, met at Ostend and Aix la Chapelle, and reported, recommending the purchase of Cuba. The Spanish minister in Cortes, Dec. 19 following, declared that the sale of Cuba would be "the sale of Spanish honour itself."

CUDDALORE (India) On the coast of the Carnatic This place was possessed by the English in 1681 It was reduced by the French in 1758, but was recaptured two years afterwards by sir Eyre Cootes Again taken in 1781 It underwent a destructive siege by the British under general Stuart, in 1783, which was continued until news arrived of peace having been signed Cuddalore also suffered in the subsequent wars with Hyder Ali. See *India*

CUIRASS. This part of armour was that most in use by the Greeks and Romans. *Tactus* First, from the skins of beasts, and afterwards from tanned leather, was formed the cuirass of the Britons until the Anglo Saxon era. In process of time it was made of iron and brass, and covered the warrior from neck to waist before and behind, as a protection against the spear and arrow The cuirass was worn by the heavy cavalry in the reign of Henry III 1216 *et seq* * Napoleon had several regiments of cavalry wearing cuirasses.

CULDEES. Monks in Scotland and Ireland in the early ages of Christianity of simple and peaceful lives *Bishop Lloyd* They had their principal seat at St Andrew's, and in Tipperary was a Culdean Abbey, whose monks were "attached to simple truth and pure Christian worship, and had not yet conformed to the reigning superstition," in A D 1186 *Ledwich*

CULLEN'S WOOD, MASSACRE AT, in Ireland This was a horrible slaughter of the English by the Irish at a village near Dublin, on Easter or Black Monday, so called from this massacre, A D 1209 The English were a colony from Bristol, inhabiting Dublin, whence they went to divert themselves at Cullen's wood, when the O Byrnes and O'Toole's, mountain enemies, fell upon them, and destroyed 500 men, besides women and children—one of the most unprovoked massacres on record

CULLODEN, BATTLE OF, near Inverness The English, under William, duke of Cumberland, defeated the Scottish rebels headed by the young Pretender, the last of the Stuarts, April 16, 1746 The Scots lost 2500 men in killed upon the field, or in the slaughter which occurred in the pursuit, while the loss of the English did not far exceed 200 The duke's army practised great cruelties upon the vanquished, as well as upon the defenceless inhabitants of the adjacent districts after the battle *Smollett* Immediately after the engagement, Prince Charles sought safety by flight, and continued wandering among the wilds of Scotland for six months, while 30,000^l were offered for taking him, and the troops of the conqueror were constantly in search He at length escaped from the island at Uist to Morlaix, and died at Rome, in 1788

CULVERINS Ordnance so called from the French *coutevrins*, introduced into England from a French model in 1534 It was originally five inches and a-quarter diameter in the bore, and carried a ball of eighteen pounds *Barley*

CUMBERLAND, N W county of England, was granted to Malcolm I of Scotland in 945, by king Edmund, "on condition that he should be his fellow worker" It was seized by William I, but restored to Malcolm III, "who became his man," 1072 William the lion after his defeat at Alnwick, resigned Cumberland to Henry II It was finally annexed to England in 1237

CUMBERLAND, THE. See *Naval Battles*, 1811

CUNAXA, in Mesopotamia, near the Euphrates, where Cyrus the younger aided by 13,000 Greeks was defeated and slain by his brother Artaxerxes II, against whom he had conspired (B.C 401), as narrated in Xenophon's Anabasis. See *Retreat of the Greeks*

CUNNERSDORF (in Prussia), **BATTLE OF** The king of Prussia, with 50,000 men, attacked the Austrian and Russian army of 90,000 in their camp, and at first gained considerable advantages, but pursuing them too far, the Austrians and Russians rallied, and gained a complete victory The Prussians lost 200 pieces of cannon and 20,000 men in killed and wounded, Aug 12, 1759

CUPPING, a mode of blood letting The skin is scarified by lancets, and a glass cup in which the air has been rarified by flame, is immediately applied to it, when the blood usually flows into the cup This operation was well known to the ancients and is described by Hippocrates (B.C 413) and Celsus (B.C 20), who highly commend it. It was common in England about 1820, but is not much employed in the present day

* The use of cuirasses and helmets, as well as the use of bows and arrows, which had been hardly known under the first race of our kings (of France) became a military law under the second race. (*Capit. of Charlem.*) Chivalry at this time began to be introduced, the knight, who was called *Miles*, held a rank in the army, independently of his military rank Reign of Louis V, year 987 *Henault*.

CURAÇOA, ISLAND OF, in the Caribbean sea, seized by Holland in 1634. In 1800, the French having settled on part of this island, and becoming at variance with the Dutch, the latter surrendered the island to a single British frigate. It was restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1802, and taken from them by a British squadron in 1807, and again restored by the peace of 1814.

CURATES They were of early appointment as coadjutors in the Romish Church, and are mentioned in England in the seventh century, though perhaps there were then but few. Several acts have passed in the latter reigns for the relief and protection of this laborious class of the clergy, among which are the 12th Anne, 1713, and 36th and 58th Geo III. Among the more recent laws for their better maintenance were the 53rd Geo III 1813, and the beneficent act 2 Will IV Oct 1831. It appears by the parliamentary reports on ecclesiastical revenues, that there are 5230 curates in England and Wales, whose stipends amount to 424,695*l*, but the numbers in some benefices have not been returned to the commissioners. The greatest number of curates in one diocese is in that of Lincoln, 629, and the smallest is in that of St. Asaph, 43. *Parl Rep*

CURFEW BELL. From the French *couvre feu*. This was a Norman institution, introduced into England in the reign of Will I A.D 1068. On the ringing of the curfew at eight o'clock in the evening all fires and candles were to be extinguished under a severe penalty. *Rapin*. The curfew was abolished 1 Hen I A.D 1100.

CURRENTS From *Cornutus*, whence, probably, this fruit was first brought to us. *Dr Johnson*. A small and smart pleasant fruit, of the grape kind, brought from the Levant and Zante about 1533. The hawthorn currant tree (*Ribes corycanthoides*) came from Canada in 1705.

CUSHEE PIECE The invention of the bold and heroic Richard Leake, the master gunner of the *Royal Prince* man of war, whose signal bravery on board that ship in the engagement with the Dutch admiral, Van Tromp, has given him an imperishable renown. The cushee piece was invented in 1673.

CUSTOM. This is a law, not written, but established by long usage and consent. By lawyers and civilians it is defined *lex non scripta*, and it stands opposed to *lex scripta*, or the written law. It is the rule of law when it is derived from A.D 1189 downwards. Sixty years is binding in civil law, and forty years in ecclesiastical cases.

CUSTOM HOUSE. That of London is of early institution (see *Billingsgate*), as customs were collected in a regular manner in the tenth century. A custom house was erected on a large scale A.D 1804, and another on a yet larger scale was erected in 1559. This last was burnt down in 1666, and a new one was built by Charles II. Again burnt down in 1718, and again rebuilt. The custom house once more became a prey to fire, Feb 12, 1814, when it was totally burnt down, and immense property and valuable records were destroyed. The present edifice was opened May 12, 1817. The Dublin custom house was commenced in 1781, and was opened in 1791. The eastern wing of its warehouse was destroyed by fire, with property to the amount of 400,000*l*. Aug 9, 1832.

CUSTOMS They were collected upon merchandise in England, under Ethelred II in 979. The king's claim to them by grant of parliament was established 3 Edw I 1274. The customs were farmed to sir Thomas Smith for annual sums varying from 14,000*l* to 50,000*l*, in the reign of Elizabeth. *Stow*. They were farmed by Charles II for 390,000*l*, in the year 1666. *Davenant*. In 1671 commissioners were appointed. Between 1820 and 1830 so many reductions and consolidations have been made in the customs department, that above a quarter of a million is saved in salaries though the work has enormously increased. *Commissioners' Report*

The customs in		The customs in		The customs in	
1880	£14,000	1720	£1,555,600	1840	£19,915,396
1802	50 000	1748	2,000,000	1845	20,106,856
1614	148,000	1808	9,978 240	1850	20 442,170
1622	168,000	1822	11,498 762	1855	20,087,762
1642	500 000	1830	17,540,323	1857	21,270,743
1684	580,000	1835	18,612,906	1858	24,117,948

The customs in Ireland were, in the year 1224, viz, on every sack of wool 3*d*, on every last of hides 6*d*, and 2*d* on every barrel of wine. *Annals of Dublin*. Custom house officers and officers of excise were disqualified from voting for the election of members of parliament by statute 22 Geo III 1782. The customs business of Ireland was transferred to the London board, Jan. 6, 1830—16 & 17 Vict. c 106, was passed to consolidate the Customs Duties

acts, Aug. 20, 1853, it contains a new tariff. This was modified by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 28, 29 (July 1854), and c. 122 (Aug. 1854). See *Revenue*.

CUTLERY See *Steel*.

CUTTING-OUT MACHINES Apparel formerly cut out by hand was first cut up by machinery in England in the factory of Messrs. Hyams in 1853. The machine, invented by Mr. Frederick Osbourn, consists of a reciprocating vertical knife working through a slot in the table that supports the pile of cloth to be cut. The cloth being pressed up to the edge of the knife by the attendant, the knife will sever it in the direction of the lines marked on the upper layer. This system of cutting out is now generally adopted in the slop work trade, and with the aid of the sewing machine (*which see*), has tended greatly to improve the condition of the persons employed in the manufacture of wearing apparel for the home and foreign markets.

CYANOGEN, a colourless gas, irritating to the nose and eyes, derived from Prussian blue. It was discovered by Gay Lussac in 1815.

CYCLE That of the sun is the twenty eight years before the days of the week return to the same days of the month. That of the moon is nineteen lunar years and seven intercalary months, or nineteen solar years. The cycle of Jupiter is sixty years, or sexagenary. The Paschal cycle, or the time of keeping Easter, was first calculated for the period of 532 years by Victorinus, A. D. 463. *Blair*.

CYCLOPÆDIA. See *Encyclopædia*.

CYMBAL. The oldest musical instrument of which we have certain record. It was made of brass, like a kettle drum, and some think in the same form, but smaller. Xenophon makes mention of the cymbal as a musical instrument, whose invention is attributed to Cybele, by whom, we are told, it was used in her feasts, called the mysteries of Cybele, about 1680 B.C. The festivals of Cybele were introduced by Scamander, with the dances of Corybantes, at Mount Ida, 1646 B.C.

CYMRU or **KYMRU** (from which comes Cambria), the name of the ancient British who belonged to the great Celtic family, which coming from Asia, occupied the greater part of Europe about 1500 B.C. About A.D. 640 Dyvuwal Moelmud reigned "*King of the Cymry*." See *Wales*.

CYNICS. The sect of philosophers founded by Antisthenes, 396 B.C. *Drog Laert.* He lived in the ninety fourth Olympiad. *Pardon* 365 B.C. *Clinton*. These philosophers valued themselves for contemning all worldly things, and even all sciences, except morality; they were very free in reprehending vice, and did all their actions publicly, and practised the greatest obscenities without blushing. *Idem*. Diogenes was one of this sect. They generally slept on the ground. *Drog Laert.*

CYNOCEPHALÆ (*dogs' heads*, so named from the shape of the heights), in Thessaly, where first Pelopidas and the Thebans defeated Alexander tyrant of Phœnæ and the Thessalians, 364 B.C., and second, where the consul Flaminius totally defeated Philip V of Macedon, 197 B.C., and ended the war.

CYPRESS *Cupressus Sempervirens*. A tree whose wood is of an agreeable smell, and that scarcely ever decays, or takes the worm; it was originally found in the Isle of Cyprus. It was used by the ancients as a token of sorrow. Some are of opinion that the wood *gopher*, of which Noah's ark was made, was cypress, and the Athenians burned their heroes in coffins made of this wood, of which many of the Egyptian mummy chests were also fabricated. The cypress was brought to England about A.D. 1441. The deciduous cypress, or *Cupressus disticha*, came from North America before the year 1640.

CYPRUS. An island in the Mediterranean, whose inhabitants anciently were much given to love and pleasure. *Pliny*. It was divided among several petty kings till the time of Cyrus, who subdued them. It was taken by the Greeks, 477 B.C., and ranked among the proconsular provinces in the reign of Augustus. Conquered by the Saracens, A.D. 648, but recovered by the Romans, in 957. Cyprus was reduced by Richard I of England, in 1191. He gave it to Guy de Lusignan, who became king in 1192, and whose descendants reigned till the last Catherine de Cornaro sold it to the Venetians, 1489, from whom it was taken by the Turks, 1570.

CYRENAIC SECT. Aristippus the Elder, of Cyrene, was the founder of the Cyrenaic, 392 B.C. They maintained the doctrine that the supreme good of man in this life is pleasure, and particularly pleasure of a sensual kind, and said that virtue ought to be commended because it gave pleasure, and only so far as it conduced thereto. The sect flourished for several ages.

CYRENE (S. Africa) Founded by Battus, 680 B.C. Aristæus, who was chief of the colonists here, gave the city his mother's name. It was also called Pentapolis, on account of its five towns, namely, Cyrene, Ptolemais, Berenice, Apollonia, and Arsinoë. It was conquered by Ptolemy Soter I who placed many Jews here (B.C. 286). Cyrene was left by Ptolemy Apion to the Romans, 97 B.C. It is now a desert.

CYZICUS (Asia Minor), BATTLE OF In the Peloponnesian war, the Lacedæmonian fleet under the command of Mindarus, assisted by Pharnabazus, the Persian, was encountered by the Athenians under Alcibiades, and defeated with great slaughter. In this celebrated battle Mindarus was slain, 410 B.C. *Plutarch*. 408 B.C. *Lenglet*.

CZAR, from Caesar, a title of honour assumed by the sovereigns of Russia. Ivan Basilowitz, about 1579, after having achieved great triumphs over the Tartars, and made many conquests, pursued them to the centre of their own country, and returning in triumph, took the title of Tzar, or Czar. The courts of Europe consented to address the Russian Czar by the title of emperor in 1722. *Aspin*. The eldest son is called Czarowitz, and the empress Czarina.

D.

DACIA, a Roman province, now part of Hungary. After many contests it was subdued by Trajan, A.D. 106, when Decebalus, the Dacian leader, was killed in battle.

DAGUERRETYPE. See *Photography*.

DAHLIA. This beautiful flower was imported from China, of which it is a native, early in the present century, and amateurs in flowers have annually laid out hundreds of pounds in England, and thousands of francs in France, in the purchase of it. The Swedish botanist, professor Dahl, first cultivated and made it known. It soon became a favourite in England. In 1815, about two months after the battle of Waterloo, it was introduced into France, and the celebrated florist André Thouin suggested various practical improvements in its management. The botanist Georgi had, shortly before this, introduced it at St. Petersburg, and hence it is, that to this day the dahlia is known throughout Germany under the name of *Georgina*.

DALMATIA, an Austrian province, N.E. of the Adriatic Sea, was finally conquered by the Romans 34 B.C. The emperor Diocletian erected his palace at Spalatro, and retired there A.D. 305. Dalmatia was held in turn by the Goths, Hungarians, and Turks, till its cession to Venice in 1699. By the treaty of Campo Formio in 1797 it was given to Austria. In 1805 it was incorporated into the kingdom of Italy, and gave the title of duke to Marshal Soult. In 1814 it reverted to Austria.

DAMASCUS (Syria). This city was in being in the time of Abraham (B.C. 1913), *Gen. xiv*. It is, consequently, one of the most ancient in the world. It was taken by David (1040 B.C.) but retaken shortly after, and became the capital of Syria under Benhadad and his successors 951 B.C. In 740 B.C. it was taken by Tiglath Pileser, king of Assyria. From the Assyrians it passed to the Persians, and from them to the Greeks under Alexander, and afterwards to the Romans, about 70 B.C. It was taken by the Saracens, A.D. 633, by the Turks in 1006, and was destroyed by Tamerlane, in 1400. It was in a journey to this place that the apostle Paul was miraculously converted to the Christian faith, and here he began to preach the gospel, about A.D. 52. Damascus was the capital of a Turkish pachalic. It was taken by Ibrahim Pacha in 1832. The disappearance of a Greek priest, named Father Tommaso, from here, Feb. 1, 1840, led to the torture of a number of Jews, suspected of his murder, and to a cruel persecution of that people, which caused remonstrances from many states of Europe.

DAMASK LINENS AND SILKS were first manufactured at Damascus, and hence the name. They were beautifully imitated by the Dutch and Flemish weavers, and the manufacture was brought to England by artisans who fled from the persecution of the cruel duke of Alva, between 1571 and 1573. *Anderson*.

DAMASK ROSE, was transplanted from the gardens of Damascus, and brought to these countries from the south of Europe and Marseilles, by Dr. Lanacre, physician to Henry VIII, about A.D. 1540.

DAMIENS' ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF LOUIS XV. Louis XV, who was styled the Well-beloved, was stabbed with a knife in the right side by Damiens, a native of Arras, Jan. 5, 1757. For this crime the wretched culprit was first made to endure the most exor-

cruciating tortures, nearly similar to those which had been inflicted on the regicide Ravallac, and was then broken on the wheel, March 28 following See *Ravallac*.

DAMON AND PYTHIAS (or Phintias), Pythagorean philosophers. When Damon was condemned to death by the tyrant Dionysius of Syracuse, he obtained leave to go and settle some domestic affairs, on the promise of returning at the appointed time of execution, and Pythias became surety for the performance of his engagement. When the fatal hour approached, Damon had not appeared, and Pythias surrendered himself, and was led away to execution, but at this critical moment Damon returned to redeem his pledge. Dionysius was so struck with the fidelity of these friends, that he remitted the sentence, and entreated them to permit him to share their friendship, about 387 B.C.

DANCE OF DEATH The triumph of death over all ranks of men was a favourite subject with the artists of the middle ages, and appears in rude carvings and pictures in various countries. The *Dance Macabre* was the first printed representation, published by Guyot Marchand, a bookseller of Paris, in 1485. Holbein's celebrated *Dance of Death* (concerning the authorship of which there has been much controversy) was printed at Lyons, in 1538, and at Basil, 1594. Since then numberless editions have appeared, one with an introduction and notes was published by Mr Russell Smith in 1849.—The term *Dance of Death* was applied to the frenzied movements of the Flagellants, who had sometimes skeletons depicted on their clothing, in the beginning of the 15th century.

DANCING The dance to the measure of time was invented by the Curetes, 1534 B.C. *Eusebius*. The Greeks were the first who united the dance to their tragedies and comedies. Pantomimic dances were first introduced on the Roman stage, 22 B.C. *Usher*. Dancing by cinque paces was introduced into England from Italy, A.D. 1541. In modern times, the French were the first who introduced *ba'lets analogues* in their musical dramas. The country dance (*contre-danse*) is of French origin, but its date is not precisely known. *Spelman*. See *Morice Dance*.

DANE GELD, or DANEGELT A tribute formerly paid to the Danes, arising out of their exactions, and to stop their ravages in this kingdom. It was first raised by Ethelred II. in 991, and was again collected in 1003, and continued to be levied after the expulsion of the Danes, to pay fleets for clearing the seas of them. The tax was suppressed by Edward the Confessor in 1051, but it was revived by William the Conqueror, and formed part of the revenue of the crown, until abolished by king Stephen.—The Danegelt was thus raised every hide of land, &c. as much as one plough could plough, or as *Bede* says, maintain a family, was taxed one shilling. *Stow*.

DANES, INVASIONS OF THE. The invasions of this people were a scourge to England for nearly three hundred years. During their attacks upon Britain and Ireland, they made a descent on France, where, in 895, under Rollo, they received presents under the walls of Paris. They returned and ravaged the French territories as far as Ostend in 896. They attacked Italy in 903. Neustria was granted by the king of France to Rollo and his Normans (North men), hence Normandy, in 911. The invasions of England and Ireland were as follows:—

First hostile appearance of the Danes	A.D.	783	They invade and waste Wales	A.D.	900
They land near Purbeck, Dorset		787	Defeated by Edward the Elder		923
Descent in Northumberland, are repelled, and perish by shipwreck		794	They defeat the people of Leicester, whose king is killed		956
They invade Scotland and Ireland	795,	796	Ravage Cornwall, Devon, and Dorset		982
They enter Dublin with a fleet of 60 sail, and possess themselves of Dublin, Fingal, and other places		798	And ravage Essex and Suffolk		991
They take the Isle of Sheppey		832	Their fleet defeated after a breach of treaty, purchased by money		992
Defeated at Hengston in Cornwall, by Egbert		836	They land in Essex and in the west, and are paid a sum of money (10,000 <i>l</i> .) to quit the kingdom		994
They land in Kent from 350 vessels, and take Canterbury and London		851	A general massacre of the Danes by order of Ethelred II.	Nov 12,	1002
They descend on Northumberland, and take York		867	Swain revenges the death of his countrymen, and receives 30,000 <i>l</i> . (which he afterwards demands as an annual tribute) to depart		1008
They defeat the Saxons at Merton		871	Their fleet anchors at Isle of Wight		1006
They take Wareham and Exeter		876	They make fresh inroads, and defeat the Saxons in Suffolk		1010
They take Chippenham, but 120 of their ships are wrecked		877	They sack Canterbury, imprison the archbishop, and kill the inhabitants		1011
Defeated, Guthrum their leader becomes Christian, and many settle in England		878	Their conquest of England completed		1017
Alfred enters into a treaty with them		882	They settle in Scotland		1020
Their fleet totally destroyed by Alfred at Appledram		894			
Defeated near Isle of Wight		897			

DANES, continued.

Vanquished at Clontarf in Ireland, in a bloody battle (see <i>Clontarf</i>)	A.D. 1039	They burn York, and put 8000 Normans to the sword.	A.D. 1069
They land again at Sandwich, carrying off much plunder to Flanders	1047	Once more invade England to aid a conspiracy, but compelled to depart	1074

DANGEROUS ASSOCIATIONS (IRELAND) BILL. See *Roman Catholic Association*.

DANTZIC (N Germany) A commercial city in A.D. 997 *Busching* Built, according to other authorities, by Waldemar I, in 1165 Poland obtained the sovereignty of it in 1454 Seized by the king of Prussia, and annexed to his dominions in 1793 It surrendered to the French after a siege of four months, May 1807, and by the treaty of Tilsit, was restored to its former independence, under the protection of Prussia and Saxony Dantzie was besieged by the allies in 1812, and, after a gallant resistance, surrendered to them Jan. 1, 1814 By the treaty of Paris, it again reverted to the king of Prussia. Awful inundation here, owing to the Vistula breaking through its dykes, by which 10,000 head of cattle and 4000 houses were destroyed, and a vast number of lives lost, April 9, 1829

DANUBE (German, Donau, anciently Ister, in its lower part) Except the Wolga, the largest river in Europe, rising in the Black Forest and falling into the Black Sea. Its navigation has been considered an object of great importance, from the time of Trajan to the present time. Part of Trajan's bridge at Gladova still remains It was destroyed by Adrian, to prevent the barbarians entering Dacia. Steam navigation was projected on this river by count Szezechy, in 1830, and in that year the first steamboat was launched at Vienna, and the Austrian company was formed shortly after The Bavarian company was formed in 1836 Charlemagne, in the eighth century, contemplated uniting the Danube and Rhine by a canal, and actually began a work which was lately completed by the Bavarian government. At the peace of 1856 the free navigation of the Danube was secured

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES, WALLACHIA and MOLDAVIA, capitals, Bucharest and Jassy These provinces formed part of the ancient Dacia, which was conquered by Trajan about A.D. 103, and abandoned by Aurelian about 270 For some time after, they were alternately in the possession of the barbarians and the Greek emperors, and afterwards of the Hungarians In the thirteenth century they were subdued by the Turks, but permitted to retain their religious customs, &c In 1812, part of Moldavia was ceded to Russia. The provinces having participated in the Greek insurrection in 1821, were afterwards severely treated by the Turks, but by the treaty of Adrianople in 1829, they were placed under the protection of Russia. In June, 1849, the Porte appointed as hospodars prince Stirbey for Wallachia, and prince Gluka for Moldavia, who retired from their governments when the Russians crossed the Pruth, and entered Moldavia in July 2, 1853 See *Russo-Turkish War* The Russians quit the these provinces in Sept. 1854, and an Austrian army entered (by virtue of a convention between the sultan and Austria), and remained there till March, 1857 *

DARDANELLES, PASSAGE OF THE. The Dardanelles are two castles, one called Sestos, seated in Romania, the other called Abydos, in Natcha, commanding the entrance of the strait of Gallipoli They were built by the emperor Mahomet IV, in 1659, and were named Dardanelles from the contiguous town, Dardanus.—The gallant exploit of forcing the passage of the Dardanelles was achieved by the British squadron under admiral sir John Duckworth, Feb 19, 1807, but the admiral was obliged to repass them, which he did with great loss and immense damage to the fleet, March 2, following, the castles of Sestos and Abydos hurling down rocks of stone, each of many tons weight, upon the decks of the British ships. The allied English and French fleets passed the Dardanelles at the sultan's request Oct. 1853

DARIC This gold coin was issued by the Persian king, named Darius, and hence its name, about 521 B.C It is seldom mentioned, if at all, by Roman historians. *Ashe* Its value was two shillings *Barley* About 556 cents. *Knowles* It weighed two grains more than the English guinea. *Dr Bernard*.

DARIEN, ISTHMUS OF, Central America. About 1694, William Paterson, founder of the Bank of England, published his plan for colonising Darien, and in consequence three ill fated expeditions sailed there in 1698 and 1699, from Scotland, where 400,000*l.* had been

* Since the peace of 1856, much discussion and even dissension has arisen between the European powers with respect to the government of these principalities. It was finally settled at the eighteenth sitting of the Paris conference, Aug 19, 1858. There were to be two hospodars, elected by elective assemblies, and the suzerainty of Turkey was to be preserved. In February, 1859, Alexander Coma was elected hospodar of both principalities. This election was acknowledged by the allies as an exceptional case.

raised. The first consisted of 1200 young men of all classes, besides women and children. The enterprise not having been recognised by the English government, the settlements were threatened by the Spaniards, to whom they were finally surrendered, March 30, 1700. Paterson and a few survivors from famine and disease, had set off shortly before the arrival of the second expedition—Several years after a sum of 393,085*l* was voted by parliament to the survivors as "Equivalent money." A sum of money was also voted to Paterson, but the bill was rejected in the House of Lords.

DARK AGES, a term applied to a period of time called also the *Middle Ages*, which according to Mr Hallam, comprises about 1000 years—from the invasion of France by Clovis, A D 486, to that of Naples by Charles VIII in 1495. During this time learning was at a low ebb.

DARTFORD (Kent) At this town commenced the memorable insurrection of Wat Tyler, A D 1381. Here was a celebrated convent of nuns, of the order of St. Augustin, endowed by Edward III, 1355, which was converted by Henry VIII, at the time of the Reformation, into a royal palace. The first paper-mill in England was erected at Dartford by sir John Spelman, a German, in 1590. *Stone*. And about the same period was erected here the first mill for slitting iron bars. The powder mills here were blown up four times between 1730 and 1738. Various explosions have since occurred, in some cases with loss of life to many persons. A great explosion took place Oct. 12, 1790, again Jan. 1, 1795, and others more recently.

DARTMOUTH (Devon) Burnt by the French in the reigns of Richard I and Henry IV. In a third attempt (1404), the invaders were defeated by the inhabitants, assisted by the valour of the women. The French commander, M. Castel, three lords, and thirty two knights were made prisoners. In the war of the parliament, Dartmouth was taken after a siege of four weeks, by prince Maurice, who garrisoned the place for the king (1643), but it was retaken by general Fairfax by storm in 1646.

DATES. Dates were first affixed to grants and assignments 18 Edw I 1290. Before this time it was usual at least to pass lands without dating the deed of conveyance. *Lewins*. Numerous instruments of assignment enrolled among our early records establish this fact. The date is determined by the names of the parties, particularly that of the grantor: the possession of land was proof of the title to it. *Hardie*. A useful glossary of the dates given in old charters and chronicles will be found in Nicolas's "Chronology of History."

DAUPHIN The title given to the eldest sons of the kings of France, from the province of Dauphine, which was ceded by its last prince Humbert II to Philip of Valois, on the condition that the heirs to the French throne should bear the arms and name of the province, A.D 1343. *Prestley*. It is a vulgar error to suppose that, by the treaty of 1343, which gave the full sovereignty of Dauphine to the kings of France, it was stipulated that the eldest son of the king should bear the title of dauphin. So far from it, the first dauphin named in that treaty was Philip, second son of Philip of Valois. *Hennauk*. The late duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis-Philippe, was not called the dauphin.

DAVIS'S STRAIT (N America) Discovered by the English navigator, John Davis, whose name it bears, on his voyage to find a north west passage, between 1585 and 1587. Davis made two more voyages for the same purpose, and afterwards performed five voyages to the East Indies. In the last he was killed by Japanese pirates, in the Indian seas, on the coast of Malacca, Dec. 27, 1605.

DAY Day began at sunrise among most of the northern nations, and at sunset among the Athenians and Jews. Among the Romans, day commenced at midnight, as it now does among us. The Italians in many places, at the present time, reckon the day from sunset to sunset, making their clocks strike twenty four hours round, instead of dividing the day, as is done in all other countries, into equal portions of twelve hours. This mode is but partially used in the larger towns of Italy, most public clocks in Florence, Rome, and Milan, being set to the hour designated on French or English clocks. The Chinese divide the day into twelve parts of two hours each. Our civil day is distinguished from the astronomical day, which begins at noon, is divided into twenty four hours (instead of two parts of twelve hours), and is the mode of reckoning used in the Nautical Almanack. At Rome, day and night were first divided in time by means of water clocks, the invention of Scipio Nasica, 158 B.C.

DEACON An order of the Christian priesthood which took its rise from the institution of seven deacons by the Apostles, which number was retained a long period in many churches, about A.D 51. See *Acts*, chap. vi. The original deacons were Stephen, Phillip,

Prochorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenas, and Nicolas. The qualifications of a deacon are mentioned by St. Paul (A.D. 65), 1st *Timothy*, iii. 8—13

DEAF AND DUMB. The first systematic attempt to instruct the deaf and dumb was made by Pedro de Ponce, a Benedictine monk of Spain, about A.D. 1570. Bonet, also a monk, published a system at Madrid in 1620. Dr. Wallis published a work in England on the subject in 1650. The first regular academy for the deaf and dumb in Britain was opened in Edinburgh in 1773. In modern times the abbé de l'Épée (1712-89), and his friend and pupil the abbé Sicard of Paris (1742-1822), the rev. Mr. Townsend and Mr. Baker, of London, Mr. Braidwood, of Edinburgh, and surgeon Orpen, of Dublin, have laboured with much success in promoting the instruction of the deaf and dumb. The Asylum for the deaf and dumb children was opened in London through the exertions of Mr. Townsend, in 1792, one in Edinburgh by Mr. J. Braidwood, in 1810, and one in Birmingham by Mr. T. Braidwood, in 1815. The asylum at Claremont, Dublin, was opened in 1816. In 1851, there were in Great Britain, 12,553 deaf and dumb out of a population of 20,959,477.

DEAN, FOREST OF, Gloucestershire. Anciently it was wooded quite through, and of great extent, and in the last century, though much curtailed, was twenty miles in length and ten in breadth. It was famous for its oaks, of which most of our former ships of war were made. The memorable riots in this district, when more than 3000 persons assembled in the forest, and demolished upwards of fifty miles of wall and fence, throwing open 10,000 acres of plantation, took place on June 8, 1831.

DEATH, PUNISHMENT OF. Death by drowning in a quagmire was a punishment among the Britons about 450 B.C. *Slaw.* The most eulogised heroes of antiquity suffered death by crucifixion, and even women suffered on the cross, the victims sometimes living in the most excruciating torture many days. A most horrifying instance of death by torture occurs in the fate of Mithridates, a eunuch, an assassin of Xerxes. See a note to the article *Perna*, see also *Ravaillac*, *Boiling*, *Burning*. Maurice the son of a nobleman, was hanged, drawn, and quartered for piracy, the first execution in that manner in England, 25 Hen. III. 1241. The punishment of death was abolished in a great number of cases by Sir R. Peel's acts, 4 to 10 Geo. IV. 1824-9. See *Forgery* and *Executions*.

DEATHS, REGISTERS OF. See *Bills of Mortality* and *Registers*.

DEBT. See *National Debt*.

DEBTORS. See *Bankrupts* and *Insolvents*. Debtors have been subjected to imprisonment in almost all countries and times, and until the passing of the later bankrupt laws and insolvent acts, the prisons of these countries were crowded with debtors to an extent that is now scarcely credible. It appeared by parliamentary returns that in the eighteen months subsequent to the panic of December, 1825, as many as 101,000 writs for debts were issued from the courts in England. In the year ending 5th Jan. 1830, there were 7114 persons sent to the several prisons of London, and on that day, 1547 of the number were yet confined. On the 1st Jan. 1840, the number of prisoners for debt in England and Wales was 1732, in Ireland the number was under 1000, and in Scotland under 100. The operation of statutes of relief, and other causes, have since considerably reduced the number of imprisoned debtors. Arrest of Absconding Debtors bill, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 52, 1852. See *Arrest*.

DECEMBER. In the year of Romulus this was the tenth month of the year, called so from *decem*, ten, the Romans commencing their year in March. Numa introduced January and February before this latter month, in 718 B.C., and from thenceforward December became the twelfth of the year. In the reign of Commodus, December was called, by way of flattery, *Amazonius*, in honour of a courtesan whom that prince passionately loved, and had got painted like an Amazon, but it only kept the name during that emperor's life, between A.D. 181 and 192. The English commenced their year on the 25th December, until the reign of William the Conqueror. See *Year*.

DECENVIRI, or Ten Men, who were appointed to draw up a code of laws, and to whom for a time the whole government of the state was committed, in 451 B.C. The laws they drew up were approved by the senate and general assembly of the people, written on ten metallic tables, and set up in the place where the people met (*comitium*), 450 B.C. The decenviri at first ruled well, but the tyranny of Appius Claudius towards Virginia occasioning an insurrection, they were forced to resign, and consuls were again appointed, and tranquillity restored, 449 B.C.

DECENNALIA. Festivals celebrated by the Roman emperors every tenth year of their reign, with sacrifices, games, and largesses, instituted by Augustus, 17 B.C. *Livy.* They do not appear to have been continued after the reigns of the Cæsars. No mention is made of them from that time.

DECIMAL SYSTEM OF COINAGE, WEIGHTS, &c., was established in France in 1790 and shortly after in other countries. Sir John Wrottesley brought it before parliament, Feb 25, 1824, but it was not till May, 1838, that a commission of inquiry was appointed at the instance of the then chancellor of the exchequer, Mr Spring Rice, since lord Monteaigle, and in June 20, 1843, another commission was appointed they both consisted of eminent scientific men, and both reported strongly in favour of the change. A committee of the house of commons reported to the same effect, August 1, 1853. Mr Gladstone, however, while admitting the advantages of the system, thought its introduction premature. In June, 1854, the Decimal association was formed for the purpose of obtaining the adoption of the system. In Nov 1855, a commission for inquiry was appointed, consisting of lords Monteaigle and Overstone and Mr J G Hubbard, who published a preliminary report (with evidence), but expressed no opinion on the subject. The decimal currency was adopted in Canada, Jan. 1, 1858. An International Decimal association was formed in 1855.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS See Rights

DE COURCY'S PRIVILEGE, that of standing covered before the king, granted by king John to John de Courcy, baron of Kinsale, and his successors, in 1203. He was the first nobleman created by an English sovereign, 27 Hen. II 1181, and was intrusted with the government of Ireland, in 1185. The privilege has been exercised in most reigns, and was allowed to the baron Kinsale by Will. III, Geo. III, and by Geo. IV at his court held in Dublin, in Aug 1821. The present baron is the 29th in succession.

DECRETALS The decretals formed the second part of the canon law, or collection of the pope's edicts and decrees and the decrees of councils. The first of these that is acknowledged to be genuine by the learned, is a letter of Siricius to Himerus, the bishop of Spain, written in the first year of his pontificate, A D 385. *Honoré* (certain false decretals were used by Gregory IV in 837. The decretals of Gratian, a Benedictine (a collection of canons), were compiled in 1150. *Hennault*. Five books were collected by Gregory IX. 1227, a fifth by Boniface VIII in 1297, the Clementines by John XXII in 1317, the Extravagantes in 1422.

DEDICATION The dedication of books was introduced in the time of Mæcenas, 17 B C, and the custom has been practised ever since by authors to solicit patronage, or testify respect. Mæcenas was the friend and counsellor of Augustus Cæsar, and was so famous a patron of men of genius and learning, that it has been customary to style any nobleman, imitating his example, the Mæcenas of the age or country in which he lives.

DEDICATION OF CHURCHES We read in the Scriptures the dedication of the tabernacle B C 1490 and of the temple B C 1004. The Christians under Constantine built new churches, and dedicated them with great solemnity, in A D 331 *et seq*.

DEEDS, in England, were formerly written in the Latin and French languages. the earliest known instance of the English tongue having been used in deeds is that of the indenture between the abbot and convent of Whitby and Robert, the son of John Bustard, dated at York, in the year 1343. The English tongue was ordered to be used in all law pleadings in 1364*. Ordered to be used in all law suits in May, 1731.

DEFAMATION The jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts on this subject was abolished by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 41 (1855).

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH *Fides Defensor*. A title conferred by Leo X on Henry VIII of England. The king wrote a tract in behalf of the Church of Rome, then accounted *Domaculum fides Catholicæ*, and against Luther, who had just begun the Reformation in Germany, upon which the pope gave him the title of Defender of the Faith, a title still retained by the monarchs of Great Britain, the bull conferring it bears date Oct. 9, 1521.

DEFENDERS A faction in Ireland, which arose out of a private quarrel between two residents of Market-hill, July 4, 1784. Each was soon aided by a large body of friends, and many battles ensued. On Whit-Monday, 1785, an armed assemblage of one of the parties (700 men), called the *Nappagh Fleet*, prepared to encounter the *Bawn Fleet*, but the engagement was prevented. They subsequently became religious parties, Catholic and Presbyterian, distinguished as *Defenders* and *Peep-o'-day boys* the latter were so named because they usually visited the dwellings of the Defenders at daybreak in search of arms. *Sir Richard Musgrave*.

* Edward III ordered that all pleadings and judgments in the courts at Westminster should for the future be in English, whereas they were previously in the French language. As for other public acts, such as statutes and the like, it does not appear that they were written in the French until about the time of Edward I.—*Tisdal*, note 6, on *Regis*, vol. 1, page 43.

DEGREES. The first attempt to determine the length of a degree is recorded as having been made by Eratosthenes, about 250 B.C. *Snellius* The first degree of longitude was fixed by Hipparchus of Nice (by whom the latitude was determined also), at Ferro, one of the Canary islands, whose most western point was made the first general meridian, 162 B.C. Several nations have fixed their meridian from places connected with their own territories, and thus the English compute their longitude from the meridian of Greenwich. See *Latitude, Longitude, and the various Collegiate degrees*

DEISM or THEISM (Greek, *theos*, Latin, *deus*, God), the belief in a God. This denomination was first assumed about the middle of the sixteenth century by some gentlemen of France and Italy, in order thus to disguise their opposition to Christianity by a more honourable appellation than that of Atheism (α , in Greek, being negative). *Voltaire's Instruction Chrétienne*, 1763. Deism is a rejection of all manner of revelation its followers go merely, by the light of nature, believing that there is a God, a providence, vice and virtue, and an after state of punishments and rewards it is sometimes called free-thinking. The first deistical writer of any note in England, was Herbert, baron of Cherbury, in 1634. The most distinguished deists were Hobbes, Tindal, Morgan, lord Bolingbroke, Hume, Holcroft, and Godwin.

DELEGATES, COURT OF Once the highest of all the ecclesiastical courts in England Appeals to the pope in ecclesiastical causes having been forbidden (see *Appeals*), those causes were for the future to be heard in this court, by stat. 24 Henry VIII 1532, and soon afterwards the pope's authority was superseded altogether in England. *Slow* This court was abolished, and in lieu of it appeals now lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, as fixed by stat. 3 & 4 Will. IV cap 41, Aug 14, 1833. See *Archde's Court, &c*

DELFT (S. Holland) This town was founded by Godfrey le Bossu, about 1074, and is famous for the earthenware or counterfeited porcelain which is known by its name, and which was first manufactured here in A.D. 1310. But the sale of Dutch delft greatly declined after the introduction of potteries on a large scale into Germany and England. Delft was the scene of many of the councils and preparations of the Dutch patriots in their struggle against Spain. It was the birth place of the renowned Grotius (April 10, 1583). The great William Prince of Orange was assassinated here, July 10, 1584 by Gerard.

DELHI, the once great capital of the Mogul empire, and chief seat of the Mahomedan power in India, it is now in decay, but contained a million of inhabitants in 1700. In 1738, when Nadir Shah invaded Hindostan, he entered Delhi, and dreadful massacres and famines followed 100,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword, and plunder to the amount of 62,000,000 sterling was said to have been collected. The same calamities were endured in 1761, on the invasion of Abdalla, king of Caudahar. In 1803, the Mahrattas aided by the French, got possession of this place, but they were afterwards defeated by general Lake, and the aged Shah Aulum, emperor of Hindostan, was restored to his throne with a pension. See *India*. On May 10, 1857, a mutiny arose in the sepoy regiments at Meerut. It was soon checked, but the fugitives fled to Delhi, and combined with other troops there, seized on the city, and proclaimed as king a descendant of the Mogul, committing most frightful atrocities. The rebels were anxious to possess the chief magazine, but after a gallant defence it was exploded by order of lieutenant Willoughby, who died of his wounds shortly after. The other heroes in this exploit were lieutenants Forrest and Rayner, and the gunners Buckley and Scully. Delhi was shortly after besieged by the British, and was not taken till Sept 20, following. The struggle began on the 16th, Brigadier (now sir Archdale) Wilson being the commander. Much heroism was shown, the gallant deaths of Salkeld and Home at the explosion of the Cashmere gate, created much enthusiasm. The old king and his sons were captured soon after. The latter were shot, the former after a trial was sent for life to Rangoon. See *India*, 1857.

"DELICATE INVESTIGATION," *TIRE*. The investigation into the conduct of the princess of Wales, afterwards queen of England, as consort of George IV was commenced by a committee of the privy council, under a warrant of inquiry, dated May 22, 1806. The members were lord Grenville, lord Erskine, earl Spencer, and lord Ellenborough. The inquiry, of which the countess of Jersey, sir J and lady Douglass, and other persons of rank were the prompters, and in which they conspicuously figured, lasted until the following year, and led to the publication called "The Book," which was afterwards suppressed.

DELPHI (N. Greece), celebrated for its enigmatical oracles delivered by Pythia, in the temple of Apollo, which was built, some say, by the council of the Amphictyons, 1263 B.C. The priestess delivered the answer of the god to such as came to consult the oracle, and was supposed to be suddenly inspired. The temple was burnt by the Pisistratids, 548 B.C. A

new temple was raised by the Alcmeonidae, and was so rich in donations that at one time it was plundered by the people of Phocis of 20,000 talents of gold and silver, and Nero carried from it 500 costly statues. The first Delphic, or sacred war, concerning the temple, was 449 B.C. The second sacred war was commenced on Delphi being attacked by the Phocians, 356 B.C. *Du Fresnoy*

DELPHIN CLASSICS. A collection of the Latin authors originally made for the use of the dauphin (*in unum Delphinus*), son of Louis XIV. Their publication commenced with the duc de Montausier, the young prince's governor, who proposed the plan to Huet, bishop of Avranches, the dauphin's preceptor, and he, with other learned persons, including madame Dacier,* edited this edition of all the Latin classics with the exception of Lucan. Each author is illustrated by valuable notes, critical and explanatory, with an index containing every word in the work, in the same manner as the concordance of the Scriptures. The number of volumes published was sixty, all printed between 1674 and 1691, except Ausonius, in 1750. A new edition of the Delphin Classics, with additional notes &c., was published by Mr Valpy of London, early in the present century. *Butler*

DELUGE, THE GENERAL. The deluge was threatened in the year of the world 1536, and it began Dec. 7, 1656, and continued 377 days. The ark rested on Mount Ararat, May 6, 1657, and Noah left the ark, Dec. 18, following. The year corresponds with that of 2348 B.C. *Blair*. The following are the epochs of the deluge according to the table of Dr Hales —

Septuagint	A.D. 2940	Persian	B.C. 9103	Playfair	A.D. 2352	Potavius	A.D. 2320
Jackson	3170	Hindoo	8103	Usher	2348	Strachinus	2323
Hales	3155	Samaritan	2998	English Bible	2348	Hebrew	2323
Josephus	3146	Howard	2608	Marañam	2344	Vulgar Jewish	2104

Some of the states of Europe were alarmed, we are told, by the prediction that another general deluge would occur, and arks were everywhere built to guard against the calamity, but the season happened to be a fine and dry one, A.D. 1624.

DELUGE OF DEUCALION. The fabulous one is placed 1503 B.C. according to *Eusebius*. This flood has been often confounded by the ancients with the general flood, but it was 845 years posterior to that event, and was merely a local inundation occasioned by the overflowing of the river Peneus, whose course was stopped by an earthquake between the mountains Olympus and Ossa. Deucalion, who then reigned in Thessaly, with his wife Pyrrha, and some of their subjects, saved themselves by climbing up Mount Parnassus.

DELUGE OF OGYGES. In the reign of Ogyges was a deluge which so inundated the territories of Attica that they lay waste for near 200 years, it occurred before the deluge of Deucalion, about 1764 B.C. *Blair*. Buffon thinks that the Hebrew and Grecian deluges were the same, and arose from the Atlantic and Bosphorus bursting into the valley of the Mediterranean.

DEMERARA AND ESSEQUIBO. Colonies in Guiana, South America, founded by the Dutch, were taken by the British, under major general Whyte, April 22, 1796, but were restored at the peace of 1802. Demerara and Essequibo again surrendered to the British under general Grinfield and commodore Hood, Sept. 1803. They are now fixed English colonies.

DEMOCRATS. Advocates for government by the people themselves (*demos, people*, and *kratein, to govern*) a term adopted by the French republicans in 1790 (who termed their opponents aristocrats, from *aristos, bravest or best*). The name *Democrats* has been adopted by the pro slavery party in N. America (the southern states). The northern states are now called *Republicans*. Into these two great parties a number of smaller ones were absorbed at the presidential election in 1856.

DENARIUS. The chief silver coin among the Romans (from *denos aris*), weighing the seventh part of a Roman ounce, and value sevenpence three farthings sterling, first coined about 269 B.C., when it exchanged for ten asses (see article *As*). In 216 B.C. it exchanged for sixteen asses. A pound weight of silver was coined into 100 denarii. *Dugby*. A pound weight of gold was coined into twenty denarii aurei, in 206 B.C., and in Nero's time into forty five denarii aurei. *Lempriere*

DENMARK (N. Europe). The most ancient inhabitants were the Cimbri and the Teutones, who were driven out by the Jutes or Goths. The Teutones settled in Germany and Gaul, the Cimbrians invaded Italy, where they were defeated by Marius. The peninsula

* This beautiful and gifted woman translated *Callimachus* at the age of twenty three, and also *Anacreon, Sappho, Plautus Terence, and Homer*. She died in 1720.

of Jutland obtains its name from the Jutes, and the name of Denmark is supposed to be derived from *Dan*, the founder of the Danish monarchy, and *mark*, a German word signifying country, i. e. Dan mark, the country of Dan. Population of the kingdom of Denmark, 1,499,850, of the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, 968,863, together, 2,468,713.

Reign of Scold, first king	A.D.	60
The Danish chronicles mention 18 kings to the time of Ragnar Lodbrok	A.D.	750
[Ragnar is killed in an attempt to invade England, and for more than 200 years from this time the Danes were a terror to the northern nations of Europe, often landing on our own shores, and at length conquering all England. See <i>Danes</i> .]		

Roln of Canute the Great	1014
He conquers Norway	1016-28
Reign of Waldemar the Great	1157
Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are united into one kingdom under Margaret	1397
Canute made the capital	1440

Copenhagen made the capital	1440
Accession of Christian I (of <i>Oldenburg</i>) from whom the present royal family springs	1448
Christian II is deposed, and the independence of Sweden acknowledged under Gustavus Vasa	1523

Lutheranism introduced in 1527, established by Christian III.	1530
Danish East India Company established by Christian IV.	1618

Christian IV	1612
Christian IV chosen head of the Protestant league	1630

Charles Gustavus of Sweden invades Denmark, besieges Copenhagen, and makes large conquests	1658
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The crown made hereditary and absolute 1600
 Frederik IV takes Holstein, (Schleswig,
 Tonningen, and Stralsund reduces Weis-
 mar and drives the Swedes out of Nor-
 way 1716 & on

Copenhagen destroyed by a fire, which consumes 1650 houses, 5 churches, the university, and 4 colleges

The peaceful reign of Christian VI who promotes the happiness of his subjects
Christian VII in a fit of jealousy suddenly

confines his queen, Caroline-Matilda, sister of George III who is afterwards banished
See Tell. Jan 18, 1772

The counts Struensee and Brandt are seized at the same time, on the charge of a criminal intercourse with the queen, and the former confessing to avoid the torture, both are beheaded for high treason April 28 1772

The queen, Caroline-Matilda, dies at Zoll
May 10 1775

Christian VII. becomes deranged, and prince Frederick is appointed regent 1784

One-fourth of Copenhagen is destroyed by fire
June 9 1795
Admiral Nelson and Barker bombard Copenhagen

Admirals Nelson and Parker bombard Copenhagen and engage the Danish fleet, taking or destroying 18 ships of the line, of whose

crows 1800 are killed The Confederacy of
the North (see *Armed Neutrality*) is thus dis-
solved April 2, 1801

Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart bombard Copenhagen, Aug 23, the Danish fleet of 18 ships of the line, 15 frigates, and 37 brigs, etc. surrenders. Sent 8, 1807

Ed. surrender	Sept. 8, 1807
Pomerania and Rugen are annexed to Denmark in exchange for Norway	1814

Commercial treaty with England	1824
Frederick grants a new constitution	1831

Declaration of the king in relation to the succession, and to the right of the crown (it

having been questioned) to Schleswig, Hol-
stein, &c. July 11 1846

Schleswig and Holstein revolt	March 25, 1848
Victory of the Danes over the Holsteiners and	

Germans	April 10, 1849
Several conflicts, with varying success, between the allies and the Danes	April to June 1849

the allies and the Danes	April to June, 1849
Armistice between the Danes and Prussians signed at Malmö	July 10, 1849

signed at Malmo	July 10, 1849
Peace with Prussia (which had assisted the dnobies)	July 9, 1850

Integrity of Denmark guaranteed by England,
France, Prussia, and Sweden, signed July 4, 1850

**Battle of Idstedt, and defeat of the Holsteiners
by the Danes** July 25, 1850

Protocol signed in London by the ministers of all the great powers	Aug 23, 1850
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Bombardment of Friedrichstadt by the Holsteiners, and the town almost destroyed, but

not taken Sept. 20 to Oct. 6, 1850
Proclamation of the stadtholders of Schleswig

Holstein placing the rights of the country under the protection of the Germanic confederation.

federation Jan 10, 1885
The integrity of the Danish monarchy secured,
and the independence of Schleswig and its

and the independence of Schleswig and its
old union with Holstein guaranteed by treaty
Feb 18 1859

Austrians evacuate Holstein, &c	Feb. 18, 1862
Treaty of the great European powers for the	March 2, 1862

Treaty of the great European powers for the settlement of the succession of the Danish crown
May 8, 1852

[By this treaty the line of Augustenburg is put aside, the succession in the line of Sonder-

burg-Glücksburg settled, and the integrity of the Danish crown guaranteed.]

The king promulgates a new constitution, July 29 1854, adopted Oct. 1 1855

The Sound dues abolished for a compensation
(see Sound) March 14, 1857
Fortification of Copenhagen damaged March 27, 1857

Fortification of Copenhagen decreed, March 27, 1856
Dissension between the government and the
nobles respecting their constitution

Oct 1857—Oct. 1858

KINGS OF DENMARK.

808 Sigurd Snogole.
894. Hardicanute I
855. Gormo, the Old, reigned 53 years.
936. Harald II surnamed Blue tooth
985. Suenon, or Sweyn, surnamed the Forked
beard.
1016. Canute II the Great, king of Denmark and
England
1035. Canute III his son, the Hardicanute of
England.
1042. Magnus, surnamed the Good, of Norway
1047. Suenon or Sweyn II.
1073. [Interregnum.]
1076. Harald, called the Simple.
1080. Canute IV

1086. Olaus IV the Hungry
1095. Eric I. styled the Good.
1103 [Interregnum]
1106 Nicholas I killed at Sleswick
1135 Eric II surnamed Harefoot
1137 Eric III the Lamb.
1147 { Suenon, or Sweyn III. beheaded.
1147 { Canute V until 1157
1157 Waldemar, styled the Great.
1182. Canute VI surnamed the Pious.
1202. Waldemar II the Victorious.
1241 Eric IV
1250 Abel, assassinated his elder brother Eric,
killed in an expedition against the Frisians.
1252. Christopher I. poisoned.

DENMARK, *continued.*

- 1259 Eric V
 1266 Eric VI
 1320 Christopher II
 1334. [Interregnum of 7 years.]
 1340. Waldemar III.
 1375 [Interregnum]
 1376. Olaf V
 1387 Margaret, styled the "Semiramis of the North," queen of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark
 1397 Margaret and Eric VII (Eric XIII of Sweden) jointly
 1413 Eric VII reigns alone, obliged to resign both crowns.
 1438. [Interregnum]
 1440 Christopher III king of Sweden
 1448. Christian I count of Oldenburg (*first of the present dynasty*), elected king of Scandinavia, which comprehended Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, succeeded by his son,
 1481 John, also succeeded by his son,
 1513 Christian II called the Cruel, and the "Nero of the North," among other enormous crimes he caused all the Swedish nobility to be massacred, dethroned for his tyranny in 1523, died in a dungeon in 1569
 [In this reign Sweden succeeded in separating itself from the crown of Denmark.]
 1523 Frederick I duke of Holstein, uncle to Christian II, a liberal ruler
 1534 Christian III son of Frederick established the Lutheran religion, esteemed the "Father of his People"
 1550 Frederick II son of Christian III.
 1583 Christian IV son of the last king, chosen head of the Protestant league against the emperor
 1648. Frederick III, changed the constitution from an elective to an hereditary monarchy vested in his own family
 1670 Christian V son of Frederick III, succeeded by his son.
 1689 Frederick IV, leagued with the czar Peter and the king of Poland against Charles XII of Sweden
 1730 Christian VI his son
 1746 Frederick V his son married the princess Louisa of England, daughter of George II
 1766. Christian VII son of the preceding, married Caroline-Matilda, sister of George III. In a fit of jealousy in 1772 he banished his queen to Zell (where she died in 1775), and put to death his ministers Brandt and Struensee.
 1784 Regency The prince Frederick declared regent, in consequence of the mental derangement of his brother
 1808. Frederick VI previously regent, now king
 1830 Christian VIII, son of Frederick, brother of Christian VII
 1848 Frederick VII son of Christian VIII, born Oct. 6, 1808. The *rausker* (1859) king of Denmark.
 [His Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glueckburg, born April 8, 1818.]

DENNEWITZ (Prussia), BATTLE OF, when a remarkable victory was obtained by marshal Bernadotte, prince of Pont Corvo (afterwards Charles XIV king of Sweden), over marshal Ney, prince of Moscow, Sept. 8, 1813. The loss on the French side exceeded 16,000 men, and several eagles and the defeat of Napoleon at Leipzig, on the 18th of October following, closed the series of reverses experienced by his arms in the memorable and disastrous campaign of this year

DEODAND (Latin, "*to be given to God*"), formerly anything (such as a horse, carriage, &c.), which had caused the death of a human being, became forfeit to the sovereign or lord of the manor, and was to be sold for the benefit of the poor. The forfeiture was abolished by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 62 (1846)

D'EON, CHEVALIER. This person, who had been acting in a diplomatic capacity in several countries, and for some time as minister plenipotentiary from France to London, was affirmed to be a *female*, at a trial at the King's Bench in 1771, in an action to recover wagers as to his sex. He subsequently wore female attire but at his death it was fully manifested that he was of the male sex

DEPTFORD (near London). The hospital here was incorporated by Henry VIII and called the Trinity house of Deptford Strond, the brethren of Trinity house hold their corporate rights by this hospital. Queen Elizabeth dined at Deptford on board the *Pelican*, the ship in which the illustrious Drake, the first British circumnavigator, had made his voyage round the globe, April 4, 1581. The Deptford victualling office was burnt Jan. 16, 1748, the store house, Sept. 2, 1758, the red house, Feb. 26, 1761, and the king's-mill, Dec. 1, 1755. Peter the Great of Russia lived at Evelyn's house, Say's court, while learning ship building, &c.

DEPUTIES, CHAMBER OF. The title given to the French legislative assembly, from the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814, till 1852, when it took the name of *Corps Législatif*

DERBY ADMINISTRATIONS. The first formed on the resignation of lord John Russell's ministry, Feb. 21, 1852, it resigned Dec. 17, 1852 the 2nd on the resignation of lord Palmerston, Feb. 19, 1858

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, Feb. 27 1852
First lord of the treasury earl of Derby
Lord chancellor lord St Leonard's (previously air Edward Sugden)

President of the council, earl of Lyndale.
Lord privy seal, marquess of Salisbury
Chancellor of the exchequer, rt. hon Benjamin Disraeli.

* Born 1799, as Lord Stanley, M.P., for Stockbridge in 1820, chief secretary for Ireland 1830-33 secretary for the colonies, 1833-4, and 1841-5

DERBY ADMINISTRATIONS, *continued.*

Home, foreign, and colonial secretaries, rt. hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, earl of Malmesbury, and sir John Pakington.

Board of control, rt. hon. John Charles Herries

Board of trade, rt. hon. Joseph Warner Houlley

Postmaster-general, earl of Hardwicke

Secretary-at-war, rt. hon. William Heronford

First commissioner of works and public buildings, lord

John Manners.

Rt. hon. Robert Adam Christopher, lord Colches-
ter, &c.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, Feb 25, 1858.

First lord of the treasury, earl of Derby

Lord chancellor, lord Chalmersford (previously sir F
Thesiger)—in the article *Attorney-general* by mis-
take called lord Colchester

Chancellor of the exchequer, Mr B Disraeli.

Secretaries—foreign, earl of Malmesbury, *home*, Mr
Spencer H Walpole (resigned March, 1859), Mr

T Sotheron Eastcourt, *colonies*, lord Stanley;—in
June, 1859, sir H Bulwer Lytton, *war*, col Jonathan Peel.

Presidents—of the council, earl of Malmesbury *of board
of control (India)*, 1 earl of Ellenborough (who re-
signed in May 1858 he had sent a letter, on his
own authority censuring the proclamation of lord
Canning to the Oude insurgents, the government
hardly escaped a vote of censure, 2. in June, 1858,
lord Stanley, *—board of trade*, Mr Joseph W Hen-
ley (resigned in March, 1859), earl of Donough-
more; *—board of works*, lord John Manners.

Lord privy seal, earl of Hardwicke

First lord of the admiralty, sir John S. Pakington.

Postmaster, lord Colchester

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, duke of Montrose

[This ministry resigned in consequence of a vote of
want of confidence June 11, 1859, it was succeeded
by the Palmerston Russell cabinet, *which see.*]

DERBY TRIALS Brandreth, Turner, Ludlam senior, Ludlam junior, Weightman, and others, convicted at this memorable commission of high treason, Oct 15, 1817, and Brandreth, Turner, and the elder Ludlam executed, Nov 6 following. Twenty three were tried, and twelve not tried. *Phillips* Twenty one prisoners were indicted at Derby for the murder of several miners in the Red soil mine, but were acquitted on the ground that the mischief was not wilful, March 23, 1834

DERRY, BISHOPRIC OF (N Ireland) This bishopric was first planted at Anfrath, from thence it was translated to Maghera, and in 1158, was transferred to Derry. The cathedral, built in 1164, becoming ruinous, was rebuilt by a colony of Londoners who settled here in the reign of James I. The see is valued in the king's books, by an extent returned 15th James I at 250l sterling, but it has been one of the richest sees in Ireland. *Beaton* The see of Raphoe has under the Church Temporalities act (3 & 4 Will IV c 37, passed Aug 14, 1833), been added to the diocese of Derry. See *Bishops, Londonderry*

DESPARD'S CONSPIRACY Colonel Edward Marcus Despard, a native of the Queen's county in Ireland, and six others (Broughton, Francis, Graham, Macnamara, Wood, and Wrattan), were executed in London on a charge of high treason. Their plan (discovered Nov 1, 1802), was to lay restraint upon the king's person on the day of his meeting parliament, Jan 16, 1803, to destroy him, and overturn the government. A special commission was issued on Feb 7, and they suffered death on the top of Horsemanor lane gaol, Southwark, Feb 21, 1803. Between thirty and forty persons of inferior order, some of them soldiers in the foot guards, were taken into custody on November 16, 1802, for this conspiracy, which caused great consternation at the time.

DETTINGEN (Bavaria), **BATTLE OF**, June 16, 1743, between the British, Hanoverian, and Hessan army, commanded by king George II of England in person, and the earl of Stair, on one side, and the French army, under marshal Noailles and the duke de Grammont, on the other, the first 52,000, and the latter 60,000 strong. The French passed a defile, which they should have been contented to guard, and the duke de Grammont, heading the French cavalry, charged the British foot with great fury, but was received with such intrepidity, that he was obliged to give way, and to repress the Maube, and was defeated, losing 5000 men.

DEVONPORT See *Plymouth*.

DEVONSHIRE'S, DUKE OF, AND MR. PITT'S ADMINISTRATION, formed Nov 16, 1756, and resigned April 5, 1757

First lord of the treasury, William, duke of Devon-
shire.

Chancellor of the exchequer, hon Henry Bilson Legge.

Lord president, earl Granville.

Privy seal, earl Gower

Secretaries of state, earl of Holderness and Mr Pitt
(afterwards earl of Chatham, the virtual premier).

Rt. hon George Grenville, earl of Halifax, dukes of
Rutland and Grafton, earl of Rochford, viscount
Barrington, &c. The great seal in commission.

DIADEM. The band or fillet worn by the ancients instead of the crown, and which was consecrated to the gods. At first this fillet was made of silk or wool, and set with precious stones, and was tied round the temples and forehead, the two ends being knotted behind, and let fall on the neck. Auran was the first Roman emperor who wore a diadem, A.D. 272. *Tullemon.*

DIALS. Invented by Anaximander, 550 B.C. *Pliny* The first dial of the sun seen at Rome was placed on the temple of Quirinus by L. Papirius Cursor, when time was divided into hours, 293 B.C. *Blair* In the times of the emperors almost every palace and public building had a sun-dial They were first set up in churches in A.D. 618 *Leiglet*.

DIAMOND NECKLACE AFFAIR. In 1785, Boehmer, the court jeweller of France, offered the queen, Marie Antoinette, a diamond necklace, for 64,000*l*. The queen desired the necklace, but feared the expense The countess de la Motte (of the ancient house of Valois) forged the queen's signature, and by pretending that the queen had an attachment for him, persuaded the cardinal de Rohan, the queen's almoner, to conclude a bargain with the jeweller for the necklace for 56,000*l*. De la Motte thus obtained the necklace and made away with it. For this she was tried in 1786, and sentenced to be branded on the shoulders and imprisoned for life She made her escape and came to London, where she was killed by falling from a window sill, in attempting to escape an arrest for debt — De Rohan was tried and acquitted, April 14, 1786 — Public opinion in France at that time considered that the queen was a party to the fraud Talleyrand wrote at the time "I shall not be surprised if this miserable affair overturn the throne."

DIAMONDS were first brought to Europe from the East, where the mine of Sumbulpoor was the first known, and where the mines of Golconda were discovered in 1584 This district may be termed the realm of diamonds The mines of Brazil were discovered in 1728 From these last a diamond, weighing 1680 carats, or fourteen ounces, was sent to the court of Portugal, and was valued by Mr. Romeo de l'Isle at the extravagant sum of 224 millions, by others it was valued at fifty six millions its value was next stated to be three millions and a half, but its true value (it not being brilliant) is 400,000*l* — The great diamond of the emperor of Russia weighs 193 carats, or 1 *oz* 12 dwts. 4 gr *troy* The empress Catherine II offered for it 104,168*l* 13*s* 4*d* besides an annuity for life to the owner of 10417*l* 13*s* 4*d* which was refused, but it was afterwards sold to Catherine's favourite, count Orloff, for the first-mentioned sum, without the annuity, and was by him presented to the empress on her birth day, 1772, it is now in the sceptre of Russia. — The Pitt diamond weighed 136 carats, and after cutting, 106 carats, it was sold to the king of France for 125,000*l* in 1720 The Pigott diamond was sold for 9500 guineas, May 10, 1802 Diamonds were found in the Ural mountains in 1829 — The diamond called the MOUNTAIN OF LIGHT, or KOHINOOR, was found in the mines of Golconda, in 1550, and is said to have belonged in turn to Shah Jehan, Aurungzebe, Nadir Shah, the Afghan rulers, and afterwards to the Sikh chief Runjeet Singh Upon the abdication of Dhuleep Singh, the last ruler of the Punjab, and the annexation of his dominions to the British empire, in 1849, the Kohinoor was surrendered to the Queen. It was accordingly brought over and presented to her, July 3, 1850 It was shown in the Great Exhibition, 1851 Its original weight was nearly 800 carats, but it was reduced by the unskilfulness of the artist, Hortensio Borgese, a Venetian, to 279 carats. A general idea may be formed of its shape and size, by conceiving it as the pointed half (rose-cut) of a small hen's egg The value is scarcely computable, though two millions sterling have been mentioned as a justifiable price, if calculated by the scale employed in the trade This diamond was recut in London in 1852 A diamond, termed the STAR OF THE SOUTH, was brought from Brazil, in 1855, weighing 254½ carats, half of which it lost by cutting

DIAMONDS, INFLAMMABILITY OF Boetius de Boot conjectured that the diamond was inflammable, 1609 *Hist of Gems* It was discovered that when exposed to a high temperature it gave out an acid vapour, in which a part of it was dissipated, 1673 *Boyle*. Sir Isaac Newton concluded, from its great refracting power, that it must be combustible. 1675. *Newton's Optics* The celebrated Averara demonstrated, by concentrating the rays of the sun upon it, that the diamond was exhale in vapour, and entirely disappeared, while other precious stones merely grow softer, 1695 It has been ascertained by Guyton, Davy, and others, that although diamonds are the hardest of all known bodies, they yet contain nothing more than pure charcoal, or carbon In 1848 diamonds were charred by the intense heat of the voltaic battery by M. Dumas, in Paris, and by Professor Faraday, in London.

DIANA, TEMPLE OF, AT EPHESUS. One of the seven wonders of the world, built at the common charge of all the Asiatic states, B.C. 552 The chief architect was Ctesiphon, and *Pliny* says that 220 years were employed in completing this temple, whose riches were immense It was 425 feet long, 225 broad, and was supported by 127 columns (60 feet high, each weighing 150 tons, of Parian marble), furnished by so many kings It was set on fire, on the night of Alexander's nativity, by an obscure individual named Eratostratus, who confessed on the rack, that the sole motive which had prompted him to destroy so magnificent an edifice was the desire of transmitting his name to future ages, 356 B.C. The temple was rebuilt, and again burnt by the Goths, in their naval invasion, A.D. 256, or 262 *Univ Hist*.

DICE. The invention of dice is ascribed to Palamedes, of Greece, about 1244 B.C. The game of Tali and Tessera among the Romans was played with dice. The use of dice is of very early date in this country. Stow mentions two entertainments given by the city of London, at which dice were played.* Act to regulate the licences of makers, and the sale of dice, 9 Geo IV 1828

DICTATORS These were supreme and absolute magistrates of Rome, instituted 498 B.C., when Titus Lartius Flavus, the first dictator, was appointed. This office, respectable and illustrious in the first ages of the republic, became odious by the perpetual usurpations of Sylla and J. Caesar, and after the death of the latter, the Roman senate on the motion of the consul Antony, passed a decree, which for ever forbade a dictator to exist in Rome, 44 B.C. See *Rome*.

DICTIONARY A standard dictionary of the Chinese language, containing about 40,000 characters, most of them hieroglyphic, or rude representations, somewhat like our signs of the zodiac, was perfected by Pa-out she, who lived about 1100 B.C. *Morrison*. The oldest Greek dictionary is the Onomastikon of Julius Pollux, written about B.C. 120, a Latin one was compiled by Varro, born B.C. 116. Cyclopedias were compiled in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The first dictionary of celebrity, perhaps the first, is by Ambrose Calepini, a Venetian friar, in Latin, he wrote one in eight languages, about A.D. 1500. *Niceron*. The *Lexicon Heptaglotton* was published by Edmund Castell, in 1659. Bayle's dictionary was published in 1696, "the first work of the kind in which a man may learn to think." *Voltaire*. Chambers' Cyclopaedia, the first dictionary of the circle of the arts, sciences, &c., was published in 1728. The great dictionary of the English language, by Samuel Johnson, who was truly called the "Leviathan of Literature," appeared in 1755. Francis Grose's Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue was compiled in 1768, and from this period numerous dictionaries have been added to our store of literature. See *Encyclopaedia*.

DIDYMIUM, a rare metal, discovered by Mosander in 1841. It appears to be always associated with lanthanum and cerium.

DIEPPE (N. France). This town was bombarded by an English fleet, under admiral Russell, and laid in ashes, July 1694. It has not been so considerable since that time. In 1794 it experienced a similar calamity. It was again bombarded, together with the town of Granville, by the British, Sept. 14, 1803.

DIET OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE. The supreme authority of this empire may be said to have existed in the assemblage of princes under this name. The diet, as composed of three colleges, viz.—the college of electors, the college of princes, and the college of imperial towns, commenced with the famous edict of Charles IV. 1356. See *Golden Bull*. Diets otherwise constituted had long previously been held on important occasions. The diet of Wurzburg, which proscribed Henry the Lion, was held in 1179. The celebrated diet of Worms, at which Luther assisted in person, was held in 1521. That of Spire, to condemn the Reformers, was held in 1529, and the famous diet of Augsburg, in 1530. In the league of the German princes, called the Confederation of the Rhine, they fixed the diet at Frankfort, July 12, 1806. Germany is now governed by a diet of 38 members having votes varying from four to one each. Diets were held in 1848 and 1850, at Frankfort, *which see*.

"DIEU DONNÉ" The name given in his infancy, to Louis le Grand, king of France, because the French considered him as the gift of Heaven, the queen, his mother, having been barren for twenty three years previously, A.D. 1638. *Voltaire*. One of the popes of Rome, who obtained the tiara in 672, was named *Adeodatus*, or God's gift, he had the character of a pious and charitable pontiff.

DIEU ET MON DROIT "God and my right." This was the parole of the day, given by Richard I. of England to his army at the battle of Gisors, in France, A.D. 1198. "It was used by Richard to show that he held his kingdom of no mortal, but God only." *Pardon*. In the battle (*which see*) the French army was signally defeated, and in remembrance of this victory, Richard made "*Dieu et mon droit*," the motto of the royal arms of England, and it has ever since been retained.

* The kings of Scotland, France, and Cyprus being in England, on a visit to Edward III. a great tournament was held in Smithfield, and afterwards the mayor kept his hall for all comers who were willing to play at dice and hazard. The lady Margaret, his wife, kept her chamber to the same effect. Shortly afterwards they entertained the princess of Wales, her son, prince Richard, and their attendants, with a grand masquerade on horseback, the procession beginning at Newgate and ending at Kennington. Being arrived at the palace, one of the masques produced a pair of dice, and proposed to play with the prince. The dice were so artfully contrived that when the prince threw he was sure to win, and having thrown three times his royal highness won a bowl, a cup, and a ring, all of gold, and having given the princess and each of the nobility attending the like opportunity to win each a gold ring, they were highly pleased.—*Gow*

DIFFERENTIAL ENGINE. See *Calculating Machine*.

DIGEST The first collection of Roman laws under this title was prepared by Alfrenus Varus, the civilian, of Cremona, 66 A.C. *Quintil* Other digests of Roman laws followed. The Digest, so called by way of eminence, was the collection of laws made by order of the emperor Justinian. It made the first part of the Roman law, and the first volume of the civil law. Quotations from it are marked with a ff *Pardon* A digest of the statute law of England is now strongly recommended (1859)

DIGITS Arithmetical figures were known to the Arabian Moors about A.D. 900. They were introduced from thence into Spain in 1050, and into England about 1258. The digit is any whole number under 10—as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, which are called the nine digits, also a measure containing three-quarters of an inch. In astronomy, the digit is also a measure used in the calculation of eclipses, and is the twelfth part of the lunary eclipse. See article *Figures*

DILETTANTI, SOCIETY OF, was established in 1784 by several noblemen and gentlemen (viscount Harcourt, lord Middlesex, duke of Dorset, &c.), who had travelled and who were desirous of encouraging a taste for the fine arts in Great Britain. The society published, or aided in publishing, Stuart's Athens (1762—1816), Chandler's Travels (1775 &), and several other finely illustrated works. The members dined together from time to time, at the Thatched-house tavern, St. James's.

DIOCESE The first division of the Roman empire into dioceses, which were at that period civil governments, is ascribed to Constantine, A.D. 324, but Strabo remarks that the Romans had the departments called dioceses long before. *Strabo*, lib. xiii. In England the principal dioceses are coeval with the establishment of Christianity, there are twenty-eight dioceses, of which twenty are suffragan to the diocese of Canterbury, and six to that of York. See *Bishops*, and the sees severally.

DIOCLETIAN ERA Called also the era of Martyrs, was used by Christian writers until the introduction of the Christian era in the sixth century, and is still employed by the Abyssinians and Copts. It dates from the day on which Diocletian was proclaimed emperor at Chalcodon, August 29, 284. It is called the era of Martyrs, on account of the persecution of the Christians in the reign of Diocletian.

DIORAMA This species of exhibition, which had long previously been an object of wonder and delight at Paris, was first opened in London by M.M. Bouton and Daguerre, Sept. 29, 1823. The diorama differs from the panorama in this respect, that, instead of a circular view of the objects represented, it exhibits the whole picture at once in perspective, and it is decidedly superior both to the panorama and the commorana in the fidelity with which the objects are depicted, and in the completeness of the illusion. It was not successful commercially, and was sold in 1848. The building in Regent's Park was purchased by Sir S. M. Peto in 1855 to be used as a Baptist chapel. It is the handsomest dissenters' chapel in London.

DIPHTHERIA (from the Greek *diphthera*, a membrane), a disease which has the essential character of developing a false membrane on any integument, particularly on the mucous membrane of the throat. It was so named by Brittonneau of Tours in 1820. From its prevalence in Boulogne lately, it has been termed the Boulogne sore throat, many persons were affected with it in England at the beginning of 1858.

DIRECTORY, THE CHURCH The book so called was published in England at the period of the civil war. It was drawn up, at the instance of the parliament, by an assembly of divines at Westminster, with the object that the ministers might not be wholly at a loss in their devotions after the suppression of the Book of Common Prayer. There were some general hints given which were to be managed with discretion, for the Directory prescribed no form of prayer, nor manner of external worship, nor enjoined the people to make any responses except *Amen*. The Directory was established by an ordinance of the parliament in 1644. *Bishop Taylor*

DIRECTORY, THE FRENCH, was installed at the Little Luxembourg at Paris, under a new constitution of the government, Nov. 1, 1795, and held the executive power four years. It was composed of five members, and ruled in connection with two chambers, the Council of Ancients and Council of Five Hundred, which were deposed by Bonaparte, who, with Cambacérès and Siéyès, became the ruling power of France, the three governing as consuls, the first as chief, Nov. 9, 1799. See *Consuls*

DISCIPLINE, THE BOOK OF Drawn up by an assembly of ministers in Scotland, in A.D. 1650. In this book the government of the Church by prelates was set aside. The followers of the Presbyterian sect were called Disciplinarians from their clamour about discipline. *Sanderson*.

DISPENSATIONS. Ecclesiastical dispensations were first granted by pope Innocent III. in 1200. These exemptions from the law and discipline of the Church led eventually, with indulgences, absolutions, and the remission of sins, to the Reformation in Germany in 1517, and subsequently to that in England, in 1534 *et seq*

DISPENSING POWER OF THE CROWN. The power of dispensing with statutes was unconstitutionally asserted by James II. in 1686. Since this period the same power has been on certain occasions exercised, as in the case of embargoes upon ships, the restraint upon corn leaving the kingdom, &c., without the previous concurrence of parliament. See *Indemnity*

DISSECTION. See *Anatomy*

DISSENTERS. The modern name of the *Puritans* and *Nonconformists*, *which see*. In 1851, in London alone, the number of chapels, meeting houses, &c., for all classes of Dissenters, amounted to more than 554. (The Church of England 458, Roman Catholics 35). The great act for the relief of Dissenters from civil and religious disabilities was the statute passed 9 Geo. IV. c. 17. By this act, called the Corporation and Test Repeal act, so much of the several acts of preceding reigns as imposed the necessity of receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper as a qualification for certain offices, &c., was repealed, May 9, 1828. By 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85 (1836), dissenters acquired the right of solemnising marriages at their own chapels or at a registry office. See *Worship*

DISTAFF. The staff to which hemp, flax, wool, or other substances to be spun is fastened. The art of spinning with it, at the small wheel, first taught to English women by Anthony Bonaviva, an Italian, 20 Hen. VII. 1505. *Stow*. The distaff is used as an emblem of the female sex, and formerly occupied the place in the drawing room of English ladies that the harp or piano does now.

DISTILLATION, and the various chemical processes dependent on the art, are generally believed to have been introduced into Europe by the Moors about A.D. 1150, their brethren of Africa had them from the Egyptians. The distillation of spirituous liquors was in practice in these countries in the 16th century. *Burns*. 118 licences to distillers were granted in the year ending March 31, 1858, for the United Kingdom.

DIVINATION. In the Scriptures we find mention made of different kinds of divination, and by most of the ancient authors. It was retained in the hands of the priests and priestesses, the magi, soothsayers, augurs, and other like professors, till the coming of Christ, when the doctrines of Christianity and the spirit of philosophy banished such visionary opinions. The oracles of Delphi began 1263 B.C. Augurs were instituted by Numa at Rome, 710 B.C. See *Augury*, *Magi*, *Witchcraft*, &c.

DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS, the absolute and unqualified claim of sovereigns to the obedience of their subjects, a doctrine which is totally foreign to the genius of the English constitution, was defended by many persons of otherwise opposite opinions, e.g. by Hobbes the free-thinker, in 1642, and by sir Robert Filmer in his *Patriarcha* in 1680, and by the High Church party generally.

DIVING BELL. First mentioned, though obscurely, by Aristotle 325 B.C. The diving bell was first used in Europe, A.D. 1500. It is said to have been used on the coast of Mull, in searching for the wreck of part of the Spanish Armada, before A.D. 1662. Halley (died 1742) greatly improved this machine, and was, it is said, the first who, by means of a diving bell, set his foot on the ground at the bottom of the sea. Smeaton applied the condensing pump, to force down air (1798). Mr. Snydland and his assistants going down in a diving bell in Ireland were drowned, June 1, 1783. The *Royal George* man of war, which was sunk off Portsmouth in 1782, was first surveyed by means of a diving bell in May, 1817. Latterly, it has been employed in all submarine surveys. The first diving *belle* was the wife of captain Morris, at Plymouth, who descended in one a few years ago.

DIVORCE FOR ADULTERY. Of the earliest institution, both in ecclesiastical and civil law, among the ancients. First put in practice by Spurius Carvilius at Rome, 231 B.C. *Blair*. At this time morals were so debased, that 3000 prosecutions for adultery were enrolled. Divorces are of two kinds, one, a *vinculo matrimonii* (total divorce), the other, a *mensa et thoro* (from board and bed). Divorces were attempted to be made of more easy attainment in England, in A.D. 1539. The bill to prevent women marrying their seducers was brought into parliament in 1801. In April 1853, the commissioners on the law of divorce issued their first report.* By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85 (1857), the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts

* In 1857 there had been in England, since the Reformation, 317 divorces by act of parliament, in Scotland, by the law, 174 divorces since 1846. From the establishment of the Divorce court, to March, 1860, 87 divorces had been granted out of 283 petitions.

respecting Divorce, &c was abolished, and the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes court was instituted, to consist of three judges, the judge of the Probate court to be one (if possible) On May 10, 1858, a full court sat, viz lord Campbell, chief baron Pollock, and sir Cresswell Cresswell, judge of the Probate court, when five marriages were dissolved The above mentioned act was amended by acts passed in 1858 & 1859, in consequence of the increase of the business of the court. See *Marriage*

DIZIER, ST (Champagne) A siege was sustained by this town for six weeks against the army of Charles V emperor of Germany, A.D 1544 The allies here defeated the French, commanded by Napoleon in person, Jan 27, 1814

DOCKS OF ENGLAND They are said to be the most extensive and finest in the world The following are the principal The Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, originated about 1660 The West India Docks, the act for whose formation passed in July, 1799, they were commenced Feb 3, 1800, and were opened Aug 27, 1802, when the *Henry Addington*, West Indianman, first entered them, decorated with the colours of the different nations of Europe The London Docks were commenced June 26, 1802, and were opened Jan. 20, 1805 The East India Docks were commenced under an act passed July 27, 1803, and were opened Aug 4, 1806 The first stone of the St Katherine Docks was laid May 3, 1827, and 2500 men were daily employed upon them until they were opened, Oct 25, 1828 The Victoria Docks (in Plaistow marshes), were completed in 1855 There are magnificent docks at Liverpool.

DOCK YARDS, ROYAL. There are seven chief dock yards in England and Wales, and nine others in various of our colonies That of Woolwich was already an extensive one in 1509 Chatham dock yard was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and is one of the principal stations of the royal navy, it contains immense magazines of warlike stores, rendering it one of the finest arsenals in Europe The Dock yard at Portsmouth was established by Henry VIII Plymouth dock, now Devonport, is a matchless naval magazine and rendezvous After the insult of the Dutch, who burnt our men of war at Chatham in 1667, Charles II strengthened Sheerness, where there is a fine dock yard Great fire in the dock yard at Devonport, by which the *Talavera*, of 74 guns, the *Imogene* frigate, of 28 guns, and immense stores, were destroyed, the rich and figure heads of the favourite ships of Boscawen, Rodney, Duncan, and other naval heroes, which were preserved in a naval museum, were also burnt, Sept. 27, 1840, the loss was estimated at 200,000! A fire occurred at Sheerness dock yard on board the *Campden*, Oct 9, 1840 See *Liverpool*

DOCTOR. This rank was known in the earliest times. Doctor of the Church was a title given to SS Athanasius, Basil, Gregory Nazianzen, and Chrysostom, in the Greek Church, and to SS Jerome, Augustin, Ambrose, and Gregory the Great, in the Romish Church, A.D 373 *et seq* In later times the title has been conferred on saints Anselm, Bernard, Thomas Aquinas, Bonaventura, Vincent de Lerins, and Bossuet Doctor of the law was a title of honour among the Jews The degree of doctor was conferred in England, 8 John, 1207 *Sprman*. Some give it an earlier date, referring it to the time of the Venerable Bede and John de Beverky, the former of whom, it is said, was the first that obtained the degree at Cambridge about A.D 725 See *Collegiate Degrees*

DOCTORS' COMMONS The college for the professors of civil and canon law, residing in the city of London, the name of Commons is given to this college from the civilians coming together as in other colleges. Doctors' Commons was founded by Dr Henry Hervie, in 1568, but the original college was destroyed in the great fire of 1666, and after some years (in 1672), it was rebuilt on the old site * After the great fire, and until 1672, the society held its courts at Exeter house, in the Strand It was incorporated by charter in June, 1768 *Coot* The causes taken cognisance of here were blasphemy, divorces, lustardy, adultery, penance, tithes, mortuaries, probate of wills, &c See *Ecclesiastical courts, Civil Law, &c*

DOG Buffon considers the shepherd's dog as "the root of the tree," assigning as his reason that it possesses from nature the greatest share of instinct The Irish wolf-dog is supposed to be the earliest dog known in Europe, if Irish writers be correct Dr Gall mentions that a dog was taken from Vienna to England, that it escaped to Dover, got on board a vessel, landed at Calais, and, after accompanying a gentleman to Montz, returned to

* In February 1668, Dr Henry Hervie, dean of the arches and master of Trinity Hall (a seminary founded at Cambridge chiefly for the study of the civil and canon laws) procured from the dean and chapter of the diocese of London a lease of Montjoy House and other buildings in the parish of St. Bene t, Paul's Wharf, for the accommodation of the society The courts over which he presided, the prerogative court of Canterbury, that of the bishop of London, and also the court of admiralty (except for criminal cases) were thenceforward holden in the buildings thus assigned, and the whole place, for an obvious reason, received the appellation of "Doctors' Commons." *Coot's English Civilians*.

HARRISON'S TIME-PIECE Mr John Harrison, an ingenious mechanic of Foulby, near Pontefract, was the inventor of this celebrated instrument. In 1714, the government offered rewards for methods of determining the longitude at sea, in consequence, Harrison came to London. His first time-piece was produced in 1785, his second in 1789, his third in 1749, and his fourth, which procured him the reward of 20,000*l* offered by the Board of Longitude, was produced a few years after. He obtained 10,000*l* of his reward in 1764, and other sums, for further improvements in his chronometer in following years, amounting to more than 24,000*l* in all. See *Clocks and Watches*

HARROGATE (Yorkshire) The first or old spa in Knaresborough forest was discovered by capt. Slingsby in 1571, a dome was erected over the well at the expense of lord Roselyn in 1786. There are two other chalybeate springs, called the Alum well and the Towit spa. The most noted of the mineral springs is the sulphureous well, discovered in 1783. The theatre was erected in 1788, and there are an assembly room and a library. The Bath hospital was erected by subscription in 1825.

HARROW ON THE HILL SCHOOL (Middlesex), founded and endowed by John Lyon in 1590, and distinguished as one of the first classical seminaries in England. To encourage archery, the founder instituted a prize of a silver arrow to be shot for annually on the 4th of August, but the custom has been abolished. The church may be seen for many miles round, and thus gave rise to the well known *bon-mot* of Charles II, who cut short some theological discussion that took place in his presence relative to the claims of religious sects to the title of the visible church, by declaring "that the visible church was the parish church of Harrow, which could be seen everywhere." Sir R. Peel the statesman and lord Byron the poet were educated here.

HARTWELL (Buckinghamshire) The retreat of Louis XVIII, king of France, 1807. He landed in England at Yarmouth, Oct. 6, 1807, and took up his residence at Gosfield Hall, in Essex, and afterwards came to Hartwell, living in retirement, as the count de Lille. His consort died here in 1810. On his restoration to the throne, he embarked at Dover for France, April 24, 1814. See *France*.

HASTINGS (Sussex), **BATTLE OF**, in which more than thirty thousand were slain, fought between Harold II of England, and William, duke of Normandy, in which the former lost his life and kingdom. William, hence surnamed the Conqueror, was soon after crowned king of England, and introduced a memorable epoch, known as the Conquest, in the annals of the country, Oct. 14, 1066. The day of this battle was, also, the anniversary of Harold's birth. He, with his two brothers, also slain, was interred at Waltham Abbey, Essex.

HASTINGS, WARREN,* TRIAL OF Mr Hastings, governor general of India, tried by the peers of Great Britain for high crimes and misdemeanors, but acquitted, although he had committed many acts during his government which, it was thought, ought to have led to a different result. Among other charges against him, was his acceptance of a present of 100,000*l* from the nabob of Oude (see *Chunar, Treaty of*), and this was not a solitary instance of this irregular means of accumulating wealth. The trial lasted seven years and three months, it commenced Feb. 13, 1788, and terminated in his acquittal, April 25, 1795. Mr Sheridan's celebrated speech, on the impeachment of Mr Hastings, excited great admiration.

HATFIELD'S ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF GEORGE III May 11, 1800, was a field day in Hyde park and during a review of the troops a shot from an undiscovered hand was fired, which wounded a young gentleman who stood near the king. On the evening of the same day, his majesty was at Drury lane theatre, when a man from the pit fired a pistol at him, his name was Hatfield, but he was found upon his trial to be deranged, and was sentenced to be confined as a lunatic during the remainder of his life. Hatfield died Jan. 23, 1841, aged 69 years.

HATS. See *Caps*. First made by a Swiss at Paris, A.D. 1404. They are mentioned in history at the period when Charles VII made his triumphal entry into Rouen, in 1449. He wore a hat lined with red velvet, and surmounted with a rich plume of feathers. It is from

order to obtain absolution for the murder of his brother Teig. Adrian IV alleged this as being one of his principal titles to the kingdom of Ireland in his bull transferring it to Henry II. This harp was given by Leo X. to Henry VIII, who presented it to the first earl of Clanricarde. It then came into possession of the family of De Burgh, next into that of Mac Mahon of Clemenagh, county of Clare, afterwards into that of Mac Namara of Limerick, and was at length deposited by the right hon. William Conyngham in the College Museum, Dublin, in 1782.

* He was born in 1732, went to India as a writer in 1750, became governor-general of Bengal in 1772, of India, 1773, governed ably, but, it is said, unscrupulously and tyrannically, till he resigned in 1785. He died a privy-councillor in 1818.

England, except Northumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, are surveyed. It was finished in 1086, having been completed by five justices. "This Dome's-day book was the tax book of king William" *Camden*. It was printed in four vols folio, with introductions, &c., 1783—1816. The taxes were levied according to this survey till 13 Hen. VIII 1522, when a more accurate survey was taken, and was called by the people the New Doom's Day Book.

DORCHESTER (now a village near Oxford), **BISHOPRIC OF** Said to have been founded in A.D. 625. The first bishop was Birinus, or St. Birinus, called the apostle of the West Saxons. The see continued for upwards of 460 years. In A.D. 1092, Remigius, its last prelate, who was canonised, transferred it to Lincoln, into which bishopric it merged. See *Lincoln*.

DORIC ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE The most ancient of the five, the invention of the Dorians, a people of Greece. It is somewhat lighter than the Tuscan, and is used indifferently in many sorts of buildings. It is called the second order. The Dorians also gave the name to the Doric muse. The migration of this people to the Peloponnesus took place 1104 B.C. They sent, in their spirit of enterprise, many colonies into different places, which afterwards bore the same name as their native country.

DORT or **DORDRECHT** (Holland) Here happened an awful inundation of the sea, A.D. 1446. It arose in the breaking down of the dykes, and in the territory of Dordrecht 10,000 persons were overwhelmed and perished, and more than 100,000 round Dullart, in Friesland, and in Zealand. In the last two provinces upwards of 300 villages were overflowed, and the tops of their towers and steeples were for ages after to be seen rising out of the water. Dort is famous for the Protestant synod held in 1618-19, a general assembly, to which deputies were sent from England, and from all the reformed churches in Europe, to settle the differences between the doctrines of Luther, Calvin, and Arminius, principally upon points of justification and grace. This synod condemned the tenets of Arminius. *Artema*.

DOUAY (N. France), taken from the Spaniards by Louis XIV. in 1667. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1710, and retaken by the French next year. This town gives its name to the Roman Catholic edition of the Bible, which continues in use, by the consent of the popes, as the only authorised English version, its text is explained by the notes of Roman Catholic divines. The Old Testament was first published by the English college at Douay in 1609, the New had been published at Rheims in 1582. The celebrated English college for Roman Catholics was founded in 1568 by William Allen, afterwards cardinal. *Dodd*.

DOURO, a river (separating Spain and Portugal) which, after a desperate struggle between Wellington's advanced guard under Hill, and the French under Soult, was successfully crossed by the former on May 12, 1809. So sudden was the movement, that Wellington, at 4 o'clock, sat down to the dinner prepared for the French general. *Alton*.

DOVER (Kent) Here Julius Cæsar made his first landing in England, Aug. 26, 55 B.C. Its original castle is said to have been built by him soon after, but this is disputed. The works were strengthened by Alfred and the succeeding Saxon kings. The earliest named constable is Leopoldus de Bertie, in the reign of Ethelred II., followed by earl Godwin, Odo the brother of William I., &c. In modern times, this office and that of warden of the Cinque Ports has been frequently conferred on the prime minister for the time being.—*g*, lord North, Mr. Pitt, lord Laverpool, and the duke of Wellington, the earl of Dalhousie, late governor-general of India, was appointed in Jan. 1853, and is the present constable (1859).—The castle was rebuilt and strengthened by Henry II., and rendered impregnable by the towers and works erected in succeeding reigns. The priory was commenced by archbishop Corboyl, or Corbons, about 1130. At Dover, king John ungloriously resigned his kingdom to Pandolf, the pope's legate, May 13, 1213. The pier was projected by Henry VIII. in 1533. Charles II. landed here from his exile, May 25, 1660. The foot barracks were burnt down by an accidental fire, July 30, 1800. A large part of the cliff fell, Nov. 27, 1810. The quantity of land lost by two falls was estimated at six acres. A vast portion of the cliff fell, Jan. 13, 1853. Railway to London opened in 1844.

DOWER. The gift of a husband for a wife. *Genesis* xxxiv. 12. It was a usage among the Saxons, as appears from the laws of king Edmund, by which a widow was entitled to a moiety of her husband's property for her life, A.D. 941. The widows of traitors, but not those of felons, are debarred their dower by statute 5 Edw. VI. 1551.

DOWN (N.E. Ireland), **BISHOPRIC OF** An ancient see, whose first bishop was St. Callan, in 499. At the instance of John de Courcy, the conqueror of Ulster, the cathedral, although

previously consecrated to the Trinity, was dedicated to St. Patrick, about 1188. Christopher Pembrige states, in his *Annals*, that many believed Courcy by this act had drawn on himself that vast train of misfortunes which afterwards befel him. The sepulchre of St. Patrick (who was buried here in 493, in the abbey of Saul, founded by himself) brought this place into great repute. The see was united with that of Connor in 1441 (see *Connor*), and the see of Dromore was united to both by the provisions of the Irish Church Temporalities Act, 3 & 4 Will IV c 87, Aug 14, 1833. The cathedral of Downpatrick was destroyed by lord Grey, lord deputy of Ireland, for which, and other crimes, he was impeached, and beheaded, in 1541. *Beaton*.

DRACO, LAWS OF Draco, when he exercised the office of archon (621 B.C.), made a code of laws which, on account of their severity, were said to be written in letters of blood, by their idleness was punished with as much severity as murder, the smallest transgression, he said, deserved death, and he could not find any punishment more rigorous for more atrocious crimes. These laws were set aside by Solon's, 594 B.C.

DRAFTS, or CHEQUES. By 19 & 20 Vict. c 25 (1856), drafts crossed with a banker's name are payable only to or through the same banker. This act was passed in consequence of the decision (to the contrary) in the case of *Caillon v Ireland*, Dec. 12, 1855. By 21 & 22 Vict. c 79 (1858), the crossing is made a material part of a cheque, but bankers are not held responsible when the crossing does not plainly appear. * By 21 & 22 Vict. c. 20 (1858), a penny stamp was ordered to be affixed to banker's drafts, commencing May 25.

DRAGOONS. The name is supposed to have been derived from dragon, "because mounted on horseback with lighted match he seemeth like a fiery dragon." *Meyrick's Pref to Anc Armour*. The **DRACONARI** were horse soldiers who bore dragons for ensigns. The first regiment of *dragoons* was raised in England, it is believed, in 1681. "King Charles II at the Restoration established a regiment of Life Guards, to which he added a regiment of *Horae Guards*, and two regiments of Foot Guards, and a third regiment of Foot Guards was raised at Coldstream, on the borders of Scotland." *Captain Curling*.

DRAKE'S CIRCUMNAVIGATION. Sir Francis Drake sailed from Plymouth Nov 13 or 15, 1577, and sailing round the globe, returned to England after many perilous adventures Nov 3, 1580. This illustrious seaman was vice admiral under lord Howard, high admiral of England, in the memorable conflict with the Spanish Armada, July 19, 1588. His expeditions and victories over the Spaniards have been equalled by modern admirals, but not his generosity, for he divided the booty he took in proportional shares with the common sailors, even to wedges of gold given him in return for his presents to Indian chiefs. *Stow Rayn*.

DRAMA, ANCIENT. We owe both forms of composition, tragedy and comedy, to the Greeks. The first comedy was performed at Athens, by Susrion and Dolon, on a moveable scaffold, 562 B.C. See *Comedy*. The chorus was introduced 556 B.C. See *Chorus*. Tragedy was first represented at Athens by Thespis, on a waggon, 536 B.C. *Arund Marb*. Thespis of Icaria, the inventor of tragedy, performed at Athens *Alceas*, and was rewarded with a goat, 536 B.C. *Pliny*. Anaxandrides was the first dramatic poet who introduced intrigues upon the stage. He composed about a hundred plays, of which ten obtained the prize, he died, 340 B.C. — The drama was first introduced into Rome on occasion of a plague which raged during the consulate of C. Sulpicius Peticens and C. Iunius Stolo. The magistrates, to appease the incensed deities, instituted the games called the *Senecæ*, which were amusements entirely new. Actors from Etruria danced, after the Tuscan manner, to the flute, 364 B.C., subsequently came satires accompanied with music set to the flute, and afterwards plays were represented by Livius Andronicus, who, abandoning satires, wrote plays with a regular and connected plot, 240 B.C. *Livy*. Andronicus was the first person who gave singing and dancing to two different performers, he danced himself, and gave the singing to a younger exhibitor. *Livy*. The greatest dramatic writers are—*Greek*, *Æschylus*, *Sophocles*, *Euripides* (tragedy), and *Aristophanes* (comedy), 525—427 B.C., *Latin*, *Plautus* and *Terence* (comedy), 184—160 B.C.

DRAMA, MODERN. The modern drama arose early in the rude attempts of minstrels and buffoons at fairs in France, Italy, and England. *Warton*. Stories from the Bible were represented by the priests, and were the origin of sacred comedy. *Idem*. Gregory Nazianzen, an early father of the Church, is said to have constructed a drama, about A.D. 364, on the Passion of Christ, to counteract the profanities of the heathen stage, and thus to have laid the foundation of the modern romantic drama, but this is not clearly proved. Fitzstephen,

* In the case of *Simmonds v Taylor*, May, 1858, it was decided on appeal to the court of exchequer, that the crossing formed no part of the draft. The crossing had been erased, and the money paid to the holder of the draft who had stolen it.

in his "Life of Thomas à Becket," asserts that—"London had for its theatrical exhibitions holy plays, and the representation of miracles, wrought by holy confessors." The Chester Mysteries* were performed about 1270. Plays were performed at Clerkenwell by the parish clerks in 1397, and miracles were represented in the fields. Allegorical characters were introduced in the reign of Henry VI. Individual characters were introduced in Henry VII's reign. The first regular drama acted in Europe was the "Sophonisba" of Trissino, at Rome, in the presence of pope Leo X 1515. *Voltare*.—The English drama became perfect in the reign of Elizabeth. The first royal licence for the drama in England was to master Burbage, and four others, servants to the earl of Leicester, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside, 1574. A licence was granted to Shakspeare and his associates in 1603. Plays were opposed by the Puritans in 1633, and were afterwards suspended until the Restoration in 1660. Two companies of regular performers were licensed by Charles II., Killigrew's and Davenant's, in 1662. Killigrew's patent bears date April 25, in that year, and Sir William Davenant's was regulated same time. The first was at the Bull, Vere-street, Clare market, which was immediately afterwards removed to Drury lane, the other in Dorset-gardens. Till this time boys performed women's parts, but Mrs. Coleman (the first female on the stage) had performed *Ianthe* in Davenant's *Siege of Rhodes*, in 1656. Sir William Davenant introduced operas, and both companies united, 1684, and continued together till 1694, when a schism under Betterton led to the opening of a theatre in Lincoln's inn fields, 1695, which was the parent of Covent garden. Act for the revision of plays, and for licensing them previously to being performed, 1737. Author's Dramatic Copyright Protection act, 3 Will IV June, 1833. See *Copyright, Covent-garden, Drury lane, and Theatres*.

DRAMATIC COLLEGE. A large meeting was held on July 21, 1858, at the Princess's Theatre, to discuss the proposal to establish an institution for the benefit of distressed actors and their children. The scheme was strenuously supported by Messrs C Dickens, Thackeray, C Keay, B Webster, and others. Mr Henry Dodd offered land and money, with certain stipulations. The offer, after some controversy, was declined. Another meeting was held on Jan 12, 1859, when arrangements were made for erecting buildings, &c., in 1860. The Queen has consented to be the patron.

DREAMS are mentioned early in Scripture, *e g*, Joseph's and Pharaoh's, 1715 B.C. (*Gen xxxvii. and xli*). The first attempt to interpret dreams and omens is ascribed to Amphietyon of Athens, 1497 B.C. Laodice, the mother of Seleucus, nine months before his birth, dreamed that Apollo presented her with a precious stone, on which was engraved the figure of an anchor, and commanded her to deliver it to her son as soon as born. It is said that in the morning she found a ring, answering in description to the jewel she had dreamed of, and that not only the son of whom she was then pregnant, but all his successors of the house of the Seleucids, had the mark of an anchor on the thigh, 353 B.C. In Westminster abbey are singular records of the dreams of Edward the Confessor, and instances of faith in visions would fill a volume. A remarkable modern instance is attested in the *Life* of Thomas, lord Lyttelton, that nobleman expired three days after a singular dream, in which he was warned of his approaching dissolution, 1779 †.

DRESDEN, the capital of Saxony, termed the German Florence. Peace of Dresden, between Saxony, Prussia, and the queen of Hungary, confirming the treaties of Berlin and Breslau, Dec 25, 1745. Siege of Dresden by the king of Prussia, during which memorable investment he bombarded the town, but was obliged to retire after nine days, 1759. This city has been taken and retaken several times. Battle of Dresden, *see next article*. Here marshal St. Cyr, and 25,000 French troops, surrendered to the allies, Nov 11, 1813. Political commotion, the king of Saxony resigns the royal authority, and prince Frederick, his nephew, is declared regent, Sept 9 *et seq* 1830. See *Saxony*. An insurrection broke out in Dresden in May 3, 1849, which was repressed on the 6th.

DRESDEN, BATTLE OF Between the allied army under the prince of Schwarzenberg, and the French army commanded by Napoleon, Aug 26 and 27, 1813. The allies, who were 200,000 strong, attacked Napoleon in his position at Dresden, and the event had nearly proved fatal to them, but for an error in the conduct of general Vandamme. They were defeated with dreadful loss, and were obliged to retreat into Bohemia, but Vandamme pursuing them too far, his division was cut to pieces, and himself and all his staff made

* The Coventry Chester, and other mysteries have been printed during the present century.

† Lord Lyttelton dreamt or had a vision, that a young female, dressed in white solemnly warned him of his dissolution in three days from that time. On the third day, his lordship had a party to spend the evening with him, and about the time predicted, he observed to the company present, that "he believed he should jockey the ghost" but in a few minutes afterwards he was seized with a sudden faintness, carried to bed, and rose no more. He died in 1779, aged 35. Some assert that he committed suicide.

prisoners. In this battle general Moreau received his mortal wound, while in conversation with the emperor of Russia.

DRESDEN CHINA. The fine porcelain ware known as Dresden china was discovered by M. Boettcher, who was at the time an apothecary's boy, 1700. Services of this ware have cost many thousands of pounds each. A costly service, each piece exquisitely painted, with battles, &c., was presented to the duke of Wellington by the king of Prussia, in 1816, and was the finest in England.

DRESS. Excess in dress was restrained by a law in England, in the reign of Edward IV 1485. And again in the reign of Elizabeth, 1574. *Stow* Sir Walter Raleigh, we are told, wore a white satin puffed vest, close sleeved to the wrist, and over the body a brown doublet finely flowered, and embroidered with pearls. In the feather of his hat a large ruby and pearl drop at the bottom of the sprig in place of a button. His breeches, with his stockings and ribbon garters, fringed at the end, all white, and buff shoes, which on great court days were so gorgeously covered with precious stones, as to have exceeded the value of 6600*l*, and he had a suit of armour of solid silver, with sword and belt blazing with diamonds, rubies, and pearls. King James's favourite, the duke of Buckingham, could afford to have his diamonds tacked so loosely on, that when he chose to shake a few off on the ground, he obtained all the fame he desired from the pickers up, who were generally *les Dames de la Cour*.*

DRINKING FOUNTAINS. The revival of street fountains began in 1857, when many were erected in Liverpool. An association for the purpose was formed in London in April, 1859, by lord John Russell, the earl of Carlisle, Mr Gurney, and others. The first of the numerous fountains erected in London is that near St. Sepulchre's church, Skinner-street, on April 29, 1859.

DROGHEDA, (Central Ireland, E.) anciently called Tredagh, and a place of great importance, having the privilege of coining money. In the reign of Edward VI an act, yet unrepealed, was passed for the foundation of a university here. It was besieged several times in the contests between 1641 and 1691. Cromwell took the town by storm, and put the governor, sir A. Aston, and the whole of the garrison, to the sword, Sept. 12, 1649. More than 3000 men, most of them English, perished. See *Boyne*.

DROMORE, BISHOPRIC OF (N. E. Ireland) Its founder was St. Coleman, descended from a sept of the Ards, he was first bishop, about 550, the cathedral is dedicated to the Redeemer. By an extent returned 15 James I, this see was valued in the king's books at 50*l*. The learned and pious doctor Jeremy Taylor was bishop of Down and Connor in 1660, and bishop of this see in 1681. The see of Dromore has been united to that of Down (on its last avoidance) under the operation of the Irish Church Temporalities act, 3 & 4 Will. IV, passed Aug 14, 1833. See *Bishops*.

DROWNING, PUNISHMENT OF. The punishment of death by drowning is very ancient, and was practised by many countries, even by our own. The Britons inflicted death by drowning in a quagmire, before 450 B. C. *Stow*. It is said to have been inflicted on eighty intractable bishops near Nicomedia, A. D. 370. In France it is said to have been inflicted by Louis XI. The drownings of the unfortunate royalists at Nantes by the representative Carrier were termed *Noyades*.

DROWNING PERSONS. Societies for the recovery of drowning persons were first instituted in Holland, A. D. 1767. The second society is said to have been formed at Milan, in 1768, the third in Hamburg, in 1771, the fourth at Paris, in 1772, and the fifth in London, in 1774. Similar societies have been instituted in other countries. The motto of the Royal Humane Society in England is very appropriate. *Latent scintilla foras*—"A small spark may perhaps be hid."

DRUIDS. A celebrated order among the ancient Germans, Gauls, and Britons, who from their veneration for the oak (Brit. *derw*) were so called. They were of high rank, versed in sciences, had the administration of all sacred things, and were the interpreters of the gods and supreme judges in all causes. The Druids headed the Britons who opposed Caesar's first landing, 55 A. C. They were cruelly put to death, when defending the freedom of their country against the Roman governor, Suetonius Paulinus, who totally destroyed every mark of Druidism, A. D. 58 61.

* We may here mention a novel dress, the BLOOMER COSTUME, introduced into America by a lady of that name, and worn there by many of the women. It resembles male attire, being an open frocked jacket and loose trousers, the latter wide like those of the Turk, but gathered in at the ankles. The bloomer dress was first adopted by a few females in the western parts of London, in August, 1851, but though it was recommended by some American ladies in popular lectures, it was soon afterwards totally discontinued.

DRUM A martial instrument the invention of which is ascribed to Bacchus, who according to Polyanius, "gave his signals of battle with cymbals and drums."—It was an oriental invention, brought by the Moors into Spain, A.D. 718 *Le Clerc* The braces on the sides, whereby the sound may be rendered louder or slacker, are of later date *Ashe* In navigation, the drum, or drum capstan, for weighing anchors, was invented by sir S Moreland, in 1685 *Anderson*.

DRUNKARDS Drunkenness was punished in many of the early nations with exemplary severity Drunkards were to be excommunicated in the early church, A. D. 59 (1 Cor vii.) In England, a canon law restrained it in the clergy so early as A.D. 747 Constantine, king of Scots, punished this offence with death, 870 Drunkenness was restrained in the commonalty in England in 975 By 21 James I c. 7, 1624, a drunkard was liable to a penalty of five shillings, or six hours in the stocks

DRURY LANE THEATRE. It derives its origin from a cock pit, which was converted into a theatre in the reign of James I It was pulled down and rebuilt, and called the Phoenix, and Charles II granted an exclusive patent to Thomas Killgrew, April 25, 1662 The actors were called the king's servants, and ten of them, who were called gentlemen of the great chamber, had an annual allowance of ten yards of scarlet cloth, with a suitable quantity of lace The theatre, with sixty adjoining houses, was burnt down in 1671, and a new edifice was built in its room by sir Christopher Wren, in 1674 the interior was rebuilt by Mr Adams, and was re opened Sept. 23, 1775 The Drury lane Theatrical Fund was originated by David Garrick in 1777 In 1791, the theatre was pulled down, it was rebuilt and opened March 12, 1794 It was totally destroyed by fire, Feb. 24, 1809, and was rebuilt and opened Oct. 10, 1812 See *Theatres and Drama*.

DUBLIN, capital of Ireland This city, anciently called Aschdel, built A.D. 140 It obtained its present name from Alpinus, a lord or chief among the Irish, whose daughter, Auliana having been drowned at the ford where now Whitworth bridge is built, he changed the name to Auliana, by Ptolemy called Eblana (afterwards corrupted into Dublana), that she might be had in remembrance Alpinus is the first chief mentioned in history as having made this place his residence, which he did about A.D. 155, when he brought "the then rude hill into the form of a town" See *Ireland*

Christianity established here on the arrival of St. Patrick	A.D. 488	James II arrives in Dublin	1698
[St Patrick's cathedral founded about this time]		Great gunpowder explosion	1693
Dublin environed with walls by the Danes, or Ostmen (see <i>Danes</i>)	798	Lamps first erected in the city	1698
Named by king Edgar in the prologue to his charter 'Nobilissima Civitas'		Infirmary, Jervis-street, founded	1728
Battle of Clontarf (which see)	1014	Parliament-house begun	1789
Dublin taken by Raymond le Gros, for Henry II who soon after arrives	1039	Foundling Hospital incorporated	1784
Charter granted by this king	1171	St. Patrick's spire erected	1784
Christ Church built, 1038, rebuilt	1173	<i>Cathedral</i>	1749
Slaughter of 600 British by the Irish citizens near Dublin (see <i>Lullen & wood</i>)	1190	Royal Dublin Society originated 1791, incorporated	1749
Assemblage of Irish princes, who swear allegiance to king John	1209	Lock Hospital opened	1758
Foundation of Dublin castle laid by Henry de Loundres, 1205 finished	1310	Hibernian Society	1766
John le Deceur first provost Richard de St Olave and John Stakebold, first bailiffs (see <i>Mayor</i>)	1313	Marine Society	1766
Thomas Cusack, first mayor (item)	1308	Queen's bridge first erected, 1684, destroyed by a flood, 1783 rebuilt	1768
Be sieged by the son of the earl of Kildare, lord deputy	1409	Act for a general pavement of the streets of the city	1773
Christ Church made a deanery and chapter by Henry VIII See <i>Christ Church</i>	1500	Royal Exchange begun 1769 opened	1779
Name of bailiff changed, John Ryan and Thomas Comyn, first sheriffs	1541	Order of St. Patrick instituted	1783
Trinity College founded	1548	Bank of Ireland instituted (see <i>Bank</i>)	1788
Charter granted by James I	1561	Police established by statute	1786
Convocation which established the Thirty nine articles of religion	1609	Royal Academy incorporated	1786
Be sieged by the marquess of Ormond, and battle of Rathmines (which see)	1649	Duke of Rutland's funeral	1787
Cromwell arrives in Dublin with 9000 foot and 400 horse	1649	Custom house begun 1781, opened	1791
Chief magistrate honoured with the title of lord while holding office	1665	Dublin library instituted	1792
Blue-coat Hospital incorporated	1670	Fire at the Parliament-house	1794
Emex bridge built by sir H Jervis	1676	Carlisle-bridge erected	1796
Royal Hospital, Kilmatham, founded	1683	City armed association	1796
		Now law courts opened	1796
		The rebellion, arrest of lord Edward Fitzgerald, in Thomas-street May 19	1798
		Union with England (see <i>Union</i>) Jan. 1	1801
		Emmott's insurrection	July 23, 1803
		Hibernian Bible Society	1806
		Bank transferred to College-green	1806
		Dublin institution founded	1811
		Riot at the theatre	Dec. 16, 1814
		Visit of George IV	Aug. 12, 1821
		The 'Bottle Conspiracy'	Dec. 14, 1823
		Hibernian Academy	Aug. 16, 1823
		Dublin lighted with gas	Oct. 5, 1825

DUBLIN, *continued*

Great Custom house fire	Aug 9, 1833	<i>Irish Felon</i> newspaper first published	July 1, 1848
Railroad to Kingstown	Aug 17, 1834	<i>Nation</i> and <i>Irish Felon</i> papers suppressed	July 29, 1848
British Association meet here	Aug 6, 1835	Conviction of O'Donerty	Nov 1, 1848
Dublin New Police Act	July 4, 1839	The Queen visits Dublin	Aug 6, 1849
Cemetery Mount Jerome, consecrated	Sept. 10, 1836	Death of Rd. Lalor Shiel at Florence	May 25, 1861
Royal Arcade burnt	April 25, 1837	Proposed exhibition of Irish manufactures, to encourage which Mr. Dargan presents to the Royal Dublin Society 26,000l.	June 24, 1852
Poor Law Bill passed	July 31, 1838	Royal Exchange opened by the corporation as a City hall (see <i>Ireland</i>)	Sept. 30, 1852
Awful storm raged	Jan. 6, 1839	Industrial Exhibition opened	May 12, 1853
O'Connell's arrest (see <i>Trials</i>)	Oct. 14, 1843	closed (see <i>next article</i>)	Nov 1, 1853
He is found guilty	Feb. 12, 1844	Acts passed to establish a national gallery, museum, &c.	Aug. 10, 1854, and July 2, 1855
His death at Genoa	May 15, 1847	Arrival of lord Eglinton—Disgraceful contest between the Trinity College students and the police, the latter severely blamed	March 12, 1858
Arrest of Mitchell, of the <i>United Irishman</i> newspaper	May 13, 1848	(See <i>Ireland</i> .)	
State trial of Wm. Smith O'Brien and Meagher in Dublin	May 15, 1848		
[These persons were afterwards tried at Clonmel, and found guilty]			
Trial of Mitchell, <i>guilty</i>	May 26, 1848		

DUBLIN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION The building for this exhibition, which owed its existence to Mr Dargan, who advanced 80,000l for the purpose, was erected by Mr (afterwards sir) John Benson, in the Dublin Society's grounds in at Merrion square. It consisted of one large and two smaller halls lighted from above. It was opened by earl St Germans the lord lieutenant, May 12, 1853, was visited by the queen and prince Albert, Aug 30, and closed on Nov 1. It was immensely successful.

DUBLIN, ARCHBISHOPRIC OF United to the see of Glendelagh, or Glendalagh, in A.D. 1214. It is supposed that the bishopric of Dublin was founded by St. Patrick, in 448. Gregory who succeeded in the prelacy in 1121, afterwards (in 1152) became *archbishop*, and George Browne, an Augustine friar of London (deprived by queen Mary in 1554), was the first Protestant archbishop of this see. Dublin has two cathedrals, Christ Church, and St. Patrick's, both in the city, a most rare thing. The revenue was valued, in the king's books, 30 Hen VIII at 534l 15s 2d. Irish Kildare, on its last avoidance, was annexed to this see under the provisions of the Church Temporalities act, passed in 1838. See *Bishops*.

DUCAT First coined by Longinus, governor of Italy. *Procopius* First struck in the duchy of Apulia. *Du Cange* Coined by Robert, king of Sicily, in A.D. 1240. The ducat is so called because struck by dukes. *Johnson* It is of silver and gold, the value of the first being 4s 6d, and that of the gold 9s 6d. The ducatoon, an Italian silver coin of the value of 4s 8d. *Pardon*.

DUELLING AND KNIGHT ERRANDRY took their rise from the judicial combats of the Celtic nations. The first duel in England, not of this character, took place A.D. 1096. Duelling in civil matters was forbidden in France, 1805. The present practice of duelling arose in the challenge of Francis I. to the emperor Charles V. 1527. The fight with small swords was introduced into England, 29 Eliz. 1587. Proclamation that no person should be pardoned who killed another in a duel, 30 Charles II. 1679. * Duelling was checked in the army, 1792, and has been almost abolished in England, by the influence of the prince consort. A society "for the discouraging of duelling" was established in 1845. See *Battel, Wager of, and Combat*.

MEMORABLE DUELS.

Between the duke of Hamilton and lord Mohun, fought	Nov 15, 1712	Charles James Fox and Mr Adam, Mr Fox wounded	Nov 30, 1779
[This duel was fought with small swords in Hyde-park. Lord Mohun was killed upon the spot, and the duke expired of his wounds as he was being carried to his coach.]		Mr Donovan and captain Hanson, the latter killed	Nov 13, 1779
Captain Peppard and Mr Hayes, the latter killed	1728	Colonel Fullerton and lord Shelburne, the latter wounded	March 22, 1780
Mr Hamilton and Mr Morgan, the former killed	1748	Rev Mr Allen and Lloyd Dulany, the latter killed	June 18, 1782
Mr S. Martin and Mr Wilkes, M.P.	1763	Colonel Thomas of the Guards and colonel Gordon, colonel Thomas killed	Sept. 4, 178
Lord Townshend and lord Bellamont lord Bellamont wounded	Feb. 1, 1773	Lord Macartney and major-gen. Stuart, the former wounded	June 8, 1786
The count d'Artois and the duke of Bourbon	March 21, 1778	Mr Harrington and Mr M'Kenzie the former killed on the ground by general Gillespie, the second of the latter	1798
		Mr M'Keon and George Nugent Reynolds, the latter murdered by the former	Jan. 31, 1798

* "As many as 221 official and memorable duels were fought during my grand climacteric." Sir J. Barrington. A single writer enumerates 173 duels, in which 68 individuals were killed and 96 wounded, in three of these cases both the combatants were killed, and 18 of the survivors suffered the sentence of the law. *Hamilton*.

DUELLING, *continued*

Mr Purefoy and colonel Roper, the latter killed	Dec. 17	1788	Mr O'Connell and Mr D'Esterre, Mr D'Esterre killed	Feb 1,	1815
Duke of York and colonel Leuox, afterwards duke of Richmond	May 27	1789	Colonel Quentin and colonel Palmer	Feb 7,	1815
Sir George Ramsay and captain Macrae, sir George killed		1790	Mr O Connell and Mr Peel, an affair, no meeting	Aug 31,	1815
Mr Currau and major Hobart	April 1	1790	Major Greene and Mr Price, in America, the latter killed greatly lamented		1816
Mr Macduff and Mr Prince, the latter killed	June 4	1790	Captain Fottrell and colonel Ross, five shots each, but no fatality	Deco,	1817
Mr Harvey Aston and Lieut. Fitzgerald the former severely wounded	June 25,	1790	Lieut. Hindes and Lieut. Gilbert Courroy the former killed	March 6,	1817
Mr Stevens and Mr Anderson, the former killed	Sept 20	1790	Mr John Sutton and major Lockyer, the former killed	Deco 10,	1817
Mr Graham and Mr Julius, the former killed	July 19	1791	Mr O Callaghan and Lieut Bayley, the latter killed	Jan 12,	1818
Mr John Kemble and Mr Alkon no fatality	March 1,	1792	Mr Grattan and the earl of Clare	June 7	1820
Earl of Lonsdale and captain Cuthbert no fatality	June 9,	1792	Mr Henshaw and Mr Hartinger, both desperately wounded	Sept. 18,	1820
M de Chauvigny and Mr Lameth, the latter wounded	Nov 8,	1792	Mr Scott and Mr Christie, the former killed	Feb. 16,	1821
Mr Carpenter and Mr Pride the former killed	Aug 20	1796	M Manuel and Mr Beaumont	April 9	1821
Lord Norbury and Mr Napier Tandy (an affair no meeting)	Aug 21,	1796	Sir Alexander Howell and Mr James Stuart, the former killed	March 20,	1822
Lord Valentia and Mr Lawler, the former wounded	June 28,	1798	The duke of Buckingham and the duke of Bedford no fatality	May 2,	1822
Rt. hon. William Pitt and Mr George Thorneycroft	May 27	1798	General Pope and general Caracosse, the latter wounded	Feb 28,	1823
Rt. hon Isaac Corry and rt. hon. Henry Grattan	Jan 15,	1800	Mr Westall and captain Gourlay, the latter killed	Sept. 1,	1823
Lieut. Willis and major Incey, the major killed	Aug 20	1801	Mr Beaumont and Mr Lambton	July 1,	1823
Rt. hon George Ogle and Bernard Coyle eight shots no fatality		1802	Mr Eric, barrister, and Mr Hayes, the former killed	Dec. 28,	1823
Sir Richard Musgrave and Mr Todd Jones sir Richard wounded	June 8,	1802	Rev Mr Hodson and Mr Grady, the latter wounded	Aug	1827
Colonel Montgomery and captain Mac Namara, the former killed	April 6,	1803	Major Edgeworth and Mr Henry Grattan an affair no meeting	Sept.,	1827
General Hamilton and colonel Aaron Burr the general killed greatly lamented (in America)		1804	Mr Long Wellesley and Mr Crespigny, neither wounded		1828
Lord Camelford and captain Best, lord Camelford killed	March 10,	1804	Duke of Wellington and the earl of Winchelsea	March 21,	1829
Surgeon Fisher and Lieut. Torrens, the latter killed	March 22,	1806	Lieut. Crowther and captain Holsham, the former killed	April 1,	1829
Baron Hompesch and Mr Richardson, the latter severely wounded	Sept. 21,	1806	Mr William Lambrecht and Mr Oliver Clayton the latter killed	Jan 8,	1830
Sir Francis Burdett and Mr Paull, the former wounded	May 5,	1807	Captain Smith and Mr O Grady, the latter killed	March 18,	1830
Mr Alcock and Mr Coleclough, the latter killed the survivor soon after lost his reason	June 8,	1807	Mr Storey and Mr Mathias, the latter wounded	Jan 22,	1833
M de Granpre and M Le Pique, in balloons, near Paris and the latter killed	May 3,	1808	Mr Mther and Mr Colles	Jan 22,	1833
Major Campbell and captain Boyd the latter murdered, the former hanged,	Oct. 4,	1808	Sir John W Jeffcott and Dr Hennis the latter mortally wounded, and died on the 18th	May 10,	1833
Lord Paget and captain Cadogan, neither wounded	May 30	1809	Captain Wellesley Ashe and sir Charles Hampton	Sept. 11,	1834
Lord Castlrough and Mr George Canning, the latter wounded	Sept 22,	1809	Lord Alvanley and Mr Morgan O Connell two shots each	May 4	1835
Mr George Payne and Mr Clarke, the former killed	Sept. 11,	1810	Sir Colquhoun Grant and lord Seymour, no fatality	May 20,	1835
Captain Boardman and ensign de Balcon, the former killed	March 4,	1811	Mr Ruebuck M P and Mr Black, editor of the Morning Chronicle two shots each	Nov 19,	1835
Lieut. Stewart and Lieut Bugnal, the latter mortally wounded	Oct. 7,	1812	Mr Ruthven and Mr Scott, and Mr Ruthven and Mr Close (Mr Scott's second), the latter wounded	May 23,	1836
Mr Edward Maguire and Lieut Blundell, the latter killed	July 8	1813	The earl of Cardigan and captain Tuckett, 11th Regt, two shots each, the latter wounded (for this the earl was tried in the House of Lords and acquitted Feb. 16, 1841)	Sept. 12,	1840
Mr Hatchell and Mr Morley	Feb. 12,	1814	Captain Bolduro and hon Craven Berkeley, no fatality	July 15,	1842
Capt. Blackpole (Stratton) and Lieut. Cecil the captain killed	April,	1814	Colonel Fawcett and capt. Munroe, the former killed	July 1,	1843
			Lieut. Seton and Lieut. Hawkey, the former killed	May 21,	1845

DUKE, Latin *dux*, a leader, first given to generals of armies. In England during Saxon times, the commanders of armies were called dukes, *duces* Camden. In Genesis xxxvi. some of Esau's descendants are termed dukes. The title lay dormant from the Conquest to the reign of Edward III. who conferred it on his eldest son, Edward the Black Prince, by the style of duke of Cornwall, A.D. 1337, Robert de Vere was created marquess of Dublin and duke of

Ireland, 9 Rich. II 1385 The first duke created in Scotland was by king Robert III, who created David, prince of Scotland, duke of Rothesay, a title which afterwards belonged to the king's eldest son, A D 1398, and is now borne by the prince of Wales

DUKE, GRAND The Medici family was one of extraordinary greatness and immense wealth. Of this family, Alexander de' Medici was acknowledged the chief of the republic of Tuscany in 1531, he was stabbed in the night, Jan 6, 1537, and his son, Cosmo, was created grand duke, the first of that rank, by pope Pius V in 1569 Duke duke was a title given in Spain to the house of Sylvia, on account of its possessing such a number of duchies.

DULWICH COLLEGE (Surrey) Founded by Edward Alleyne, an eminent comedian, and called God's gift College, was completed in 1617, he was the first master of his own college, and died in 1626 A fine gallery to contain the Bourgeois collection of pictures, bequeathed by sir Francis Bourgeois, was annexed in 1813 The manor of Dulwich belongs to the corporation of this college, and the estate being much increased by enclosures, donations, and the advanced value of land, while the original number of persons relieved has not been enlarged, a situation in God's gift College approached to opulence *Leigh*. By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 84, 1857, the college was ordered to be reconstituted, two schools were to be established, and the number of the almshouse was to be increased at the option of the governors

DUMB See *Deaf* and *Dumb*

DUMBLANE or DUNBLANE (Perth), BATTLE OF Called also the battle of Sheriff murr, between the royalist army and the Scots rebels, the former commanded by the duke of Argyre and the latter by the earl of Mar, who was defeated, Nov 13, 1715 The duke had in his army 4000 veteran troops, the earl had 8000 men, but all newly raised, the loss was equal on both sides, and each claimed the victory The Highland foot behaved most gallantly

DUNBAR (Haddington), BATTLE OF Between the Scottish and English army, in which John Baliol was defeated by the earl of Warrane, and Scotland subdued by Edward I Fought April 27, 1296 Battle between the Scots for Charles II and the English under Cromwell, who obtained a signal victory, Sept 3, 1650

DUNDALK (Louth, Ireland) After the defeat of the unfortunate Edward Bruce who had invaded Ireland in 1315, and had been crowned king, he was beheaded here in 1318, and with him 6200 Scots invaders lost their lives The walls and fortifications of Dundalk were destroyed in 1641 It was taken by Cromwell in 1649 The first cambric manufacture in Ireland was established in this town by artisans from France in 1727

DUNDEE (E Scotland), a flourishing port on the Tay The site was given by William the Lion (reigned 1165-1214), to his brother David earl of Huntingdon, who built or strengthened the castle, and erected a large church, the tower of which, 156 feet high, still remains The town was taken by the English in 1385, pillaged by Montrose 1645, stormed by Monk in 1651, and was visited by queen Victoria in 1844 It has thriven amazingly since the peace in 1815, principally through its extensive linen manufactures, at one of these (Edwards') a steam explosion took place on April 15, 1859, when twenty persons were killed Claverhouse, viscount Dundee (killed 1689) had a house here

DUNGAN HILL (Ireland), BATTLE OF Between the English and Irish armies, the former commanded by colonel Jones, who signally defeated the Irish, of whom 6000 are said to have been slain, while the loss on the side of the English was inconsiderable, July 10, 1647

DUNKIRK (N France) This town was taken from the Spaniards by the English and French, and put into the hands of the English, June 1658, the last year of Cromwell's administration It was sold by Charles II for 500,000*l* to Louis XIV in 1662 The French king made Dunkirk one of the best fortified ports in the kingdom, but all the works were demolished, and the basins filled up, in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht in 1713 The French afterwards resumed the works, but they were ordered to be demolished at the peace of 1763 They continued thus till the peace of 1783, when they were again resumed The English attempted to besiege this place, but the duke of York, who commanded, was defeated by Hoche, and forced to retire with loss, Sept 7, 1793 Made a free port in 1816

DUNMOW (Essex) This town is famous for the tenure of the manor, "that whatever married couple will go to the priory, and kneeling on two sharp pointed stones, will swear that they have not quarrelled nor repented of their marriage within a year and a day after its celebration, shall receive a fitch of bacon" This custom was instituted by Robert de Fitzwalter, in the reign of Henry III 1244 The earliest recorded claim for the bacon was

in 1445, since that period it has only been demanded five times. The last claimants previous to 1855 were John Shakeshanks and his wife, who established their right to it, June 20, 1751; they made a large sum by selling slices of the fitch to those who were witnesses of the ceremony, there being 5000 persons present. The claim was revived on July 19, 1855, when fitches were awarded to Mr and Mrs. Barlow, of Chipping Ongar, and the Chevalier Chatelaine and his lady. The lord of the manor opposed the revival, but Mr W. Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist, and some friends, defrayed the expense, and superintended the ceremonies. Endeavours have been made to perpetuate the custom.

DUNSINANE (Perthshire), **BATTLE OF**. Celebrated in dramatic story by the immortal Shakespeare. On the hill of Dunsinane was fought the renowned battle between Macbeth the thane of Glamis, and Seward, earl of Northumberland. Edward the Confessor had sent Seward on behalf of Malcolm III, whose father Duncan, the thane and usurper had murdered Macbeth, who was signally defeated, fled, and was pursued, it is said, to Lumphannan, in Aberdeenshire, and there slain, 1054.

DURHAM, BATTLE OF. See *Nerul's Cross*.

DURIAM, BISHOPRIC OF. First fixed at Lindisfarne or Holy Island, on the coast of Northumberland, in 634, but forced from it by the merciless invasions of the Danes. See *Lindisfarne*. It was next fixed at Chester-le-Street, and then finally at Durham in 995. The bones of St. Cuthbert, the sixth bishop, were taken to Durham, and interred in the cathedral founded there. This see, deemed the richest in England, was valued in the king's books at 2821*l*. The Palatine jurisdiction of Durham was separated from the diocese, and vested in the crown, June 21, 1836.

RECENT BISHOPS OF DURHAM

1791 Hon. Shute Barrington, died in 1826.
1826 Wm. Van Mildert, died Feb. 21, 1890.

1836 Edward Maltby, resigned in 1856, died July 1, 1859, aged 90.
1856 Charles Thomas Longley (present bishop).

DURHAM LETTER. See *Papal Aggression*.

DUTCH REPUBLIC. See *Holland*.

DUUMVIRI. Two noble patricians at Rome, who were first appointed by Tarquin the Proud to take care of the books of the Sibyls, which were supposed to contain the fate of the Roman empire. The Sibylline books were placed in the Capitol, and secured as a sacred deposit in a chest under the ground. The Duumviri were instituted 520 B.C., their number was increased to ten, called the Decemviri, 365 B.C., afterwards to fifteen, the added five were called *quinqve viri*.

DWARFS, ANCIENT. The dwarf most celebrated in ancient history, for shortness of stature, was Philetus of Cos, who was, at the same time, most distinguished in his age as a poet, and for learning; he was so diminutive that he always carried leaden weights in his pockets, to prevent his being blown away by the wind. Philetus was preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus. *Ælium Julia*, niece of Augustus, had a dwarf called Coropæus, but two feet and a hand's breadth high, and Andromela, a freed maid of Julia's, was of the same height. *Plautus*. Aug. Cesar exhibited in his plays a man not two feet in stature. *Sueton*. Alypius of Alexandria, a logician and philosopher, was but one foot five inches and a half high, "he seemed to be consumed into a kind of divine nature." *Voss Instit.*

DWARFS, MODERN. John de Estrin, of Michlin, was brought to the duke of Parma, in 1592, when he was 35 years of age, having a long beard. He was skilled in languages, and not more than three feet high. Jeffrey Hudson, an English dwarf, was served up to table in a cold pie, before the king and queen, at a feast given to them, by the duchess of Buckingham, in 1626, he was then a youth of 18 inches high. In later years Jeffrey having challenged a Mr Crofts, who had offended him to fight a duel, the latter came to the ground armed only with a squirt, this new indignity led in the end to an actual meeting, and the dwarf shot his antagonist dead, 1653. Count Borowski, a Polish gentleman, of great accomplishments and elegant manners, well known in England, where he resided many years, was born in Nov. 1739. His growth was at one year of age, 14 inches, at six, 17 inches, at twenty, 33 inches, and at thirty, 39. He had a sister, named Anastasia, seven years younger than himself, and so much shorter that she could stand under his arm. He visited many of the courts of Europe, and died in England at the great age of 98, in 1837. The celebrated "Tom Thumb," exhibited as a dwarf in England, 1846 *et seq.*, was afterwards acknowledged to have been younger than originally stated.

DYEING, ART OF. The discovery of it is attributed to the Tyrians. In dyeing and dipping their own cloths, the English were so little skilled, that their manufactures were

usually sent white to Holland, and returned to England for sale. The art of dyeing woollens was brought from the Low Countries in 1608. "Two dyers of Exeter were flogged for teaching their art in the north" (of England), 1628. A statute against abuses in dyeing passed in 1783. The art has been greatly improved by chemical discoveries in the present century.

E.

EAGLE. An ancient coin of Ireland, made of a base metal, and current in the first years of Edward I about A D 1272, it was so named from the figure impressed upon it. The American gold coinage of eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles, began Dec 6, 1792, an eagle is of the value of 10 dollars, or about two guineas.

EAGLE, THE. The standard of the eagle was first borne by the Persians, and the Romans carried figures of the eagle, as ensigns, in silver and gold, and sometimes represented with a thunderbolt in its talons, on the point of a spear, they adopted the eagle in the consulate of Marins, 102 B C. When Chaulernagne became master of the whole of the German empire, he added the second head to the eagle for his arms, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany were united in him, A D 802. The eagle was the imperial standard of Napoleon I and is that of Napoleon III, as well as of Austria, Russia, and Prussia.—The **WHITE EAGLE**, an order of knighthood, instituted in 1325, by Uladislaus, king of Poland, on the marriage of his son Casimir with a daughter of the great duke of Lithuania.—The order of the **BLACK EAGLE** was instituted in 1701, by the elector of Brandenburg, Frederick I, on his being crowned king of Prussia.

EARL, TITLE OF. An honour which came from the Saxons, and continued for many ages the highest rank in England, until Edward III created dukes and Richard II created marquesses, both having precedence assigned above earls. They had anciently for the support of their state, the third penny out of the sheriff's court, issuing out of the pleas of the shire whereof they had their title, as in ancient times there were no counts or earls but had a county or shire for his fiefdom. Upon the increase of earls their revenue ceased, and their powers were abridged.—Alfred used the title of earl as a substitute for king. William Fitz Osborn was made earl of Hereford by William the Conqueror A D 1066. Gilchrist was created earl of Angus, in Scotland, by king Malcolm III in 1037. Sir John de Courcy created baron of Kinsale and earl of Ulster in Ireland, by Henry II 1181.

EARL MARISCHAL OF SCOTLAND was an officer who commanded the cavalry, whereas the constable commanded the whole army, but they seem to have had a joint command, as all orders were addressed to "our constable and marischal." The office of earl marischal has never been out of the noble family of Keith. It was reserved at the Union, and when the heritable jurisdictions were bought, it was in the crown, being forfeited by the rebellion of George Keith, earl marischal, in 1715.

EARL MARSHAL OF ENGLAND. The eighth great officer of state. This office, until it was made hereditary, always passed by grant from the king. The rank was lord marshal only, until Richard II in 1397 granted letters patent to the earl of Nottingham, by the style of earl marshal. In 1672, Charles II granted to Henry lord Howart, the dignity of earl marshal, with power to execute the same by deputy. Gilbert de Clare was created lord marshal by king Stephen, 1135. The last lord marshal was John Fitz Allan, lord Maltravers. Camden, *Ashmole's Institut*. The Earl Marshal's court was abolished in 1641.

EARTH. See *Globe*.

EARTHENWARE. Vessels of this ware were in use among the most ancient nations. Various domestic articles were made by the Romans, 715 B C. The art was revived and improved in Italy, A D 1310. Wedgwood's patent ware was first made in 1762. His pottery in Staffordshire was extended to a variety of purposes and thereby rendered a very important branch of commerce. See *China*, and *Ettruria*.

EARTHQUAKES. The theory of earthquakes has not yet been formed with any degree of certainty. Anaxagoras supposed that earthquakes were produced by subterraneous clouds bursting out into lightning, which shook the vaults that confined them, B C 435. *Dionysius Laert.* Kircher, Des Cartes, and others, supposed that there were many vast cavities under ground which have a communication with each other, some of which abound with waters, others with exhalations, arising from inflammable substances, as nitre, bitumen, sulphur, &c. These opinions continued to be supported till 1749 50, when an earthquake was felt at London, and several parts of Britain. Dr. Stukeley and Dr. Priestley attributed them to electricity. In many cases, however, it appears probable that the immense power of water

converted into steam by subterranean fires must contribute to augment the force which occasions earthquakes. An elaborate Catalogue of Earthquakes, with commentaries on the phenomena, by R. and J. W. Mallet, was published by the British Association in 1858-9. Among those recorded as having been the most destructive, are the following, which are quoted from the best sources it would be impossible to enumerate in this volume all that have occurred *

One which made the peninsula of Euboea an island	425	One severely felt in Ireland	A.D. 1690
Elileo and Bula in the Peloponnese swallowed up	372	One at Jamaica, which totally destroyed Fort Royal, whose houses were engulfed forty fathoms deep, and 800 persons perished	1692
One at Rome, when, in obedience to an oracle, M. Curtius armed and mounted on a stately horse, leaped into the dreadful chasm it occasioned (<i>Livy</i>)	358	One in Sicily which overturned 64 cities and towns, and 300 villages. Of Catania and its 18,000 inhabitants, not a trace remained, more than 100,000 lives were lost	Sept. 1698
Duraa, in Greece, buried with all its inhabitants, and twelve cities in Campanus also buried	345	Palermo nearly destroyed, and 6000 persons perished	1726
Lysmachia totally buried, with all its inhabitants	283	Agdu in China, and 100,000 people swallowed up at Poku	1731
Awful one in Asia, which overturned Ephesus and other cities	17	One in Hungary, which turned a mountain round	1736
One accompanied by the eruption of Vesuvius, the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum buried	79	One at Palermo, which swallowed up a convent, but the monks escaped	1740
Four cities in A.-d., two in Greece, and two in Galatia overturned	107	Lima and Callao demolished, 18,000 persons buried in the ruins	Oct. 28, 1746
Antioch destroyed	115	In London the inhabitants terrified by a slight shock	Feb. 8, 1750
Nicomedia, Ctesarea, and Nicea in Bithynia, overturned	126	Another, but severer shock	March 8, 1750
In Asia, Pontus, and Macedonia, 150 cities and towns damaged	357	Adrianople nearly overwhelmed	1753
Nicomedia again demolished, and its inhabitants buried in its ruins	3.8	At Grand Cairo, half of the houses and 40,000 persons swallowed up	1754
One felt by nearly the whole world	613	Quito destroyed	April, 1755
At Constantinople its edifices destroyed, and thousands perished	567	Great earthquake at Lisbon. In about eight minutes most of the houses, and upwards of 50,000 inhabitants were swallowed up, and whole streets buried. The cities of Coimbra, Oporto, and Braga, suffered dreadfully, and St. Ubes was wholly overturned. In Spain, a large part of Malaga became ruins. One half of Fez, in Morocco was destroyed, and more than 12,000 Arabs perished there. Above half of the island of Madeira became waste, and 2000 houses in the island of Metelme, in the Archipelago, were overthrown. This awful earthquake extended 5000 miles, even to Scotland†	Nov. 1, 1755
In Africa, many cities overturned	560	One in Syria extended over 10,000 square miles. Balbec destroyed	1759
Awful one in Syria, Palestine, and Asia more than 500 towns were destroyed, and the loss of life surpassed all calculation	742	One at Martinico, when 1000 persons lost their lives	Aug. 1767
In France, Germany, and Italy	801	At Guatemala, which, with 8000 inhabitants, was swallowed up	July 6, 1774
Constantinople overturned, and all Greece shaken	936	A destructive one at Smyrna	1778
One felt throughout England	1089	At Tauris 15,000 houses thrown down, and multitudes buried	1780
One at Antioch many towns destroyed among them Marseusi and Mamistria	1114	One which overthrew Messina and a number of towns in Italy and Sicily 40,000 persons perished	Feb. 5, 1783
Catania in Sicily overturned, and 15,000 persons buried in the ruins	1137	Archdeacon wholly destroyed, and 12,000 persons buried in its ruins	1784
One severely felt at Lincoln	1142	At Borgo di San Sepolero, an opening of the earth swallowed up many houses and 1000 persons	Sept. 20, 1789
At Calabria, when one of its cities and all its inhabitants were overwhelmed in the Adriatic Sea	1186	Another fatal one in Sicily	1791
One again felt throughout England	1274	One in Naples, when Vesuvius issuing forth its flames, overwhelmed the city of Torre del Greco	1794
In England the greatest ever known there	Nov 14, 1818		
At Naples, when 40,000 of its inhabitants perished	1456		
At Lisbon, 1500 houses, and 30,000 persons buried in the ruins, several neighbouring towns engulfed with their inhabitants	Feb 1531		
One felt in London part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches fell	1580		
In Japan, several cities made ruins, and thousands perished	1596		
Awful one at Calabria	1638		
One in China, when 300,000 persons were buried in Pekin alone	1692		

* Mrs. Somerville states that about 255 earthquakes have occurred in the British Isles, all slight. To avoid the effects of a shock predicted by a madman, for the 8th of April, 1750, thousands of persons, particularly those of rank and fortune, passed the night on the 7th in their carriages and in tents in Hyde Park.

† At the time of this great earthquake, a singular phenomenon happened at the hot-well at Bristol, the water suddenly became as red as blood, and so very turbid that it could not be drunk. The water also of a common well, which had been remarkably clear, at once turned as black as ink, and continued unfit for use nearly a fortnight. The tide, likewise, in the river Avon flowed back, contrary to its natural course, and various other effects of some unknown convulsion in the bowels of the earth were perceived in different places. But all conjecture as to the cause of these extraordinary circumstances was vain, till the news arrived of the earthquake at Lisbon having happened on the same day, which gave a satisfactory solution to the several phenomena.

EARTHQUAKES, continued.

In Turkey, where, in three towns, 10,000 persons lost their lives A.D. 1794
The whole country between Santa Fé and Panama destroyed, including the cities of Cusco and Quito, 40,000 of whose people were, in one second, hurled into eternity Feb. 4 to 30, 1797
One at Constantinople, which destroyed the royal palace and an immensity of buildings, and extended into Romania and Wallachia Jan 1800
A violent one felt in Holland Jan 1804
At Frosolone, in Naples, where 6000 persons lost their lives July 28, 1804
At the Azores a village of St. Michael's sunk, and a lake of boiling water appeared in its place Aug 11 1810
Awful one at Caracas (see) March 26, 1812
Several felt throughout India. The district of Kutch sunk, 2000 persons were buried with it June, 1819
In Genoa, Palermo, Rome, and many other towns great damage sustained, and thousands perished Aug 1819
One fatal at Messina Oct 1820
One in Spain, which devastated Murcia, and numerous villages 6000 persons perished March 21, 1829
In the duchy of Parma, no less than 40 shocks were experienced at Borgotaro, and at Fontenoli many houses were thrown down, and not a chimney was left standing Feb 14, 1834
In Calabria, Cosenza and villages destroyed 1000 persons buried April 29, 1835
In the same province, 1000 buried at Rossano, &c. Oct. 13, 1836
In many cities of Southern Syria, by which hundreds of houses were thrown down, and thousands of the inhabitants perished Jan 23, 1837
At Martinique, nearly half of Port Royal destroyed, nearly 700 persons killed, and the whole island damaged Jan 11 1839
At Ternate the island made a waste and thousands of the inhabitants lost their lives Feb 14, 1840

Awful and destructive earthquake at Mount Ararat, in one of the districts of Armenia 2187 houses were overthrown, and several hundred persons perished July 2, 1840
Great earthquake at Zante, where many persons perished Oct. 30, 1840
At Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, which destroyed nearly two-thirds of the town, between 4000 and 5000 lives were lost May 7, 1842
At Point à Pitre, Guadaloupe, which was entirely destroyed Feb 8, 1843
At Rhodes and Macri, when a mountain fell in at the latter place, crushing a village, and destroying 600 persons March, 1851
At Valparaiso, where more than 400 houses were destroyed April 2, 1851
In South Italy Melfi almost laid in ruins Aug 14, 1851
14,000 lives lost Aug 14, 1851
At Philippine Isles Manila nearly destroyed Sept. and Oct., 1852
In N.W. of England, slight Nov 9 1852
At Thobos in Greece, the town nearly destroyed Sept 1853
St Salvador, in South America, destroyed April 16, 1854
Onasaca in Japan, and Simoda in Nippon destroyed Jeddo much injured Dec. 23, 1854
Broussa, in Turkey, nearly destroyed Feb 28, 1855
Several villages in Central Europe destroyed July 25, 26, 1855
Jeddo nearly destroyed Nov 11, 1855
At the island of Great Sanger, one of the Moluccas, volcanic eruption and earthquake, nearly 3000 lives lost March 12, 1856
In the Mediterranean at Candia, 500 lives lost, Rhodes, 100, and other islands 150 Oct. 12, 1856
In Calabria,* Montemurro and many other towns destroyed, and about 22,000 lives lost in a few seconds Dec. 16, 1857
Corinth nearly destroyed by an earthquake Feb 21, 1858
Quito, about 5000 persons killed, and an immense amount of property destroyed March 29, 1859

EAST ANGLES. The kingdom of the East Angles (the sixth of the Heptarchy) was commenced by Uffa, A.D. 575, and ended with Ethelbert in 792 See *Britain* Of this name was an ancient see founded by St. Felix, who converted the East Angles in 630 In 669, it was divided into two bishoprics, viz Elmham and Dunwich, which were united in 955 The bishopric was removed to Norwich, in 1088 See *Norwich*

EAST INDIES, &c See *India*

EAST SAXONS See *Britain*

EASTER. The festival observed by the Church in commemoration of Our Saviour's resurrection So called in England from the Saxon goddess *Eostre* The festival of Easter was instituted about A.D. 68, the day for the observance of it was fixed in England by St. Austin, in 597 After much contention it was ordained by the council of Nice, A.D. 325, to be observed on the same day throughout the whole Christian world Easter is the first Sunday after the first full moon that occurs after the 21st of March.

EASTER ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, was discovered by Davis in 1686 it was visited by Roggewein, in 1722, and from him it obtained the name it now bears, it was visited by Captain Cook, in 1774 At the south east extremity is the crater of an extinguished volcano, about two miles in circuit and 800 feet deep

EASTERN (or GREEK) CHURCH See *Greek Church*.

EASTERN EMPIRE. Commenced under Valens, A.D. 364, and ended in the defeat and death of Constantine XII the last Christian emperor, May 29, 1453 Mahomet II resolved to dethrone him, and possess himself of Constantinople, he laid siege to that city both by sea and land, and took it by assault after it had held out fifty-eight days. The unfortunate

* In the course of 75 years, from 1788 to 1857, the kingdom of Naples lost, at least, 111,000 inhabitants, by the effects of earthquakes, or more than 1500 per year, out of an average population of 6,000,000!

emperor, seeing the Turks enter by the breaches, threw himself into the midst of the enemy and was cut to pieces, the children of the Imperial house were massacred by the soldiers, and the women reserved. Thus terminated the dynasty of the Constantines, and commenced the present empire of Turkey, May 29, 1453. See *Turkey*

Reign of Valens A.D. 364
 Maximus, the tyrant, defeated and put to death 388
 Theodosius defeats Eugenius 392
 Public schools instituted, and Theodosius II endeavours to restore learning 425
 Constantinople besieged by Vitalianus, whose fleet is burned with a brazen speculum by Proclus 511
 Turkish empire begins in Asia 545
 Power of the popes begins, by concessions of Phocas 606
 The Persians besiege Constantinople 620
 The Arabs besiege it 668
 It is besieged by the Saracens, whose fleet is destroyed by the Greek fire. See *Greek Fire* 679
 Second siege of Constantinople by the Arabs 710

Alexius Angelus, brother of Isaac II. revolts, puts out the emperor's eyes, and ascends the throne A.D. 1195
 Constantinople is taken by the Latins, who restore Isaac with his son 1204
 Usurpation of Alexia Duca (or Mourzoufle) 1204
 The French and Venetians take Constantinople by storm 1204
 Latin emperors rule from 1204 to 1261
 Constantinople recovered from the Latins by the Greek emperors 1261
 Turks first enter Europe 1262
 Fall of the Eastern Empire, and extinction of the imperial families of the Comneni and Palaeologi 1453
 See *Turkey*

EMPERORS OF THE EASTERN EMPIRE

364 Valens.
 379 Theodosius I the Great.
 395 Arcadius, the son of Theodosius
 406 Theodosius II succeeded his father
 450 Marcian, a Thracian of obscure family
 457 Leo I the Thracian
 474 Leo the younger, died the same year
 474 Zeno, called the *Isaurian*.
 491 Anastasius I an Illyrian, of mean birth
 518 Justin I originally a private soldier
 527 Justinian, founder of the Digest
 566 Justin II nephew of Justinian
 578 Tiberius II renowned for his virtues.
 582 Maurice, the Cappadocian murdered with all his children by his successor
 602 Phocas the Usurper a centurion whose crimes and cruelties led to his own assassination in 610
 610 Heraclius, by whom Phocas was dethroned
 641 Heracleonas Constantine, reigned a few months poisoned by his step-mother Martina.
 641 Constant II. assassinated in a bath.
 668 Constantine III Pogonatus.
 685 Justinian II son of the preceding abhorred for his exactions, debaucheries, and cruelties dethroned and mutilated by his successor
 695 Leontius, dethroned and mutilated by Tiberius Asparmar
 698 Tiberius III Asparmar
 700 Justinian II restored. Leontius and Tiberius degraded in the Hippodrome, and put to death Justinian slain in 711
 711 Philippicus Bardanes assassinated.
 713 Anastasius II fled on the election of Theodosius in 716, afterwards delivered up to Leo III and put to death
 716 Theodosius III
 718 Leo III the Isaurian
 [In this reign (726) commences the great iconoclastic controversy, the alternate prohibition and restoration of images involves the peace of several reigns.]
 741 Constantine IV Copronymus, son of the preceding, succeeded by his son
 775 Leo IV
 780 Constantine V and his mother Irene
 790 Constantine, alone, by the desire of the people, Irene having become unpopular
 792 Irene, again, jointly with her son and afterwards alone, 797 deposed for her cruelties and murders, and exiled.
 802 Nicephorus I surnamed Logothetes slain.
 811 Staurachius reigns a few days only
 811 Michael I. defeated in battle, abdicates the throne, and retires to a monastery

811 Leo V the Armenian killed in the temple at Constantinople on Christmas-day, 820, by conspirators in the interest of his successor
 820 Michael II the Stammerer
 820 Theophilus, son of Michael
 842 Michael III surnamed Porphyrogenitus, and the Bot, son of the preceding murdered by his successor
 867 Basilus I the Macedonian.
 886 Leo VI styled the philosopher
 911 Alexander and Constantine VI, Porphyrogenitus, brother and son of Leo, the latter only six years of age the former dying in 912, Zoë, mother of Constantine, assumes the regency
 919 Romanus Lecapenus usurps the imperial power and associates with him his sons
 920 Christopher, and
 928 Stephen and Constantine VII
 [Five emperors now reign of these, Christopher dies in 931, Romanus is exiled by his sons, Constantine and Stephen, who are themselves banished the next year]
 945 Constantine VII now reigns alone poisoned by his daughter in law, Theophania, 949
 959 Romanus II son of the preceding this monster, who had contrived his father's death banishes his mother Helena.
 963 Nicephorus II Phocas marries Theophania, his predecessor's consort, who has him assassinated
 969 John I Zimisces, celebrated general, takes Basilus II and Constantine VIII sons of Romanus II as colleagues John dies, supposed by poison, and
 976 Basilus II and Constantine VIII reign alone the former dies in 1025, the latter in 1028.
 1028 Romanus III Argyropulus poisoned by his profligate consort Zoë, who raises
 1034 Michael IV the Paphlagonian, to the throne on his death Zoë places
 1041 Michael V surnamed Calaphates, as his successor him she dethrones, has his eyes put out, and marries
 1042 Constantine IX. Monomachus, who, and Zoë, reign jointly Zoë dies in 1060
 1054 Theodora, widow of Constantine
 1056 Michael VI Stratiotes, or Strato deposed.
 1057 Isaac I Comnenus abdicates.
 1059 Constantine X surnamed Duca.
 1067 Eudocia, consort of the preceding, and Romanus IV surnamed Diogenes, whom she marries, reign to the prejudice of Michael, Constantine's son
 1071 Michael VII Parapinaces, recovers his throne, and reigns jointly with Constantine XI

EASTERN EMPIRE, *continued*

- 1073 Nicephorus III dethroned by
 1081 Alexius I Comnenus, succeeded by
 1118 John Comnenus, his son, surnamed Kalos
 died of a wound from a poisoned arrow
 1148. Manuel I. Comnenus, son of John
 1180 Alexius II Comnenus, son of the preceding
 under the regency of the empress Maria,
 his mother
 1183. Andronicus I Comnenus, causes Alexius to
 be strangled and *seizes* the throne put to
 death by
 1185 Isaac II Angelus Comnenus, who is deposed,
 imprisoned, and deprived of his eyes by his
 brother
 1195 Alexius III Angelus, called the Tyrant this
 last deposed in his turn, and his eyes put
 out, died in a monastery
 1203. Isaac II again, associated with his son,
 Alexius IV deprived

LATIN EMPERORS

- 1204 Baldwin I earl of Flanders, on the capture of
 Constantinople by the Latins, elected em-
 peror made a prisoner by the king, of
 Bulgaria, and never heard of afterwards.
 1206 Henry I. his brother dies in 1217
 1216 Peter de Courtenay his brother-in law
 1221 Robert de Courtenay his son
 1228 Baldwin II his brother a minor and John de
 Brienne, of Jerusalem, regent and associate
 emperor

- 1261 [Constantinople recovered, and the empire of
 the Franks or Latins terminates.]

GREEK EMPIRE AT NICE.

- 1204 Theodore Lascaris.
 1222 John Duca, Vatatzes.
 1255 Theodore Lascaris II. his son,
 1260 John Lascaris, and
 1300 Michael VIII Palaeologus

EMPERORS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

- 1261 Michael VIII now at Constantinople he puts
 out the eyes of John and reigns alone
 1282 Andronicus II Palaeologus the Elder, son of
 the preceding deposed by his grandson
 Andronicus the younger, in 1298
 1292 Andronicus III the Younger
 1341 John Palaeologus, under the guardianship of
 John Cantacuzenus the latter proclaimed
 emperor at Adrianople.
 1347 John Cantacuzenus.
 1354 John Palaeologus, restored
 1391 Manuel Palaeologus, his son succeeded by his
 son and colleague,
 1425 John Palaeologus II
 1448 Constantine XII (XIII, or XIV *) Palaeologus
 his son
 1453 [Constantinople taken on May 29, 1453, by
 the Ottomans under their sultan, Mahomet
 II. Constantine is slain, and with him
 ends the Eastern Empire, which had sub-
 sisted for 1125 years.]

EBIONITES Ancient heretics who arose in the very first age of the Church, and who, denying the divinity of Christ, formed themselves into a sect in the second century. The Ebionites seem to have been a branch of the Nazarenes *Eusebius*. The Ebionites were of two descriptions one, who believed that our Saviour was born of a virgin, and observed all the precepts of the Christian religion, but added the ceremonies of the Jewish people, the other, who believed that Christ was born after the manner of all mankind, and denied his divinity *Pardon*

EBRO, a river in Spain. The scene of a signal defeat of the Spaniards by the French, near Tudela, Nov 23, 1808, and also the scene of several important movements of the allied British and Spanish armies during the Peninsular war (1809 and 1813)

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS There existed no distinction between lay and ecclesiastical courts in England until after the Norman conquest, A.D. 1066. See *Archdeacon, Consistory and the other Ecclesiastical Courts*. Till the establishment of the Divorce and Probate courts (*which see*), the following were the causes cognisable in ecclesiastical courts blasphemy, apostasy from Christianity, heresy, schism, ordinations, institutions to benefices, matrimony, divorce, bastardy, tithes, ments, formation, adultery, probate of wills, administrations, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATE, or STATES OF THE CHURCH See *Rome, Modern*

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL. See *Papal Aggression*

ECHOS The time which elapses between the utterance of a sound and its return must be more than one twelfth of a second, to form an echo. The whispering gallery of St. Paul's is a well known example. The echo of Westminster bridge once obtained a dramatic fame.

ECKMÜHL (in Bavaria), BATTLE OF, April 22, 1809. Between the main armies of France and Austria, the one commanded by the emperor Napoleon and marshal Davoust, (hence prince d'Eckmühl), the other by the archduke Charles. Napoleon adopted his usual plan of breaking through the enemy's lines, to which the Austrian position afforded too great facility and the conflict terminated in the disastrous defeat of the Imperialists, whose loss of this battle led to other and immediate reverses.

ELECTICS (from Greek, *eklego*, I choose.) Ancient philosophers called *Analogetæ*, and also *Philalætes*, or the lovers of truth. Without attaching themselves to any sect, they chose what they judged good from each, founded by Potamon of Alexandria, about A.D. 1. *Dryden*. Also a sect, so called in the Christian Church, who considered the doctrine of Plato conformable to the spirit of Christianity.

* Some of the other emperors being called *Constantine* by some writers.

ECLIPSES The theory of eclipses is said to have been known to the Chinese before 120 B.C. An eclipse was supposed by most of the eastern nations to be the effect of magic, hence the custom among them of drumming during its continuance. The first eclipse recorded, happened March 10, 721 B.C. at 8° 40' N. according to Ptolemy, it was lunar, and was observed with accuracy at Babylon. See *Astronomy*. The following were extraordinary eclipses of the sun and moon.

OF THE SUN				
That predicted by Thales.* See <i>Halys (Pliny lib ii v)</i>	B C	545	stars shone, and the birds went to roost at noon (<i>Oldmixon's Annals of Geo I</i>) April 22, 1715	
One at Athens (<i>Thucydides, lib iv</i>)		424	Remarkable one, central and annular in the interior of Europe Sept. 7 1802	
Total one three days' supplication decreed at Rome (<i>Livy</i>)		188	Total eclipses of the sun—July 17, 1838, July 8 1842, July 23, 1851	
One general at the death of Jesus Christ (<i>Josephus</i>)	A D	38	On March 15 1858, an annular eclipse it was seen and photographed at Oundle, but not seen well at other places.	
One observed at Constantinople		908		
In France, when it was dark at noon-day (<i>Du Fresnoy</i>)	June 21,	1033	OF THE MOON	
In England, where it occasioned a total darkness (<i>Wm. Malmsbury</i>)		1140	The first, observed by the Chaldeans at Babylon (<i>Ptolemy lib iv</i>)	B C 721
Again the stars visible at ten in the morning (<i>Guindon</i>)	June 21,	1191	A total one observed at Sardis (<i>Thucydides, lib vii</i>)	418
The true sun, and the appearance of another, so that astronomers alone could distinguish the difference by their glasses (<i>Comp Hist Eng</i>)		1191	Again, in Asia Minor (<i>Polybius</i>)	119
Again, total darkness ensued (<i>idem</i>)		1381	One at Rome, predicted by Q Sulpitius Gallus (<i>Livy lib xlii</i>)	168
A total one, the darkness so great that the			One terrified the Roman troops and quelled their revolt (<i>Tacitus</i>)	A D 14

The revolution of eclipses was first calculated by Calippus, the Athenian, 336 B.C. The Egyptians said they had accurately observed 375 eclipses of the sun, and 832 of the moon, up to the period from Vulcan to Alexander, who died 323 B.C. A list of eclipses to the year A.D. 2000 is given in "*L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*."

EDDAS Two books containing the Scandinavian Mythology (or history of Odin, Thor, Frey, &c.), written about the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Translations have been made into French, English, &c. MSS exist at Copenhagen and Upsal.

EDDYSTONE LIGHT HOUSE, off the port of PLYMOUTH. Erected by the Trinity house to enable ships to avoid the Eddystone rock. It was commenced under Mr Winstanley, in 1696, was finished in 1699, and was destroyed by the dreadful tempest of Nov. 27, 1703, and by which Mr Winstanley and those with him perished. It was rebuilt by act of parliament, 4 Anne, 1706, and all ships were obliged to pay one penny per ton inwards and outwards towards supporting it. This light house was burnt in 1755, and one on a better plan was erected by Mr Smeaton, and finished Oct. 9, 1759. Of this last, the woodwork was burnt, in 1770, but it was afterwards raised with stone, and has continued uninjured since 1774.

EDGEHILL FIGHT, Oct. 23, 1642, in Warwickshire. Between the royalists and the parliament army, the first engagement of importance in the civil war, Charles I. was present. Prince Rupert commanded the royalists, and the earl of Essex the parliamentarians. The earl of Laudsey, one of Charles's generals, who headed the foot forces, was mortally wounded, and taken prisoner. The king's army lost 5000 dead on the field of battle, with vast numbers of wounded and prisoners, but, owing to the great loss on the other side also, the action produced no decisive consequence, and neither could fairly claim the victory, though the parliament army did.

EDICTS Public ordinances and decrees, usually sent forth by sovereigns the name originated with the Romans. The PERPETUAL EDICT Salvius Julianus, of Milan, a civilian at Rome (the author of several treatises on public right), was employed by the emperor Adrian to draw up this edict or body of laws for the Prætor, A.D. 132.

EDICT OF NANTES By which Henry IV. of France granted toleration to his Protestant subjects, April 13, 1598, was confirmed by Louis XIII. in 1610, and by Louis XIV. in 1662. It was revoked by Louis XIV. Oct. 22, 1685. This unjust and impolitic act lost to France 50,000 Protestant families, and gave to England (part of these) 50,000 industrious artisans. Some thousands, who brought with them the art of manufacturing silks, settled in Spitalfields, where their descendants yet remain; others planted themselves in Soho and St. Giles's, and pursued the art of making crystal glasses and various fine works in which they excelled, among these, jewellery, then little understood in England.

* Mr. Airy thinks the date should be 610. Others, 603 B.C. It is the one recorded by Herodotus as interrupting a battle between the Medes and Lydians.

EDINBURGH, the metropolis of Scotland, derives its name—in ancient records *Dun Eden*, signifying “the hill of Edm”—from its castle, founded or rebuilt by Edwin, king of Northumbria, who having greatly extended his dominions, erected it for the protection of his newly acquired territories from the incursions of the Scots and Picts, A D 626. But it is said the castle was first built by Camelon, king of the Picts, 330 a o. It makes a conspicuous appearance, standing at the west end of the town, on a rock 300 feet high, and, before the use of great guns, was a fortification of considerable strength.

Christianity introduced, the reign of Donald I	A D 201
Edinburgh taken by the Anglo-Saxons	483
Retaken by the Picts	605
City fortified, and castle rebuilt by Malcolm Canmore	1074
Besieged by Donald Bain	1098
Abbey founded by David I	1128
Edinburgh constituted a burgh	* *
Castle surrendered to Henry II	1174
A parliament is held here under Alexander II	in 1216
City taken by the English	1296
Grant of the town of Leith	1329
Murders to Edward III	1376
Burnt by Richard II	1385
And by Henry IV	1401
James II first king crowned here	1437
Execution here of the earl of Athol and his grandson	1437
Annual fair granted by James II	1447
City strengthened by a wall	1460
Charter of James III	1477
Edinburgh made the metropolis of Scotland by king James III	1482
Royal College of Surgeons incorporated by charter	1505
Charter of James IV	1508
[The Palace of Holyrood is built in the reign of James IV]	
High school founded	1518
A British force, landing from a fleet of 300 ships, takes Edinburgh and Leith, and burns both towns	May 1544
Leith is again burnt, but Edinburgh is spared	1547
Marriage of Queen Mary and lord Darnley at Holyrood-house	1565
David Rizzio murdered	1568
Lord Darnley (the husband of Mary) is blown up in a private house by gunpowder, he is supposed to have been first murdered	Feb 10, 1607
Mary's marriage with James Hepburn, earl of Bothwell	May 16, 1607
Era of the civil war on account of Mary's forced resignation	1570
Death of John Knox	1572
University founded by James VI See <i>Edinburgh University</i>	April 24, 1582
Earl of Bothwell's attempt on Holyrood house	Dec. 27 1601
Riot in the city, in which the mob attacks the king	1606
James VI leaves Edinburgh, as king of England	April 3, 1603
He visits Edinburgh	May 16, 1617
Heriot's Hospital founded	1624
Charles I visits Edinburgh, makes it a bishopric	1633
Parliament house finished	1640
Charles again visits the city	1641
The castle is surrendered to Cromwell by Dundas	1650
Coffee-houses first opened	1677
Merchants Company incorporated	1681
College of Physicians incorporated	1681
Earl of Argyll beheaded	June 30, 1685
African and East India Company incorporated	1696
Bank of Scotland founded	1695
Union of the kingdoms	1707
Royal bank founded	1727

Board of trustees of trade and manufactures appointed	A D 1737
Royal Infirmary incorporated	1736
Affair of Captain Porteous he is hanged by the populace in the Grassmarket. (See <i>Porteous</i>)	1736
Medical Society instituted	1737
The young Pretender occupies Holyrood	1745
Modern improvements commenced	1753
Magistrates assigned gold chains	1764
Royal Exchange completed	1761
Foundation of the North Bridge	Oct. 21 1763
Theatre Royal erected	1760
Great fire in the Lawn market	1771
Register-office, Princes-street, commenced	1774
Great commotion against popery	1770
Society of Antiquaries	1780
Royal Society instituted	1783
South Bridge commenced	1785
Royal College of Surgeons incorporated	1788
First stone of the present university laid	Nov 16, 1789
Robertson, the historian, died at Edinburgh	June 11, 1793
Bridewell, Calton hill, erected	1796
Holyrood affords an asylum to Louis XVIII and his brother, afterwards Charles X from 1795 to 1799	
[Charles X subsequent to the revolution of 1830, resided here]	
New Bank commenced	June 9, 1801
<i>Edinburgh Review</i> published	Oct. 1, 1802
New system of police established	1805
Alarming riots here	Dec. 31 1811
Nelson's monument completed	1815
Gas company incorporated	1818
Water company incorporated	1819
Professor Playfair dies	July 30, 1819
Society of Arts instituted	1821
Union Canal completed	1822
George IV's visit	Aug 14 29, 1822
Foundation of the great national monument of Scotland laid	1822
Royal Institution erected	1825
Destructive fire	June and Nov 1824
Scottish Academy founded	1830
Lord Melville's monument erected	1828
The Edinburgh and Dalketh Railway opened	July, 1881
Statue of George IV erected	1842
Death of Mr Walter Scott	Sept 21, 1832
Chambers's Journal published	1832
Association of the Fine Arts	1833
The British Association meets here (1st time)	Sept. 8, 1834
Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton Railway commenced	1836
Art-union of Scotland	1837
Monument to Mr Walter Scott commenced (since finished)	1840
Society of Arts, founded in 1821, and incorporated in	1842
Railway between Edinburgh and Glasgow opened	Feb. 21, 1843
Queen Victoria visits Edinburgh	Aug 31, 1842
Her public entry	Sept. 3, 1842
Her Majesty holds her court at Dalketh Palace	Sept. 5, 1842
And leaves for England	Sept. 16, 1842
New College instituted	1843
North British Railway commenced	1844

EDINBURGH, *continued*

The monument to the political martyrs of 1793-4 laid by Mr Hume	Aug 21, 1844	Prince Albert lays the foundation-stone of the Scotch national gallery	Aug 31, 1850
Walter Scott's monument completed	Aug 1845	Meeting for vindication of Scottish rights, &c	Nov 1, 1858
The British Association meets here	July 31, 1850	Old buildings in Lawnmarket burnt	Aug 5, 1857
The queen again visits Edinburgh (one of her many visits to Scotland) and holds her court at the ancient Holyrood house	Aug 30, 1850	Act passed for building new Post Office, National Gallery opened	July 1854
		Agitation against Ministers Annuity tax, Sept	1846

EDINBURGH, BISHOPRIC OF, was created by Charles I when that monarch was in Scotland in 1633, and William Forbes, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, was made first bishop. The king allotted the parishes of the shires of Edinburgh, Lanthgow, Haddington, and a part of Berwick and of Stirlingshire, to compose the see. The sixth and last prelate was Alexander Ross, who was ejected on the abolition of episcopacy, at the period of the revolution, in 1689. Edinburgh became a post revolution bishopric in 1720. See *Bishops*.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY. A college was commenced by the town council of Edinburgh, for which queen Mary had given the site of ancient religious houses, and Robert Reid, bishop of Orkney, the funds, 1581. The university was founded by James VI afterwards James I of England, in 1582. The first principal was appointed in 1585. The foundation stone of the new buildings was laid by Francis, lord Napier, grand master of the masons of Scotland, Nov 16, 1789. In 1845, the library contained upwards of 80,000 volumes, besides numerous curious and rare MSS and documents.

EDUCATION. The art of developing the physical, intellectual, and moral faculties of man, has occupied the greatest minds in all ages, such as Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Quintilian, Bacon, Milton, Locke, Rousseau, &c. In England the earliest schools for the lower classes were those attached to the monasteries, for the higher classes halls and colleges were gradually founded (see *Oxford* and *Cambridge*).—In 1378, William of Wykeham planted the school at Winchester whence arose his colleges at that place and Oxford. Eton College was founded by Henry VI in 1440.—In the thirty years following the reformation education was greatly promoted, and many grammar schools were erected and endowed by Edward VI and Elizabeth. Westminster school was founded by the latter in 1560. Queen Anne was the zealous friend of education, she founded the Grey coat school, Westminster, in 1698, and cordially supported the setting up parochial charity schools (one of which had been established in 1688 at St Margaret's, Westminster). In 1741 nearly 2000 of these schools were established in Great Britain and Ireland, principally by the instrumentality of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.—About 1784 Mr Robert Raikes originated *Sunday schools*, of which there were in England in 1833 16,828, with 1,548,890 scholars. The Sunday School Union was formed in 1803.—In 1796, Joseph Lancaster, a young Quaker, began to instruct the children of the poor. He had 90 pupils before he was 18 years old, and 1000 pupils in 1798. To provide teachers he invented the monitorial system. By his exertions the present British and Foreign School Society was founded in 1808, with the name of the "Royal Lancasterian Institution," &c. This being mischievous was followed by the institution of the Church of England "National Society for educating the Poor" in 1811. *Infant Schools* began about 1818. Between 1819 and 1840 the Charity Commission, appointed at the instance of Mr (now lord) Brougham, published their reports on Education in 37 volumes folio.—In 1834 the government began the annual grant of 20,000*l* which was continued till 1839, when the Committee of the Privy Council on Education was constituted for the distribution of the money. The grant for Great Britain in 1852 was 150,000*l*, 1856 7, 451,213*l*. In 1836 the Home and Colonial School Society was instituted, and about 1843 were formed the Voluntary School Society and the Congregational Board of Education. In 1851 out of a population of 17,927,609 there were 2,466,481 day scholars.—A great educational conference took place June 22 24, 1857, at Willis's Rooms, the prince consort in the chair. The Industrial Schools act passed in 1857. In the summer of 1858, Middle Class Examinations from the University of Oxford began. The examiners granted the degree of A A to many persons at Liverpool, Leeds, &c, similar examinations from Cambridge took place in the autumn, and are to be continued.

ÉGALITÉ, *Equality*. The surname assumed by Philip Bourbon Capet, the infamous duke of Orleans, to ingratiate himself with the republicans, on the abolition of monarchy in France, Sept. 11, 1792. He voted for the death of Louis XVI his relative, but this did not save him from a like doom. He was guillotined Nov 6, 1793. Louis Philippe, late king of the French, was the son of *Égalité*. See *France*.

EGYPT * First Epoch the dynasty of its Pharaohs, or "great kings," commenced with Muzrain, the son of Ham, second son of Noah, 2188 B.C. to the conquest by Cambyse, 525 B.C. **2nd Epoch**, to the death of Alexander the Great, and establishment of the Ptolemies, B.C. 323. **3rd Epoch**, to the death of Cleopatra and the subjugation by the Romans, A.C. 30. In A.D. 639, this country was wrested from the eastern emperor Heraclius, by Omar, caliph of the Saracens. The famous Saladin established the dominion of the Mamelukes, in 1171. Selim I. emperor of the Turks, took Egypt in 1517, and it was governed by beys till 1799, when a great part of the country was conquered by the French, under Bonaparte. In 1801 the invaders were dispossessed by the British, and the Turkish government was restored. In 1811 Mehemet Ali massacred the Mamelukes and obtained the supreme power. He occupied Syria in 1831, but was expelled by the allies in 1840.

Menes	B.C. 3803 or 2643	This canal abandoned after costing the lives of 120,000 men (<i>Herodotus</i>)	609
Misraim builds Memphis (<i>Blair</i>)	2188	Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon deposes Apries	581
Egypt made four kingdoms, viz. Upper Egypt, Lower Egypt, Thebes, and Memphis (<i>Abbe Legeat Blair</i>)	2126	Apries taken prisoner and strangled in his palace (<i>Diod Siculus</i>)	571
Athotes invents hieroglyphics	2112	The philosopher Pythagoras comes from Samos into Egypt, and is instructed in the mysteries of Egyptian theology (<i>Usher</i>)	535
Nasiris builds Thebes (<i>Usher</i>)	2111	The line of the Pharaohs ends in the murder of Psammetichus by Cambyse (<i>Blair</i>)	520
Ozymandias, the first warlike king, passes into Asia, conquers Bactria, and causes his exploits to be represented in sculpture and painting (<i>Usher, Legeat</i>)	2100	Dreadful excesses of Cambyse: he puts the children of the grandees male and female, to death, and makes the country a waste (<i>Herodotus</i>)	524
The Phœnicians invade Lower Egypt, and hold it 260 years (<i>Usher</i>), the dynasty of shepherd kings begins	2080	He sends an army of 50,000 men across the desert to destroy the temple of Jupiter Ammon, but they all perished in the burning sands (<i>Justin</i>)	524
The Lake of Morris constructed	1848	Egypt revolts from the Persians, again subdued by Xerxes (<i>Blair</i>)	487
The patriarch Abraham visits Egypt	1920	A revolt under Inarus (<i>Blair</i>)	403
Egyptians introduce the use of the common letters (<i>Usher</i>)	1801	Successful revolt under Amyrtaeus, who is proclaimed king (<i>Legeat</i>)	414
Mennon invents the Egyptian letters (<i>Blair Legeat</i>)	1822	Egypt again reduced by Ochus, king of Persia, and its temples pillaged (<i>Usher</i>)	360
Amonophis I. is acknowledged the king of all Egypt (<i>Legeat</i>)	1821	Alexander the Great enters Egypt, wrests it from the Persians, and builds Alexandria (<i>Blair</i>)	332
Joseph is sold into Egypt as a slave	1728	Ptolemy I. Lagos or Soter	323
He interprets the king's dreams	1710	Philadelphus, Ptolemy II. reigns: he completes the Pharos of Alexandria (<i>Blair</i>)	283
His father and brethren settle here	1706	The Septuagint version of the Old Testament made about this time	283
Sesostris, son of Morris, reigns: he extends his dominion by conquest over Arabia, Persia, India, and Asia Minor (<i>Legeat</i>) †	1618	The famous library of Alexandria also dates about this period (<i>Blair</i>)	288
Settlement of the Ethiopians (<i>Blair</i>)	1617	Ambassadors first sent to Rome	269
Rampses, who imposed on his subjects the building of walls and pyramids, and other labours, dies (<i>Legeat</i>)	1492	Ptolemy III. Evergetes reigns, 247, overruns Syria, and returns laden with rich spoils and 2500 statues and vessels of gold and silver, which Cambyse had taken from the Egyptian temples (<i>Blair</i>)	246
Amenophis II. is overwhelmed in the Red Sea, with all his army (<i>Legeat, Blair</i>)	1192	Ptolemy IV. Philopator	222
Reign of Egyptus, from whom the country, hitherto called Misraim, is now called Egypt (<i>Blair</i>)	1480	Ptolemy V. Epiphanes	205
Reign of Thuoris (the Proteus of the Greeks), who had the faculty of assuming whatever form he pleased, as of a lion, a dragon, a tree, water, fire	1189	Ptolemy VI. Philometor	181
[These fictions were probably intended to mark the profound policy of this king who was eminent for his wisdom, by which his dominion flourished. <i>Blair</i>]		At the death of Philometor his brother Physcon (Ptolemy VII.) marries his queen and on the day of his nuptials murders the infant son of Philometor in his mother's arms	146
Ptolemaeus (Shishak) enters Palestine, ravages Judea, and carries off the sacred vessels of the temple	971	He repudiates his wife and marries her daughter by his brother (<i>Blair</i>)	130
The dynasty of kings called <i>Tamules</i> begins with Petubastus (<i>Blair</i>)	825	His subjects, wearied by his cruelties and crimes, demolish his statues, set fire to his palace, and he flies from their fury (<i>Blair</i>)	129
The dynasty of <i>Sasies</i> (<i>Blair</i>)	781	He murders his son by his new queen, also his son by her mother, sending the head and limbs of the latter as a present to the parents on a feast-day	129
Sesostris invades Egypt, subdues the king, Bocchoris, whom he orders to be roasted alive (<i>Usher</i>)	737	1st, defeating the Egyptian army, he recovers his throne and dies	128
Pammetichus the Powerful reigns	660	Postilance from the putrefaction of vast swarms of locusts, 800,000 persons perish in Egypt	128
He invades Asioth, which holds out for 19 years the longest siege in the annals of antiquity (<i>Usher</i>)	647		
Necho begins the famous canal between the Arabic gulf and the Mediterranean sea (<i>Blair</i>)	610		

* Three most magnificent works on Egypt have been published in France (commenced by Napoleon and the savans who accompanied him to Egypt), *Description de l'Egypte*, 1809-22. In Italy, Rosellini's *Monumenti dell' Egitto*, 1833-44, and in Prussia, Lepsius' *Denkmäler aus Aegypten*, 1848-56.

† The epoch of the reign of Sesostris is very uncertain. *Blair* makes it fall 183 years later. As to the achievements of this monarch they are supposed to have been the labours of several kings attributed by the Egyptian priests to Sesostris alone, whose very existence, indeed, is doubted.

EGYPT, *continued*

Ptolemy VIII. Soter II.	a.c. 117	She appears before Marc Antony, to answer for this crime. Fascinated by her beauty, he follows her into Egypt	a.c. 40
Alexander I	107	Antony defeated by Octavius Cæsar at the battle of Actium (<i>Blair</i>)	81
Ptolemy VIII restored	80	Octavius enters Egypt. Antony and Cleopatra kill themselves, and the kingdom becomes a Roman province	30
Revolt in Upper Egypt, Thebes destroyed after a siege of three years (<i>Diod. Siculus</i>)	82		
Alexander II and Cleopatra I	81		
Ptolemy IX. Auletes	80		
Berenice and Tryphæna	58		
Auletes restored, 55 leaves his kingdom to Ptolemy and Cleopatra (<i>Blair</i>)	51		
During a civil war between Ptolemy and Cleopatra II, Alexandria is besieged by Cæsar and the library nearly destroyed by fire (<i>Blair</i>)	47		
Cæsar defeats the king, who, in crossing the Nile, is drowned and the younger Ptolemy and Cleopatra reign	40		
Cleopatra poisons her brother and reigns alone	43		

For subsequent annals, See Syria and Turkey

HEREDITARY VICEROYS (nearly independent)

1811 Mehemet Ali, abdicated.

1848 Ibrahim Pacha (his son), Sept. 1

1848 Abbas (his son), Nov. 10

1844 Said (his uncle), July 13 (The present viceroy, 1859)

EGYPTIAN ERA The old Egyptian year was identical with the era of Nabonassar beginning Feb. 26, 747 B.C. and consisted of 365 days only. It was reformed, 30 B.C. at which period the commencement of the year had arrived, by continually reading, to the 29th August, which was determined to be in future the first day of the year. To reduce to the Christian era, subtract 746 years, 125 days.

EISENACH DECLARATION *See Germany*, 1859

ELBA, ISLE OF (on the coast of Tuscany) Taken possession of by the British, July, 6, 1796, but abandoned the next year. Elba was conferred upon Napoleon (with the title of emperor continued) as the place of his retreat upon relinquishing the throne of France, April 6, 1814. He secretly embarked from this island with about 1200 men in hired feluccas, on the night of Feb. 25, 1815, and landed in Provence, March 1, to recover the Imperial crown. *See Bonaparte and France*. After having been quitted by Bonaparte, Elba was taken possession of by the grand duke of Tuscany, July, 1815.

ELEATIC SECT Founded by Xenophanes, the philosopher of Colophon. He had been banished to Sicily on account of his wild theory of God and Nature, and his sect originated there. This theorist supposed that the stars were extinguished every morning and rekindled at night, that eclipses were occasioned by a partial extinction of the sun, that there were several suns and moons for the convenience of the different climates of the earth, &c., about 535 B.C. *Strabo*

ELECTOR PALATINE *See Palatinate*

ELECTORS Those for members of parliament for counties were obliged to have forty shillings a year in land, 39 Hen. VI. 1460. *Ruffhead's Statutes*. Among the acts relating to electors are the following—Act depriving excise and custom house officers, and contractors with government of their votes, 1782. Act to regulate polling, 9 Geo. IV. cap. 59, 1828. Reform in parliament bill (*see Reform Bill*), 2 & 3 Will. IV. 1832. County Elections' act, 7 Will. IV. cap. 102, 20 Aug. 1836. *See Bribery*

ELECTORS OF GERMANY Originally, all the members of the Germanic body made choice of their head, but amidst the violence and anarchy which prevailed for several centuries in the empire, seven princes (the archbishops of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, the king of Bohemia, the electors of Brandenburg and Saxony, and the elector Palatine), who possessed the greatest power, assumed the exclusive privilege of nominating the emperor. *Dr Robertson*. An eighth elector (Bavaria) was made in 1648, and a ninth, Hanover, in 1692. The number was reduced to eight in 1777, and was increased to ten at the peace of Luneville, in 1801. The electorship ceased on the dissolution of the German empire, and when the crown of Austria was made hereditary, 1804-1806. *See Germany*

ELECTRIC CLOCK AND BALI Mr. Alexander Bain is said to have first conceived the idea of working clocks by electricity, in 1837, his clocks as well as those of Mr. Shepherd appeared in the exhibition of 1851. An electric clock, with four dials, illuminated at night, was set up in front of the office of the Electric Telegraph company, in the Strand, London, July 1852. A time ball was set up by Mr. French in Cornhill in 1856.

* It indicates Greenwich time at all hours, and the various railway stations receive their time from the Strand-office, which is the medium of communication from the Greenwich Observatory. This is one purpose of the new time-ball on the top of the office in the Strand. The Electric Telegraph company, the South-Eastern Railway company and the Astronomer-Royal having acted in conjunction in laying down a subterranean wire from the Observatory in Greenwich park. At one o'clock precisely to a second, the ball suddenly slides down upon a kind of piston in an air cylinder, so as to break the force of the concussion. As this time ball is 130 feet above the level of the Thames, and as it is six feet in diameter, exhibits bright colours, and falls through a considerable space, its descent can be seen for a great distance on all sides.

ELECTRICITY.—from the Greek *elektron*, electrum, amber, the electrical properties of which are said to have been known to Thales, 600 B.C. The phenomena of electricity were produced from various substances and recorded by Dr Gilbert, of Colchester, in 1600, and by Otto von Guericke, to whom is attributed the origin of the electric machine, in 1647. In 1780, Stephen Grey divided all material substances into conductors and non conductors, and shortly after, Dufay discovered the phenomena of attraction and repulsion. In 1746, the experiments of Kleist, Cuneus, and Muschenbroek led to the discovery of the Leyden phial or jar, about 1755 Franklin's researches extended from 1747 to 1760. To him we owe the theory of induction and the proofs of the identity of lightning and electricity. He first drew lightning from the clouds, and suggested lightning conductors (see *Lightning Conductors*). While repeating some of Franklin's experiments, Richman of St Petersburg was killed in 1753. The following were eminent electricians, Canton, Beccaria, Spina, Symmer (1753-6). The electricity developed by fishes was investigated by Ingenhousz, Cavendish, and others, about 1773. Cavendish constructed an artificial torpedo, to him also is mainly due the discovery of chemical electricity. He decomposed atmospheric air and water by the agency of electricity, about 1787. Coulomb is regarded as the father of Electrostatics, and to him we owe the torsion balance, about 1785. A new epoch was created by the discoveries of Galvani, in 1790, and Volta, in 1800, about which time Wilkes discovered the *Electrophorus* and Henli the *Electrometer* (see *Galvanism* and *Voltaic Electricity*). The successive researches of Lavoisier, Priestley, Davy, Cavallo, Poisson, Sansure, &c are very important. In 1820, Oersted announced the discovery of *Electro magnetism*, and Faraday that of *Magneto-electricity* in 1831. The electrical researches of the latter are published in three octavo volumes (1833-55). Ohm's law for determining the electric force of the voltaic battery was discovered in 1827.—Sir W. Snow Harris received 5000*l* for his invention of a permanent system of lightning conductors for ships, which is stated to be so perfect, that no instance of serious damage by lightning has occurred in the British navy in the last twenty five years. In 1840, the electricity of steam was discovered, on which Mr (since Sir Wm.) Armstrong of Newcastle made many experiments, and finally constructed the powerful hydro electric machine. The largest and most powerful electric machine and Leyden battery were put into action at the Panopticon in Leicester square, London, in the spring of 1855, by Dr H. M. Noad. The most eminent philosophers of the present day are still devoting their attention to electricity, among whom may be mentioned Faraday, Harris, De la Rive, Grove, Wheatstone, Riess, Matteucci, Du Bois Reymond, Tyndall, Du Moncel, &c.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—Between 1787 and 1820, ten applications of electricity to telegraphic purposes are recorded. The first electric telegraphic machine has been ascribed to Schumming of Munich, in 1809. In 1819, Oersted discovered that an electric current, transmitted through a wire placed parallel to a magnetic needle, either above or below it, causes the needle to deviate either to the right or the left, according to the direction of the current, and the celebrated Ampère proposed a telegraph on this principle in 1820, suggesting, however, that as many magnetic needles and as many circuits should be employed as there were characters to be indicated. Baron Schilling and Fechner proposed to limit this number by employing fewer needles. In 1833, Gauss and Weber proposed a telegraph by means of magneto electricity. The first electric telegraph in England, founded on Oersted's discovery, was invented by professor Wheatstone in 1837, the application being adapted to railways. Morse in America (1838), Steinheil in Germany, and other parties elsewhere, constructed or proposed electric telegraphs. Professor Wheatstone is still devising improvements (1860). The electric telegraph on the London and Blackwall railway was the first efficient example of the application of these telegraphs to general and com-

* An *Electric Lamp* has been constructed by M. Duboscq, of Paris. It was used by Dr Tyndall with very great effect, in 1856, to illustrate his lectures on Light and Colours, at the Royal Institution, London. Experiments have been tried with a view to determine the rate at which electricity travels, by Professor Wheatstone, who invented an instrument for the purpose (1843). It is stated that electricity travels round the globe in the tenth part of a second. Lord Palmerston on one occasion, at a public dinner in Southampton, pleasantly alluded to a prospective period when if a minister were asked in the house of commons 'whether it were true that a war had broken out in India?' he might, perhaps, be able to answer 'Wait an instant, until I telegraph the governor general and I will tell you.' Let the Submarine Telegraph had not then been thought of. [In June, 1859, there were 8906 miles of Electric Telegraph in action in India, and mail news was transmitted thereby to all the great cities in British India in four hours.]

But one of the most astonishing results of the Electric Telegraph occurred in America, where the telegraph may be said to have run a race with Time, and beaten him. New Orleans is westward of New York, and the clocks are thus later in the former city than in the latter, in proportion to the difference of longitude. When the *Atlantic* made her first return voyage from Liverpool, a brief abstract of her news was telegraphed to New Orleans at a few minutes after noon (New York time). It reached its destination at a few minutes before noon (New Orleans time), and was published in the New Orleans papers on the evening of the very day when the ship arrived at New York. The evening papers of New York and New Orleans gave the same news at the same hour (April, 1860).

mercial purposes. Electric telegraphs have since been constructed on every railway, and form most important adjuncts. For the submarine telegraph connecting France and England, &c., (first attempted on August 28, 1850) see *Submarine Telegraph* *

ELECTRO MAGNETISM Analogies between electricity and magnetism discovered by Oersted of Copenhagen, in 1807, were established by him in 1819 *et seq* and were confirmed by numerous subsequent experiments made by philosophers in England, France, Germany, America, and other countries, most eminently by *Ampère*. The electro-magnetic force was applied by M. Breguet of Paris in the manufacture of theodolites and the finer kinds of mathematical instruments in 1855

ELECTRO PHYSIOLOGY This branch of science has not been much cultivated since the discoveries of Galvani in 1790, all the phenomena of Electro-physiology or animal electricity being considered by Volta as due to an ordinary electric current. The correctness of Volta's views are now doubted by many, in consequence of the researches of Nobili (1827), Matteucci, and others at the present time, who consider that there is in the living body a nervous and muscular electric current. M. Du Bois Reymond lectured on this subject at the Royal Institution, London, May and June, 1855

ELECTRO TINT Mr Palmer, of Newgate street, London, has patented an invention by which engravings may not only be copied from other engraved plates, but the engraving itself actually produced, by electrical agency. There are several processes by which this is accomplished, one of which, also protected by a patent, Mr Palmer called Glypography (about 1842) See *Photoglyphography*

ELECTRO TYPF Mr Spencer in England and professor Jacobi in Russia, made the first experiments in this art in 1837 and 1838. Since then, Mr A. Smee and others have perfected the processes. In 1840 Mr Ruolz and Mr Elkington applied it to gilding and silver plating. The warehouses of the latter in London and Birmingham are well known. Within the last few years printing types and woodcuts and casts from them, have been electrolytically produced with copper

FLEPHANT, in the earliest times trained to war. The history of the Maccabees informs us, that "to every elephant they appointed 1000 men armed with coats of mail, and 500 horse and upon the elephants were strong towers of wood," &c. The elephants in the army of Antiochus were provoked to fight by showing them the "blood of grapes and mulberries." The first elephant said to have been seen in England, was one of enormous size, presented by the king of France to our Henry III, in 1238 *Baker's Chron*. But Polyænus states that Cæsar brought one to Britain B.C. 54, which terrified the inhabitants greatly

ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES A great festival under this name was observed by the Athenians and other nations. These mysteries were the most celebrated of all the religious ceremonies of Greece, and were instituted by Eunolpus, 1356 B.C. They were so superstitiously observed, that if any one revealed them, it was supposed that he had called divine vengeance upon him, and he was put to death. The mysteries were introduced from Eleusis into Rome, and lasted about 1800 years, and were at last abolished by Theodosius the Great, A.D. 389

ELGIN MARBLES These admirable works were derived chiefly from the Parthenon, a temple of Minerva on the Acropolis at Athens, of which they formed part of the frieze and pediment, built by Phidias about 500 B.C. Lord Elgin began the collection of these marbles during his mission to the Ottoman Porte, in 1802, they were purchased of him by the British government for 36,000*l.* and placed in the British Museum, in 1816 †

ELL, originally a Flemish and German measure. The English ell contained 45 inches, the Flemish varied from 27 to 30 inches. It was so named from *ulus*, the arm, and was fixed to this precise length by king Henry I in 1101. This sovereign fixed, at the same time, the measure of the yard to the length of his arm. *Stow*. The old French ell or *aune*, was 46.790 inches.

ELOPEMENT A married woman who departs from her husband, loses her dower by the statute of Westminster 2, c. 14—except that her husband, without coercion of the Church, shall become reconciled to her, 13 Edw. I. 1284 *Viner's Statutes*. Earlier laws punished elopement with great severity, and in cases wherein adultery followed it, it was punished with death. See *Adultery*

* Over-house Electric Telegraphs were first erected between their premises in the City and West End by Messrs. Waterlow of London Wall, &c. in 1857 and 1858

† The ship conveying them was wrecked near Cerigo. Mr W. B. Hamilton, who was on board, remained several months at Cerigo and succeeded in recovering them from the sea.

ELPHIN (Ireland), **BISHOPRIC** OF St. Patrick founded a cathedral near Elphin, "by a river issuing from two fountains," in the fifth century, and placed over it St. Amicus, whom he created bishop, and who soon after filled it with monks. After many centuries, and a little before the arrival of the English, this see was enriched with large estates, upon the translation of Roscommon to it. Ardara, Drumclive, and others of less note, were also annexed to Elphin, and by these unions it became at length one of the richest in all Ireland. It is valued in the king's books, by an extent returned 28 Eliz at 103*l*. 18*s* sterling. The see is now united to Kilmore, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities act, passed Aug 1833

ELY (Cambridge), **BISHOPRIC** OF A church was built here about A.D 673, by Etheldra, queen of Egfrid, king of Northumberland, she also founded a religious house, filled it with virgins, and became herself first abbess. The Danes ruined the latter, but the monastery was rebuilt and filled with monks, on whom king Edgar and many succeeding monarchs bestowed great privileges, and grants of land, so that, in process of time, the abbey of Ely became the richest in England. Richard, the eleventh abbot, wishing to free himself from the bishop of Lincoln, made great interest with Henry I to get Ely erected into a bishopric, 1108. His successor was the first prelate, A.D 1109. It is valued in the king's books at 2134*l*. 18*s* 6*d*

RECENT BISHOPS OF ELY

1751. James York, died Aug 26, 1808.
1808. Thomas Dampier died May 18, 1812
1812. Bowyer Edw Sparks, died April 4, 1836

1836 Joseph Allan, died March 20, 1845
1845 Thomas Turtton (present bishop).

EMANCIPATION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS See *Roman Catholics*

EMBALMING The ancient Egyptians believed that their souls after many thousand years, would come to re inhabit their bodies, in case these latter were preserved entire. Hence arose their practice of embalming the dead. They rendered the body not only incorruptible, but it retained its full proportion of size, symmetry of features, and personal likeness. The embalmed bodies are called *mummies*, some of which, buried 3000 years ago, are perfect to this day. The art of such embalming is now lost.

EMBARGO, from the Spanish *embargar*, to detain, applied to the restraining ships from sailing. This power is vested in the crown, but is rarely exercised except in extreme cases, and sometimes as a prelude to war. The most memorable instances of embargo were those for the prevention of corn going out of the kingdom in 1766, and for the detention of all Russian, Danish, and Swedish ships in the several ports of the kingdom, owing to the armed neutrality, Jan 14, 1801. See *Armed Neutrality*

EMBER WEEKS Observed in the Christian Church in the third century, to implore the blessing of God on the produce of the earth by prayer and fasting, in which penitents used to sprinkle the ashes (embers) of humiliation on their heads. In the English Church the *Ember days* are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after the first Sunday in Lent, Whit-sunday, Sept 14, and Dec 13.

EMBROIDERY Its invention is usually ascribed to the Phrygians, but we learn from Homer, and other ancient authors, that the Sidonians particularly excelled in this decorative species of needlework. Of this art very early mention is made in the Scriptures, *Exodus xxxv 35* and *xxxviii 23*. See *Bayeux Tapestry*

EMERALD This precious stone, of a green colour, is found in the East and in Peru, inferior ones in other places. It has been alleged that there were no true emeralds in Europe before the conquest of Peru, but there is a genuine emerald in the Paris Museum, taken from the mitre of Pope Julius II who died in 1513, and Peru was not conquered till 1545, hence it is inferred that this emerald was brought from Africa, or the East.

EMIGRATION Of late years, emigrations from Britain have been considerable. In the ten years ending 1830, the emigrations to our North American Colonies, West Indies, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, Swan River, Van Diemen's Land, &c, were, according to official returns, 154,291. In the decennial period to 1840, emigration had increased to 277,695, exclusively of the vast numbers that preferred settling in the United States of America.

In 1846, From England	87,611	From Ireland	38,818	From Scotland	8,437	Total	134,866.
In 1847 Ditto	158,898.	Ditto	95,766.	Ditto	8,616.	Total	253,279.
In 1848, Ditto	170,888	Ditto	58,701	Ditto	11,505	Total	240,094.
In 1849, Ditto	212,134	Ditto	70,247	Ditto	17,137	Total	299,518.
In 1850, Ditto	214,612.	Ditto	51,083.	Ditto	14,164	Total	280,859.
In 1851, Ditto	354,970	Ditto	62,350	Ditto	18,644.	Total	435,964.

EMIGRATION, *continued**From the United Kingdom.*

In 1852	368,764	In 1854	823,430	In 1856	176,554
In 1853	329,937	In 1855	176,807	In 1857	212,875
<i>To North American Colonies, in 1843, 54,123, in 1847, 109,680 in 1856, 16,978 in 1857 21,001</i>					
<i>To United States, in 1842, 63,852 in 1847 142,154, in 1856, 111,837, in 1857, 130,905.</i>					
<i>To Australia and New Zealand, in 1842, 8534, in 1845 830, in 1850, 16,037, in 1852 (gold discovery), 87,881, in 1853, 61,401, in 1854, 83,237, in 1855, 52,309, in 1856, 44,584, in 1857, 61,348.</i>					

EMINENCE A spiritual dignity in the Roman States, conferred upon cardinals by a decree of Pope Urban VIII dated Jan. 10, 1630, as being more honourable than the title of Excellency. Previously to that time, cardinals had the title of *Illustrissimi*. *Ashe* The grand master of Malta also obtained this title *Pardon*

EMIR. A title of dignity among the Turks and Persians, first given to caliphs. This rank was first awarded to the descendants of Mahomet, by his daughter Fatima, about A D 650 *Reacut* To such only (who were held in great esteem) was originally given the privilege of wearing the green turban. The title is also given to high officers, another title being joined.

EMLY, BISHOPRIC OF An Irish see, said to have been founded by St. Patrick. Emly was called Imelaca-Ibair and St. Ailbe was the first bishop in A D 448. It is now an inconsiderable village. In 1668, the see was united to Cashel. See *Cushel*

EMPALEMENT This mode of executing criminals, mentioned by Juvenal, and often inflicted in Rome, is still used in Turkey and Arabia. The dead bodies of murderers were sometimes staked in this manner, previously to being buried in England—Williams the murderer of the Marr family, in Ratcliffe Highway, London, Dec. 8, 1811, (who committed suicide) was staked in his ignominious grave. This practice has been since abolished with us. See *Burying Alive*

EMPEROR, from Imperator (ruler), a title of honour at Rome, conferred on victorious generals. Augustus Cæsar was the first Roman emperor, 27 B C. Valens was the first emperor of the eastern empire, A D 364. Charlemagne was the first emperor of Germany, crowned by Leo III A D 800. Othman I, founder of the Turkish empire, was the first emperor of Turkey, 1296. The Czar of Russia was the first emperor of that country, 1722. Napoleon Bonaparte was the first emperor of France, in 1804. The second actual emperor being Napoleon III (1852). Don Pedro IV of Portugal was the first emperor of Brazil, in the New World, 1825. Faustin I became the first emperor of Hayti in 1849, deposed 1859.

EMPIRICS They were a set of early physicians who contended that all hypothetical reasoning respecting the operations of the animal economy was useless, and that experience and observation alone were the foundation of the art of medicine. The sect of Empirics was instituted by Acron of Agrigentum, about 473 B C.

ENAMELLING The origin of this art is doubtful. It was practised by the Egyptians and other early nations, and was known in England in the time of the Saxons. At Oxford is an enamelled jewel, which belonged to Alfred, and which, as appears by the inscription, was made by his order, in his reign, about A.D. 887.

ENCAUSTIC PAINTING The art of enamelling or painting by fire. *Barley* Painting with burnt wax, which was known to the ancients. This very beautiful art, after having been lost, was restored by Count Caylus and M. Bachelier, A D 1749.

ENCENIA. Festivals anciently kept on the days on which cities were built and churches consecrated, and, in later times, ceremonies which were renewed at certain periods, as at Oxford, at the celebrations of founders and benefactors. *Oldisworth.* They were feasts celebrated by the Jews on the 25th of the ninth month, in commemoration of the cleansing or purifying the temple by the Maccabees, which had been polluted by Antiochus Epiphanes, 131 B.C.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES (Ireland) A most important act was enacted 12 & 13 Vict. c. 77, July 28, 1849, to enable any owner of land, or of a lease of land, for not less than sixty years unexpired, subject to incumbrance, to apply, within three years from the passing of the act, to commissioners appointed under it to direct a sale of such property, or the incumbrance may apply within the same term, for a like sale, but where the interest and annual payments in respect of charges payable out of the annual income do not exceed half the net annual income, the commissioners are not to make an order for the sale of the property on the application of the incumbrancer. The commissioners held their first court in Dublin, Oct 24, 1849, and property to an immense amount has already changed hands under the act. The court became extinct July 28, 1858. A new court was established under the Landed Estate Act, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 72 (1858). The number of estates

sold up to 1858 was 2380, producing twenty two millions of pounds In 1854 and 1858 a similar act was passed for the West Indies.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA, or CYCLOPÆDIA, a general dictionary of art, science, and literature. This name has been given to a work by Abulpharagius in the 13th century *Hofmann's Lexicon Universale* appeared in 1697 The earliest English encyclopædia appears to be the *Lexicon Technicum* of John Harris, 1704 10

Chambers' Cyclopædia	A D 1728	Conversations-Lexicon, first edition	1818
Encyclopédie (by Diderot and D Alembert)	1751-60	(now one generally publishing)	
Encyclopædia Britannica, first edition	1778	Encyclopædia Metropolitana	1829-45
(the eighth now publishing, 1859)		Cabinet Cyclopædia (a collection of treatises)	1830-41
Encyclopædia Méthodique (by Panoucouk)	1781 1830	Penny Cyclopædia	1833-46
Chambers' Cyclopædia (by Rees)	1780	Knight's English Cyclopædia (now publishing)	1854 9
Rees' Cyclopædia	1802-20	Chambers' Cyclopædia	began 1859

ENDERBY LAND See *Southern Continent*.

ENDOSMOSIS M Dutrochet, about 1828, found that if two fluids, gases, or vapours, of unequal density, are separated by an animal or vegetable membrane, the denser will attract the less dense through the medium This property he called *endosmosis*, when the attraction is from the outside to the inside, and *exosmosis*, when it operates from the inside to the outside By this discovery many natural phenomena are more clearly understood. *Brande*

ENFIELD MUSKET See *Fire Arms*

ENGHIEN, or STEINKIRK, BATTLE OF Fought by the British under William III and the French under Marshal Luxembourg, who were victorious, July 24, 1692 William had put himself at the head of the confederated army in the Netherlands, and leagued himself with the Protestant powers upon the Continent against the ambition of Louis XIV, and in the end he triumphed A victory obtained here by the great Condé, first gave the ducal title to a prince of the house of Bourbon Conde Then descendant, the duke D'Enghien was by order of Bonaparte seized in Baden, conveyed to Vincennes, and, after a hasty trial, was shot by torch light, immediately after condemnation, March 20, 1804 The body was exhumed, March 20, 1816

ENGINEERS This name is of modern date, as engineers were formerly called Trench masters. Sir William Peltam officiated as Trench master in 1622 The chief engineer was called camp-master-general in 1634 Captain Thomas Radd had the rank of chief engineer to the king, about 1650 The corps of engineers was formally a civil corps, but was made a military force, and directed to rank with the artillery, April 25, 1787 It has a colonel in chief, and a second, and five colonel commandants, and twenty colonels *Civil Engineering* began to be eminent in the middle of the last century when Smeaton began the Eddystone lighthouse, and Brindley the Bridgewater Canal Since then the Rennie, Telford, and the Stephenson and Brunels, and others have constructed the breakwaters, docks, bridges, railways, tunnels, &c which are the marvel of our age The first society of Civil Engineers was formed by Smeaton and others in 1793, and was afterwards termed the *Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers* It published 3 vols. of Transactions, and still exists—The Institution of Civil Engineers was established in 1818, and obtained a charter in 1828

ENGLAND So named by order of Egbert, first king of England, in a general council held at Winchester, A.D. 829 This appellative had been used as far back as A.D. 688, but had never been, until then, ratified by any assembly of the nation It came from *Angles*, a tribe of Saxons, and *land*, the Saxon for country England and Wales were united A.D. 1283, and Scotland was united to both in 1707, and the three were then styled Great Britain Ireland was incorporated with these countries by the act of Legislative Union, Jan 1, 1801, and the whole called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland For previous history see *Britain*.†

First hostile appearance of the Danes	A D 783	University of Cambridge founded	A D 915
Reign of Alfred, who defeats the invaders in 56 pitched battles	871	General massacre of the Danes	Nov 19, 1002
[The University of Oxford is said to have been founded about this time]		Sweyn, king of Denmark, arrives in England, and avenges the death of his countrymen	
Alfred's body of laws said to be framed	890	Ethelred II flies to Normandy for protection	1003
His general survey made, and the rolls deposited at Winchester	896	Ethelred recalled from exile	1014
He divides England into counties	900	The Danes complete their conquest	1016
		The Saxon line restored	1041
		Ere of the conquest. The Norman line begins in William I See <i>Hastings</i>	1066

* Two of the most eminent engineers in England died in 1859—Isambard Brunel, the projector of the Great Eastern, on Sept. 18, aged 53, and Robert Stephenson, illustrious for his Tubular-bridges, &c., on Oct. 12, aged 59

† For fuller details of the events see articles throughout the volume.

ENGLAND, *continued*

Justices of peace first appointed	A D 1078	Abbot of Glastonbury Reading &c. executed	1689
Domeday book, compiled	1086-8	The first authorized edition of the Bible (Cranmer's) printed	A D. 1689
The empress Maud, daughter of Henry I claims the succession, 1185, and lands in England		Cromwell, lord Essex, beheaded	1640
Is crowned at Winchester	Sept. 1189	Anne of Cleves divorced	1640
Is defeated, retires to France	March 3, 1141	Queen Catherine Howard and lady Rochford beheaded	1542
Returns, and concludes a peace through her son, with Stephen	1147	The title of "King of Ireland" confirmed to the English sovereigns	1542
The Saxon line restored in Henry II	1153	Henry marries Catherine Parr	1543
Constitutions of Clarendon	1164	Protectorate of Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset	1547
Murder of Becket	Doc 20, 1170	Edward VI promotes the Reformation	1547
Conquest of Ireland by Henry II	1172	Somerset deprived of power	1549
England divided into circuits for the administration of justice	1179	And beheaded	1553
English laws digested by Glanville about	1181	Book of Common Prayer and the church-service established	1552
Richard I joins the Crusades	1191	Mary restores Papacy	1558
He is made prisoner by Henry VI of Germany	Dec. 1192	Execution of Lady Jane Grey, and of her husband, father and friends	1554
Is ransomed by his subjects for the sum of 400,000.	1194	Mary marries Philip of Spain	1554
' <i>Dies et non droit</i> ,' made the motto of England by Richard I	1198	Blalops, Ridley, Latimer, and Cranmer burnt (See <i>Cranmer</i>)	1555 and 1558
Normandy lost to England in the reign of John	1204	Calais retaken by the French	1566 and 1568
England put under an interdict	1208	Reign of Elizabeth I. Papacy abolished, and the Church of England established	1558
Magna Charta, obtained	June 15, 1215	Execution of Mary, queen of Scots	Feb 8, 1587
Gold first coined in England	1257	The Spanish Armada	1588
The Barons war	1294-8	Devereux, earl of Essex, beheaded	1601
The first regular Parliament	1295	Union of the two Crowns	1603
Wales united to England	1288	James I. is styled the first "King of Great Britain"	1604
Death of Roger Bacon	1293	The Gunpowder plot	1605
Murder of Edward II. at Berkeley castle	1327	The present translation of the Bible made	1611
Art of weaving brought to England	1331	Herons first created	1611
Battle of Crecy	Aug 26, 1346	The Overbury murder	Sept. 15, 1618
Edward III. takes Calais, after a year's siege	1347	Shakespeare dies	1616
Order of the Garter instituted	1350	Raleigh beheaded	1618
Battle of Poitiers	Sept. 19, 1356	Book of Sports published	May 24, 1618
Law pleadings in English	1362	Charles I. marries Henrietta of France	1625
Death of Wickliffe	1385	Death of Lord Bacon	1626
Murder of Richard II. at Pomfret castle (which see)	1399	Huckingham assassinated	1628
Line of Lancaster	1399	Hampden's trial	1627
Order of the Bath instituted by Henry IV	1399	Lord Strafford beheaded	1641
Civil war	1403-5	The Civil war against Charles	1642-9
France invaded by Henry V	Battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415	Death of Hampden	1644
Henry VI. crowned at Paris	Dec. 1480	Archbishop Laud beheaded	Jan. 10, 1645
He marries Margaret of Anjou	1445	Execution of Charles I	Jan. 30, 1649
War of the Roses	1455-71	Oliver Cromwell made Protector of the Commonwealth	1653
Henry is deposed by Edward. Line of York (See <i>Tewton</i>)	1461	Richard Cromwell Protector	Sept. 3, 1658
Margaret and her son made prisoners at Tewkesbury	May 4, 1471	He resigns	May 25, 1659
Henry said to be murdered	June, 1471	Monarchy re-established in the Restoration of Charles II	1660
Richard III. killed at Bosworth	Aug 24, 1485	He marries Catherine, the Infanta of Portugal	May 21, 1662
Henry VII. marries Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV	1486	The great plague	1665
Court of Star Chamber instituted	1487	Great Fire of London	1666
Women of the Guard, being the first appearance of a standing army in England, instituted by Henry VII	1488	Death of Milton	1674
Henry sells the sovereignty of France	1492	Oates's Plot creates a panic	Aug 11, 1678
Guardianship introduced into England generally, from the Netherlands	1502	Sir E. Godfrey found murdered	Oct. 16, 1678
Death of prince Arthur	1502	Many Roman Catholics executed	1678-9
Henry VIII. marries Catherine of Spain, widow of his brother Arthur	1509	The Habeas Corpus Act, for protecting English subjects against false arrest and imprisonment, passed	1679
Interview with Francis I. at Ardres, Pas de Calais (See <i>Field of the Cloth of Gold</i>)	June 4 26, 1520	Lord Russell (July 21) and Algernon Sydney (Nov 21) put to death	1683
First map of England drawn by G. Lilly about	1520	Duke of Monmouth's rebellion defeated at Sedgemoor, July 6, he is beheaded July 16	1685
Henry VIII. becomes "Defender of the Faith" Is styled 'Head of the Church'	1521	Abdication of James II.	Dec. 11, 1688
He divorces queen Catherine	1534	The Convention Parliament, William III. and Mary proclaimed	Feb 1689
The Pope's authority in England is abolished	1534	Bank of England incorporated	1694
Sir Thomas More beheaded	July 6, 1535	Death of the queen regnant, Mary, consort of William	Dec. 28, 1694
Queen Anna Boleyn beheaded	May 17, 1536	Peace of Ryswick	1697
Queen Jane Seymour dies	Oct. 24, 1537	Death of James II. in exile	Sept. 16, 1701
Monasteries suppressed	1538	Union of the two kingdoms, by act, under the title of Great Britain	1707
Statute of Six Articles passed	1539	Accession of the House of Hanover	Aug 1, 1714

ENGLAND, *continued*

The Scots' rebellion	A.D. 1715	War with America is commenced. (See <i>United States</i>)	June 18, 1812
South Sea Bubble	1720	Peace with France, &c.	April 14, 1814
Death of Marlborough	1723	Visit of the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia to England	June 7, 1814
Order of the Bath revived (which see)	1725	Centenary of the house of Hanover celebrated	Aug 1, 1814
Death of Newton	1727	War with America	Aug 1814
Second Scots' rebellion	1745	Peace with America	Dec. 24, 1814
Lords Lovat, Balmerino, and Kilmarnock beheaded	1746	Battle of Waterloo, which finally closes the French war	June 18, 1815
Death of prince Frederick Louis, son of George II, and father of George III	1751	Princess Charlotte of Wales, marries prince Leopold	May 2, 1816
New style introduced into England	Sept. 3, 1752	Death of Sheridan	July 9, 1816
Seven years war begins	1756	Rya fields meeting (which see)	Dec 2, 1816
Conquest of India under colonel (afterwards Lord) Clive. (See <i>India</i>)	1757	Green bag inquiry (which see)	Feb. 2, 1817
Death of general Wolfe. (See <i>Quebec</i>)	1759	<i>Habeas Corpus</i> Act suspended	Feb. 21, 1817
Accession of George III	Oct. 25, 1760	Cash payments resumed	Sept. 22, 1817
His nuptials with Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburgh Strélitz	Sept. 8, 1761	Princess Charlotte dies in childbirth	Nov. 6, 1817
They are crowned	Sept. 22, 1761	Duke of Clarence's (afterwards William IV) marriage	July 11, 1818
George, prince of Wales, born	Aug. 12, 1762	Queen Charlotte, consort of George III., dies at Kew	Nov. 17, 1818
War with France	1763	Manchester reform meeting	Aug. 16, 1819
Isle of Man annexed to the sovereignty of Great Britain	1765	Duke of Kent dies	Jan. 23, 1820
Death of the Old Pretender, the "Chevalier de St George"	Dec. 30, 1765	Death of George III	Jan. 29, 1820
Royal Marriage Act passed	1772	Cato-street conspirators arrested	Feb. 23, 1820
Commencement of American war	1775	Trial of Queen Caroline	Aug. 19 to Nov. 10, 1820
Death of Chatham	May 11, 1778	Coronation of George IV	July 19, 1821
"No Popery" riots	June 27, 1780	Queen Caroline expires at Hammsmith, near London	Aug. 7, 1821
Separation of America from Great Britain	Nov. 30, 1782	Lord Byron dies	April 19, 1834
Margaret Nicholson's attempt on the life of George III	Aug. 4, 1786	Commercial panic	1825 6
Trial of Warren Hastings	Feb. 13, 1788	Duke of York dies	Jan. 22, 1837
Death of Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, at Rome	March 1, 1788	Mr. Canning first minister	April 80, 1837
The king's illness made known	Oct. 1, 1788	His death	Aug. 8, 1837
He recovers, and goes to St. Paul's to make thanksgiving	April 23, 1789	Battle of Navarino	Oct. 30, 1827
First coalition against France	June 20, 1792	Roman Catholic Relief Bill passed	April 13, 1829
<i>Habeas Corpus</i> act suspended	1794	Death of George IV	June 26, 1830
Howe's victory	June 1, 1794	Mr. Huskisson killed on the Liverpool railway, (which see)	Sept. 15, 1830
Marriage of the prince of Wales with the princess Caroline of Brunswick	April 8, 1795	Grey administration formed	Nov. 1830
Princess Charlotte born	Jan. 7, 1796	The Cholera morbus in England	Oct. 36, 1831
Cash payments suspended	Feb. 25, 1797	Reform Act passed	June 7, 1832
Death of Edmund Burke	July 8, 1797	Sir Walter Scott dies	Sept. 21, 1832
Battle of the Nile	Aug. 1, 1798	Assault on William IV by a discharged pensioner at Ascot	June 19, 1832
<i>Habeas Corpus</i> Act again suspended	Aug. 1798	S. T. Coleridge dies	July 25, 1834
Hatfield's attempt on the king's life	May 11, 1800	Colonial slavery abolished	Aug. 1, 1834
Union with Ireland	Jan. 1, 1801	Corporation reform, act passed (See <i>Corporations</i>)	Sept. 9, 1835
[The English sovereigns relinquish the title of "King of France" on the union of the two countries the empire now called the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."]		William IV dies	June 20, 1837
<i>Habeas Corpus</i> Act again suspended	April, 1801	[The crown of Hanover is now separated from that of Great Britain]	
Peace of Amiens	Oct. 1, 1801	Coronation of Victoria	June 28, 1838
War against Bonaparte	May 18, 1803	Beginning of war with China	March, 1839
Battle of Trafalgar, death of Nelson	Oct. 21, 1805	Marriage of the queen with prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg (See p. 940)	Feb. 10, 1840
Death of Mr. Pitt	Jan. 23, 1806	Oxford's assault on the queen (See <i>Oxford, Edward</i>)	June 10, 1840
"Dellate Investigation"	May 24, 1806	Prince of Wales born	Nov. 9, 1841
Lord Melville impeached	April 29, acquitted	King of Prussia visits England	Jan. 24, 1842
Death of Charles James Fox	Sept. 13, 1806	John Francis fires a pistol at the queen. (See <i>France</i>)	May 30, 1842
Orders in council against the Berlin Decree	Jan. 7, 1807	Dean, a deformed youth, presents a pistol at her	July 8, 1842
Death of General Moore. (See <i>Corunna</i>)	Jan. 10, 1809	Income Tax Act passed	Aug. 1842
Duke of York impeached by col. Wardle	Jan. 1809	Peace of Nankin (with China)	Dec. 1842
Walcheren expedition	Aug. 10, 1809	Queen embarks for Scotland on her first visit there	Aug. 20, 1842
The jubilee of the king's accession	Oct. 25, 1809	Southey dies	March 21, 1843
Sir Francis Burdett's arrest, and subsequent riots	April 6, 1810	Queen's visit to the Orleans family at Chateau d'Eu	Sept. 2, 1843
King's malady returns	Nov. 2, 1810	Emperor of Russia's visit	June 7, 1844
Great commercial embarrassment	Dec. 1810	King Louis Philippe's visit	Oct. 7, 1844
The prince of Wales prince regent	Feb. 5, 1811	Fuseyito agitation	1844 5
Luddite riots	Nov. 1811	Pool's new tariff	1845
Assassination of Mr. Perceval, prime minister	May 11, 1812	Anti-corn law agitation	1846
Earl of Liverpool premier	June 9, 1812	Queen's visit to Germany	Aug. 9, 1845

ENGLAND, *continued*

Corn laws repealed	June 26, 1846	Visit of Emperor and Empress of French	April 16 to 21, 1855
The exiled French royal family take up their residence at Claremont	March 4, 1848	Loan of 16 millions agreed to	April, 1855
Great Chartist demonstration in London	April 10, 1848	Distribution of Crimean medals	May 18, 1855
Cholera re-appears in England in	1848 and 1849	New Metropolitan cattle market opened	June 14, 1855
Queen embarks on her visit to Ireland	Aug 1, 1849	Death of Lord Raglan	June 28, 1855
Adelaide, dowager queen dies	Dec 2, 1849	Agitation and rioting concerning trading bill, which is withdrawn	July 2, 1855
The "Exhibition of 1851" officially announced	Jan 3, 1850	The queen and prince visit Paris	Aug 18, 1855
Death of Wordsworth (80)	April 23, 1850	Peace with Russia proclaimed, April 19,	
Peto's assault on the queen	June 27, 1850	Thanksgiving day, May 4, illuminations, &c	May 29, 1856
Death of Mr Robert Peel (62)	July 2, 1850	War with China (<i>which see</i>)	Oct. 1856
Duke of Cambridge dies	July 8, 1850	War with Persia (<i>which see</i>)	Nov. 1856
Queen's visit to Belgium	Aug 31, 1850	Dissolution of parliament, March 21, new parliament meet	April 30, 1857
Great excitement occasioned by the pope's establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England	Nov. 1850	Death of Duchess of Gloucester (aged 81), the last of George III.'s children	April 30, 1857
"Great Exhibition" opened	May 1, 1851	Educational conference in London, prince Albert in the chair	June 22, 1857
Australian gold arrives	Dec. 1851	Victoria crosses (<i>which see</i>) distributed by the queen in Hyde Park	June 26, 1857
Death of the poet Thomas Moore	Feb. 28, 1852	Meetings for relief of sufferers by the mutiny in India (by Nov 15, 260,000l. raised)	Aug 25, 1857
Death of Wellington (83)	Sept. 14, 1852	Great commercial panic, relieved by suspension of Bank Charter Act of 1844	Nov. 12, 1857
His public funeral	Nov. 18, 1852	Parliament meets	Dec. 3, 1857
Slight earthquake at Liverpool, &c	Nov. 9, 1852	Marriage of Princess-royal to Prince Frederick-William of Prussia	Jan. 25, 1858
Mrs Stowe visits England, &c	April, 1853	Excitement respecting attempted assassination of Louis-Napoleon Jan. 14, indiscreet addresses of certain French colonels, published	Jan. 27, 1858
Camp at Chobham formed on June 14, breaks up	Aug. 19, 1853	"Conspiracy to murder bill" (introduced by Lord Palmerston) rejected, Feb. 19, Palmerston ministry resigns	Feb. 22, 1858
Death of Sir Charles Napier, conqueror of Scinde	Aug. 29, 1853	The Derby-Diarsol administration formed	Feb. 26, 1858
English and French fleets enter Bosphorus	Oct. 22, 1853	Dr Simon Bernard acquitted of being a conspirator against the life of Louis-Napoleon	April 17, 1858
Protocol signed between England, France, Austria, and Prussia, for re-establishment of peace between Russia and Turkey	Dec. 5, 1853	The Jewish Disabilities bill passed, July 12, and the India bill passed	July 23, 1858
Many meetings on Eastern question favourable to Turkey	Sept. to Dec. 1853	The queen visits Birmingham, June 15, Chesham, Aug. 4, 5, the Princess-royal (at Potsdam), Aug. 12, &c and Leeds, Sept. 1, 1858	
Exportation of military stores prohibited	Feb. 18, 1854	The Association for the Promotion of Social Science meet at Liverpool	Oct. 12, 1858
Great strike at Preston, 14,972 hands unemployed at one time, Oct. 15, 1853, to May 1, 1854		Excitement about the confessional, public meetings held against it, July 12, and Sept. 18, 1858	
Queen reviews Baltic fleet	March 11, 1854	Excitement respecting the Italian war, proclamation for manning the navy	April 30, 1859
Treaty of alliance between England, France, and Turkey signed	March 12, 1854	Declaration of neutrality of England	May 12, 1859
War declared against Russia (<i>See Russian War</i>)	March 28, 1854	Proclamation for the organization of volunteer rifle corps received with enthusiasm and many formed	May-Oct. 1859
Fast day on account of the war	April 23, 1854	The Derby ministry defeated on the Reform bill, dissolve Parliament, April 23, again defeated, they resign, June 11, and the Palmerston-Russell administration is formed	June 18, 1859
Marquis of Anglesey dies	May 23, 1854	The Handel commemoration (<i>which see</i>)	June 20, 22, 24, 1859
Important commercial treaty concluded with United States by Lord Elgin on behalf of Canada	June 7, 1854	The Income-tax increased to provide for the defences of the country	July, 1859
King of Portugal visits England	June, 1854		
Crystal Palace opened by the queen, June 10, 1854			
Cholera prevails in the south and west of London	Aug and Sept. 1854		
Death of Lord Denman	Sept. 22, 1854		
Thanksgiving for abundant harvest, Oct. 1, 1854			
Great explosion and fire at Gateshead and Newcastle	Oct. 6, 1854		
Meeting of Parliament	Dec. 12, 1854		
Resignation of Aberdeen ministry, and ministerial crisis	Jan. 29, 1855		
Formation of Palmerston ministry	Feb. 1855		
Death of Joseph Hume (78)	Feb. 20, 1855		
Sebastopol Inquiry Committee nominated	Feb. 23, 1855		

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND (See article *King of England*)

BEFORE THE CONQUEST *

- 827 Egbert, first sole monarch, so reigned ten years succeeded by his son
 837 Ethelwolf, reigned twenty years, succeeded by his son
 857 Ethelbald, called the Second, died 20th Dec. 860 succeeded by his next brother

- 860 Ethelbert, died in 866, and was succeeded by
 866 Ethelred, third son of Ethelwolf, died April 27th, 871, succeeded by
 872 Alfred, surnamed the Great, fourth son of Ethelwolf, died 21st or 28th Oct. 901
 901 Edward the Elder, succeeded his father Alfred, died in 925

* The regnal dates are those given by Sir H. Nicolas. The Norman and early Plantagenet kings reckoned their reigns from the day of their coronation, the later Plantagenets from the day after the death of their predecessor. With Edward VI. began the present custom of beginning on the death of the preceding sovereign.

ENGLAND, *continued*

935. Athelstan, eldest son of the last king, died Oct. 17, 940
940. Edmund I, fifth son of Edward the Elder, died to death from a wound received in an affray, May 26, 946
946. Edred, brother of Edmund, died in 955, and was succeeded by
955. Edwy, eldest son of Edmund, died of grief in 958. In this reign Dunstan, a turbulent and ambitious priest, ruled the king, who afterwards banished him
958. Edgar, styled the Peaceable, brother of Edwy, died July 1st, 975
975. Edward the Martyr, his son, stabbed at Corfo Castle, at the instance of his mother-in-law, Elfrida, March 18th, 979
979. Ethelred II, succeeded his half brother Edward, retired.
1013. Swayn, proclaimed king, died Feb. 3rd, 1014, succeeded by his son
1014. Canute the Great, while absent in Denmark, the exiled king returned
1015. Ethelred *restored* died April 24th, 1016, succeeded by his son
1016. Edmund Ironside, divided the kingdom with Canute, murdered at Oxford, Nov. 30th, 1016, reigned seven months
1016. Canute *again* married Emma, widow of Ethelred, died in 1035
1035. Harold I, his natural son, a cruel prince, died April 14th, 1039
1039. Hardicanute, son of Canute and Emma, died of repletion at a marriage feast.
1042. Edward the Confessor, son of Ethelred and Emma died Jan. 5, 1066, naming William of Normandy his successor
1066. Harold II, son of earl Godwin, reigned nine months killed in battle

AFTER THE CONQUEST

1066. William the Conqueror, crowned Dec. 25, died at Rouen, Sept. 9, 1087
1067. William II Rufus, reign began, Sept. 26, killed by an arrow, Aug. 2, 1100
1100. Henry I Beauclerk, his brother, reign began Aug. 5, died of a surfeit, Dec. 1st, 1135
1135. Stephen earl of Blois, nephew of Henry the empress Maud, daughter of Henry consented with him for the crown, reign began Dec. 26, died Oct. 25, 1154
1154. Henry II Plantagenet, grandson of Henry and son of Maud reign began Dec. 19, married Eleanor of France, died July 6, 1189
1189. Richard I *Cœur de Lion*, his son reign began Sept. 8, died of a wound, April 6, 1199
1199. John, the brother of Richard, reign began May 27, married Isabella d'Angoulême, died Oct. 19, 1216
1216. Henry III, son of John, reign began Oct. 28, married Eleanor of Provence, died Nov. 16, 1272
1272. Edward I son of Henry surnamed *Long Shanks* reign began Nov. 30, married Eleanor of Castile 2ndly, Margaret of France, died July 7, 1307
1307. Edward II son of Edward I, reign began July 8, married Isabella of France de throned, Jan. 20, 1327 *murdered* at Berkeley Castle, Sept. 21, following
1327. Edward III, his son, reign began, Jan. 25, married Philippa of Hainault, died June 21, 1377
1377. Richard II son of Edward the Black Prince, and grandson of Edward III, reign began June 22, married Anne of Austria, 2ndly, Isabella of France de throned Sept. 29, 1399, *murdered* at Pomfret Castle, Feb. 10, following.

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

1399. Henry IV cousin of Richard II, reign began Sept. 30, married Joan of Navarre, died March 20, 1413, succeeded by
1413. Henry V his son, reign began March 21, married Catherine of France, died Aug. 31, 1422
1422. Henry VI his son, reign began Sept. 1, married Margaret of Anjou, deposed March 4, 1461 *murdered* by Richard, duke of Gloucester, in the Tower, June 20, 1471

HOUSE OF YORK

1461. Edward IV, married lady Elizabeth Grey, died April 9, 1483.
1483. Edward V his son, deposed June 25, 1483, and *murdered* in the Tower by Gloucester, reigned two months and thirteen days.
1483. Richard III brother of Edward IV began to reign June 20 *slain* at Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485

HOUSE OF TUDOR

1485. Henry VII, began to reign Aug. 22, married Elizabeth of York, died April 21, 1509
1509. Henry VIII, his son, began to reign April 22. See preceding annals, died Jan. 28, 1547
1547. Edward VI son of Henry VII (by the lady Jane Seymour), died July 6, 1553
1553. Jane July 6 to 17 Beheaded Feb. 12, 1554
1553. Mary, daughter of Henry (by Catherine of Arragon), married Philip of Spain, died Nov. 17, 1558.
1558. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry (by Anna Boleyn), died March 24, 1603.

HOUSE OF STUART

1603. James I of England, and VI of Scotland, son of Mary queen of Scots married Anne, princess of Denmark, died March 27, 1625
1625. Charles I his son married Henrietta of France, *beheaded* at Whitehall, Jan. 30, 1649
1649. COMMONWEALTH Oliver Cromwell made protector Dec. 12, 1653, died Sept. 3, 1658. Richard Cromwell, his son, made protector Sept. 4, 1658, resigned April 22, 1659
1660. Charles II son of Charles I married the Infanta Catherine of Portugal, died Feb. 6, 1685
1685. James II his brother, married 1st, Anne Hyde 2ndly, the princess of Modena, *abdicated* by flight, Dec. 12, 1688, died in exile, Aug. 6, 1701.
1689. William III prince of Orange, and Mary his queen, daughter of James began their reign, Feb. 14, 1689, Mary died Dec. 28, 1694, and William of a fall from his horse, March 8, 1702.
1702. Anne, second daughter of James, married George, prince of Denmark, died without issue, Aug. 1, 1714.

HOUSE OF HANOVER. (See Brunswick and Eds.)

1714. George I elector of Hanover and duke of Brunswick Lüneburg, son of Sophia, who was daughter of Elizabeth, the daughter of James I, married the princess Sophia, died June 11, 1737
1727. George II his son, married to Wilhelmina-Caroline of Brandenburg-Anspach, died Oct. 25, 1760
1760. George III grandson of George II, married Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, died Jan. 29, 1830.
1830. George IV his son, married Caroline of Brunswick, died June 26, 1830.

ENGLAND, *continued*

1830 William IV brother of George IV, married Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen, died June 20, 1837

1837 Victoria, the reigning queen, whom God preserve.

THE PRESENT (1850) ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND

The QUEEN * Alexandrina-Victoria, only daughter of Edward, duke of Kent born May 24 1819, succeeded to the throne on the decease of her uncle, William IV June 20, 1837 Crowned at Westminster, June 28, 1838 Married (Feb. 10, 1840) to her cousin, Francis-ALBERT Augustus-Charles-Emmanuel duke of Saxe, prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, born Aug. 2, 1819 (ordered, June 20, 1857, to be styled *Prince-Consort*), and has issue

- 1 Victoria-Adelaide-Mary Louisa, princess royal, born Nov 21 1840, married to prince Frederick William of Prussia, Jan. 25 1858 (dowry 40 000*l.* and annuity of 8000*l.*), a prince born to them Jan. 27 1859
- 2 Albert-Edward, prince of Wales, duke of Saxony duke of Cornwall and Rothesay earl of Chester and Carrick, baron of Renfrew and lord of the Isles, born Nov. 9, 1841 [Travelled on the continent and studied at Edinburgh and Oxford in 1859]
- 3 Alice-Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843
- 4 Alfred Ernest, born Aug. 6, 1844, entered the 'Euryalus' as midshipman, Aug. 31, 1858.
- 5 Helena Augusta-Victoria, born May 25 1846
- 6 Louisa-Carolina-Alberta, born March 18, 1848
- 7 Arthur-Patrik Albert, born May 1, 1850
- 8 Leopold George-Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853
- 9 Beatrice-Mary Victoria-Feodora, born April 14, 1857

The Queen's MOTHER. Victoria-Maria-Louisa, duchess of Kent, aunt to the duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, born Aug. 17, 1786 married, 1st (Dec. 31 1803) Erich Charles, prince of Leiningen, who died July 4 1814, leaving issue Charles, prince of Leiningen born Sept. 12, 1804, and the princess Feodora, born Dec. 7, 1807 Married, 2nd (May 29 1818) to Edward duke of Kent, who was born Nov. 2, 1767, and died Jan. 23, 1820. Issue, The QUEEN

The Queen's AUNT and COUSIN. Augusta, duchess (widow of the late duke) of Cambridge, born July 25 1797 Her son, George, duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief, born March 26, 1819, and her daughters, Augusta, grand duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz born July 19, 1823, and the princess Mary of Cambridge born Nov. 27, 1833

ENGLAND, NEW (North America) First settled by the Puritans who were driven from Europe at the beginning of the 17th century by religious persecution The first attempt to form a settlement was made in 1607 Named New England by captain Smith, in 1614 Settlement of the Plymouth company in 1620 The inhabitants are mostly descendants from the natives of England New England comprises the states of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE From the High Dutch or Teutonic sprung (among others) the English language, now one of the most copious and beautiful of Europe Law pleadings were made in English by order of Edward III instead of the French language, which had been continued from the time of the Conqueror, A.D. 1362 The English tongue and English apparel were ordered to be used in Ireland, 28 Hen VIII 1536 The English was ordered to be used in all lawsuits, and the Latin disused, May 1731

PRINCIPAL ENGLISH AUTHORS

<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>		
John Gower	1403	John Locke	1682	1704	Samuel Johnson	1709	1784
Geoffrey Chaucer	1338	Joseph Addison	1672	1710	William Robertson	1721	1793
Wm Caxton	1421	Richard Steele	1671	1729	Edward Gibbon	1737	1794
Sir Thomas More	1483	Daniel Defoe	1668	1731	Robert Burns	1759	1796
Sir Philip Sidney	1554	Jonathan Swift	1667	1745	William Cowper	1731	1800
Edmund Spenser	1553	James Thomson	1700	1748	George P. B. Shelley	1792	1822
Richard Hooker	1533	Henry Fielding	1707	1754	Lord Byron	1788	1824
Wm Shakespeare	1564	Samuel Richardson	1689	1761	Walter Scott	1771	1832
Walter Raleigh	1552	Edward Young	1681	1766	Samuel T. Coleridge	1772	1834
Ben Jonson	1574	Laurence Sterne	1713	1768	William Cobbett	1762	1835
John Milton	1608	Thomas Gray	1716	1771	Robert Southey	1774	1843
Samuel Butler	1612	Tobias Smollett	1720	1771	William Wordsworth	1770	1850
John Bunyan	1628	Oliver Goldsmith	1728	1774	Thomas Moore	1780	1852
John Dryden	1631	David Hume	1711	1770			

ENGRAVING The engraving of gems is a branch of art of the highest antiquity The earliest writers make mention of engraved seals and seal rings, and there still exist many antique engravings equal to later productions of similar artists Engraving from plates and wood is chiefly of modern invention, having its origin about the middle of the fifteenth century Engraving on glass was perfected to an art by Bourdier, of Paris, 1799 The copyright to engravings has been protected by several statutes, among the principal are

* On Nov. 1, 1858, the Queen was proclaimed throughout India as "Victoria, by the grace of God, Queen of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the colonies and dependencies thereof, in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia."

the acts 16 and 18 Geo. III 1775 and 1777, and the acts 7 & 8 Vict. Aug. 6, 1844, and 15 Vict. May 28, 1852 See *Lithography* and *Photogalvanography*

ENGRAVING ON COPPER. Prints from engraved copper-plates made their appearance about A.D. 1450, and were first produced in Germany. Masso, surnamed Finiguerra, was the first Italian artist in this way, 1400. The earliest date known of a copper plate engraving is 1461. Rolling presses for working the plates were invented in 1645, and many improvements of it followed. Of the art of etching on copper by means of *aquaforthis*, Francis Mazzouli, or Parmegiano, is the reputed inventor, about A.D. 1582. *De Piles*

ENGRAVING, MEZZOTINTO. The art is said to have been discovered by Col. de Siegen, who engraved a portrait of princess Amelia of Hesse in mezzotinto in 1643, it was improved by prince Rupert in 1648, sir Christopher Wren further improved it in 1662. Aquatinta, by which a soft and beautiful effect is produced, was invented by the celebrated French artist, St. Non, about 1662, he communicated his invention to Le Prince. Barrabe of Paris was distinguished for his improvements in this kind of engraving, 1763. 'Chiar' oscuro engraving originated with the Germans, and was first practised by Mair, one of whose prints bears date 1491. See *Zinc*, &c

ENGRAVING ON STEEL. The mode of engraving on soft steel, which, after it has been hardened, will multiply copper plates and fine impressions indefinitely, was introduced into England by Messrs. Perkins and Heath of Philadelphia, in 1819.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD. Took its rise from the *bruf mahlers*, or manufacturers of playing cards, about A.D. 1400, and from this sprung the invention of printing, first attempted by means of wooden types, not moveable. See *Printing*. The art is referred by some to a Florentine, and by others to Reuss, a German, it was greatly improved by Durer and Lucas Van Leyden, in 1497, and was brought to perfection in England by Bewick, his brother, and pupils, Nesbitt, Anderson, &c, 1789 *et seq*. The earliest wood engraving which has reached our times is one representing St. Christopher carrying the infant Jesus over the sea, it bears date A.D. 1423.

ENLISTMENT OF SOLDIERS AND SEAMEN. It is declared by statute that no persons enlisting as soldiers or sailors are to be sworn in before a magistrate in less than twenty-four hours, and then they are at liberty to withdraw upon their returning the enlistment or bounty money, and 21s. costs. Enlistment, formerly most arbitrary and forcibly made, is now entirely voluntary. In 1847 the term of enlistment was limited to ten years for the infantry, and twelve years for the cavalry, artillery, and royal marines.

ENNISKILLEN (Ireland). The people of this town made an obstinate defence against the army of Elizabeth, 1595, and against James II., 1689. 1500 Enniskilleners met general M'Carty with a force of 6000 men, of whom 3000 were slain, and nearly all the rest were made prisoners, they losing but twenty men, July 20, 1689. The dragoon regiment called the "Enniskillingers," is recruited here.

ENTOMOLOGY, the Science of Insects. This branch of natural history cannot be regarded as ranking as a science until the arrangement of Linnæus, 1759. Ray's Method of Insects was published in 1705. The Entomological Society of London was instituted in 1833, it is devoted chiefly to the study of insects found in Great Britain, and inquires into the best methods of destroying noxious insects, and making known such as are useful. The best modern works on entomology are those of Kirby and Spence, Burmeister, and Johnston.

ENVOYS AT COURTS. Ministers in dignity below ambassadors. *Sir T. Herbert*. Envoys enjoy the protection, but not the ceremonies of ambassadors. Envoys Extraordinary are of modern date. *Wiencke*. The court of France denied to them the ceremony of being conducted to court in the royal carriages, A.D. 1639. Many of the ministers of England at foreign courts are called Envoys Extraordinary.

EPHESUS, in Asia Minor, a city founded by the Ionians about B.C. 1043. It was subdued by Cyrus in 544 B.C. It revolted from the Persians B.C. 501. It was destroyed by an earthquake in A.D. 17. Paul preached here A.D. 55, 56 (Acts xviii. xix.) His epistle to the Ephesians is dated A.D. 64. See *Diana, Temple of*, and *Seven Churches*.

EPHORI. These were powerful magistrates of Sparta, said to have been first created by Theopompus to control the royal power, between 770 and 720 B.C. They were five in number, and acting as censors in the state they could check and restrain the authority of the kings, and even imprison them, if they were guilty of irregularities. This account is disputed by modern writers.

EPIC POEMS, (from Greek *epos*, a song,) narratives in verse The following are the chief

Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey" (Greek), between 8th and 10th century (See <i>Homer</i>)		Aristo, "Orlando Furioso" (Italian)	A.D. 1516
Virgil's "Æneid" (Latin) about a.c. 19		Camões' "Lusiad" (Portuguese)	1580
Ovid's "Metamorphoses" (Latin) about a.c. 1		Tasso, "Jerusalem Delivered" (Italian)	1581
Dante (died 1321), "Divina Commedia" (Italian), published 1472		Milton, "Paradise Lost"	1667
		Voltaire, "Henriade" (French)	1738
		Walter Scott, "Lay of the Last Minstrel," &c.	1805

EPICUREAN PHILOSOPHY Epicurus of Gargettus, near Athens, about 300 B.C., taught that the greatest good consists in a happiness springing from virtue alone, but the name has since been given to those who derive happiness from sensual pleasure

EPIGRAMS They derive their origin from the inscriptions placed by the ancients on their tombs. Marcus Valerius Martialis, the celebrated Latin epigrammatist, who flourished about A.D. 83 is allowed to have excelled all others, ancient or modern, in the tasteful and pointed epigram—The following Latin epigram, on the miracle of Our Saviour in turning water into wine at Cana (*John iii*) is a beautiful example—

"Vidit et erubuit lymphæ pudica Deum" (The modest water saw its God, and blushed.)

EPIPHANY The feast of the Epiphany (Jan. 6) vulgarly called Twelfth Day, celebrates the arrival of the wise men of the East, and the manifestation to the world of the Saviour, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star, which conducted the Magi to the place where he was to be found, instituted A.D. 813 *Wheatley* Pardon says, "The heathens used this word to signify the appearance of their gods upon the earth, and from the heathens the Christians borrowed it."

EPHROSUS (Northern Greece) Its early history is very obscure, and it is only during the reign of the warlike Pyrrhus, the last sovereign, that it becomes interesting. The first Pyrrhus (Neoptolemus) settled in Ephrus, after the Trojan war, 1170 B.C. He was killed in the temple of Delphi, about 1165 B.C.

Reign of the great Pyrrhus	B.C. 306	Expedition against Sparta	B.C. 272
He enters into a league against Demetrius, the battle of Beroa	264	He enters Argos, and is killed by a tile, thrown at him from a house-top by a woman	272
Expedition into Italy, he gains his first battle against the Romans	280	Philip unites Epirus to Macedon	220
He gains another great battle	279	Its conquest by the Romans	167
His conquest of Sicily	278	* * * * *	
His last battle with the Romans	274	Annexed to the Ottoman empire	A.D. 1406
He takes Macedon from Antigonus	274	An insurrection put down	1854

EPISCOPACY See *Bishops*

EPITAPHS They were used by the ancient Jews, Greeks, and Romans, and others—Mr. T. J. Pettigrew has published a collection called *Chronicles of the Tombs*, in 1857

EPITHALAMIUM The nuptial song or composition made on the marriage of two persons of distinction. Tysias or Tisias, the lyric poet, is said to have been the first writer of a nuptial complimentary song or epithalamium. He received the name of Stesichorus, from the alterations made by him in music and dancing, 536 B.C. *Bossuet*

EPOCHÆ, a point of time made remarkable by some event, from which subsequent years are reckoned. These are periods in history which are agreed upon and acknowledged by the respective historians and chronologers, and which serve to regulate the date of events. The following are the epochs thus particularly adopted. See *Eras*

Creation	B.C. 4004	Building of Rome	B.C. 758
Deluge	2348	The birth of Christ	A.D. 1
1st Olympiad	776		

EQUATOR, a South American republic founded in 1831, when the Columbian republic was divided into three, the other two being Venezuela and New Granada. The population of Equator is about 665,000, of which 70,000 are in Quito, the capital.

EQUINOX When the sun in his progress passes through the equator in one of the equinoctial points, the day and night are equal all over the globe. This occurs twice in the year, about March 21, the *vernal* equinox, and Sept. 22, the *autumnal* equinox. The equinoctial points move backwards about 50 seconds yearly, requiring 25,000 years to accomplish a complete revolution. This is called the *precession* of the equinoxes, which is said to have been observed by the ancient astronomers.

ERAS Notices of the principal eras will be found in their alphabetical order, a few only

need be mentioned here. The era of *Nabonassar*, after which the astronomical observations made at Babylon were reckoned, began Feb. 26, 747. The era of the *Seleucidas* (used by the Maccabees) commenced 312 B.C. The *Olympiads* belong to the Grecians, and date from the year 776 B.C., but they subsequently reckoned by Indictions, the first beginning A.D. 313. These, among chronologers, are still used. See *Indictions*. The Romans reckoned from the building of their city, 753 B.C., and afterwards from the 16th year of the emperor Augustus, (see *Cæsars*) which reckoning was long used by the Spaniards. The Mahometans began their *Hegira* from the flight of their prophet from Mecca, A.D. 622. See *Calendar*, *Creation*, *Anno Domini*.

ERASTIANISM, a term applied to the opinions of Thomas Laeber (Latinised *Erastus*), a German physician (1523-84), who taught that the church had no right to exclude any person from the ordinances of the Gospel, or to inflict excommunication, &c.

ERASURES. By order of sir John Romilly, master of the rolls, in 1855, no document corrected by erasure with the knife is to be henceforth received in the court of chancery. The errors must be corrected with the pen.

ERFURTH. Founded in A.D. 476, and its famous university established about 1390. Erfurth was ceded to Prussia in 1802. It capitulated to Murat, when 14,000 Prussian troops surrendered, Oct. 16, 1806. In this city Napoleon and Alexander met, and offered peace to England, Sept. 27, 1808. The French retreated to Erfurth from Leipsic, 18th Oct., 1813. A German parliament met here in March and April 1850.

ERICSON'S CALORIC ENGINE. See *Caloric*.

ESCHEATS. Land or other property that falls to a lord within his manor by forfeiture or death. The escheator observes the rights of the king in the county whereof he is escheator. *Corvee*. In London a court of escheats was held before the lord mayor to recover the property of a bastard who died intestate, for the king, such a court had not been held in the city for 150 years before, July 16, 1771. *Phillips*.

ESCURIAL, the palace of the kings of Spain, one of the largest and most magnificent in the world. It was commenced by Philip II in 1563 and completed in 1586, the first expenditure of its erection was 6,000,000 of ducats. It forms a vast square of polished stone, paved with marble. According to the computation of Francisco de los Santos, it would take more than four days to go through all its rooms and apartments, the length of the way being reckoned thirty three Spanish leagues, which is above 120 English miles. Alvarez de Colmenar also asserts that there are 14,000 doors, and 11,000 windows belonging to this edifice.

ESPIERRES (or Pont à Chien, Flanders) **BATTLE OF**, between the allied English and Austrians commanded by the duke of York, and the French under Pichegru. The French attacked the allies concentrated here, with an army of 100,000 men, and were repulsed after a long and desperate engagement, losing many killed and wounded, and prisoners, and several pieces of cannon, May 22, 1794.

ESQUIRES. Among the Greeks and Romans esquires were armourer-bearers to, or attendants on, a knight. *Blount*. In England the king created esquires by putting about their necks the collar of SS, and bestowing upon them a pair of silver spurs. A British queen is recorded as having married the *armiger*, or esquire, of her deceased husband. The distinction of esquire was first given to persons of fortune not attendant upon knights, A.D. 1345. *Stow*.

ESSEX, KINGDOM OF, see *Britain*.

ESSLING, BATTLE OF. See *Asperne*.

ESTE, HOUSE OF. Boniface count of Lucca and duke of Tuscany about A.D. 811, is said to have descended from Odacer king of Italy. From Boniface sprang Albert Azzo II. marquis of Italy and lord of Este, born about 996, who married first Cunegonda of the house of Guelf, by whom he had Guelf, duke of Bavaria, the ancestor of the house of Brunswick (see *Bavaria* and *Brunswick*), and secondly Gersonda, by whom he had Fulk, the ancestor of the Estes, dukes of Ferrara and Modena.

ETHER was known to the earliest chemists. Nitric ether was first discovered by Kunkel, in 1681, and muriatic ether, from the chloride of tin, by Courtauvau, in 1759. Acetic ether was discovered by count Lauraguais, same year, and hydriodic ether was first prepared by Gay Lussac. The phosgene was obtained by M. Boullay.

ETHER AND CHLOROFORM. The employment, in 1846, of ether and chloroform (the latter the more powerful of the two) as anæsthetic agents, promises to be of vast benefit to

mankind. The discovery that by inhaling ether the patient is rendered unconscious of pain, is due to Dr Charles T Jackson, of Boston, U.S. Mr Thomas Morton, of the same place, first introduced it into surgical practice under Dr Jackson's directions. Chloroform was first applied for the same purpose by Dr Simpson, of Edinburgh, and was first administered in England by Mr James Robinson, surgeon dentist, Dec 14, 1848. This immediately drew the attention of the whole medical world. Some few failures have occurred, and a few deaths ensued, but the application of these agents has been generally successful. See *Amylene*.

ETHIOPIA The name was applied anciently rather vaguely to countries the inhabitants of which had *sun-burnt* complexions, in Asia and Africa, but is now considered to apply properly to the modern Nubia, Sennaar, and northern Abyssinia. Many pyramids exist at Napata, the capital of Merot, the civilized part of ancient Ethiopia.

Zerah, the Ethiopian defeated by Asa	B.C. 941	Ethiopia invaded by Cambyses, without success, between	B.C. 525-522
A dynasty of Ethiopian kings reigned over Egypt from 766 to	715	Candace, queen of Merot, advancing against the Roman settlements at Elephantine, defeated and subdued by Petronius	A.D. 22-23
Terhakah, king of Ethiopia, marches against Sennacherib	710		

ETHNOLOGY The study of the relations of the different divisions of mankind to each other. It is of recent origin. Balbi's *Ethnographic Atlas* was published in 1826, and Dr Prichard's great work, *Researches on the Physical History of Mankind*, 1841. The Ethnological Society, established in 1843, publishes its *Transactions*. Dr R. G. Latham's works, on the Ethnology of the British empire, appeared in 1851.

ETNA, MOUNT (Sicily) Here were the fabled forges of the Cyclops, and it is called by Pindar the pillar of heaven. Eruptions are mentioned by Diodorus Siculus as happening 1693 B.C., and Thucydides speaks of three eruptions as occurring, 734, 477, and 425 B.C. There were eruptions, 126, 121, and 43 B.C. *Levy*. Eruptions A.D. 40, 254, and 420. *Carrera*. One in 1012. *Geoffrey de Viterbo*. Awful one which overwhelmed Catania, when 15,000 inhabitants perished in the burning ruins, 1169. Eruptions equally awful and destructive, 1329, 1408, 1444, 1536, 1547, 1564, and in 1669, when tens of thousands of persons perished in the streams of lava which rolled over the whole country for forty days. Eruptions in 1766, 1787, 1809, 1811, and in May 1830, when several villages were destroyed, and showers of lava reached near to Rome. Another violent eruption, and the town of Bronte destroyed, Nov. 18, 1832. Another and violent eruption occurred in August and September, 1852.

ETON COLLEGE (Buckinghamshire) Founded by Henry VI. in 1441, and designed as a nursery to King's College, Cambridge. John Stanberry, confessor to Henry VI. (bishop of Bangor in 1448,) was the first provost. Besides about three hundred noblemen's and gentle men's sons, there are seventy king's scholars on the foundation, who, when properly qualified, are elected, on the first Tuesday in August, to King's College, Cambridge, and are removed when there are vacancies, according to seniority. See *Cambridge*.

ETON MONTEM The establishment of the *Montem* is nearly coeval with the college, and consisted in the procession of the scholars, arrayed in fancy dresses, to Salt hill, once in three years, to collect donations on the road. The money so collected has amounted to 8000. and was given to the senior or best scholar, their captain, going off to Cambridge, for his support while studying at that university. *Lysons's Magna Britannia*. The *montem* was discontinued in Jan. 1847. The regatta is taking its place.

ETRURIA, or TUSCANY, hence the modern name Tuscany, an ancient province of Italy, whence the Romans in a great measure derived their laws, customs, and superstitions. Herodotus asserts that the country was conquered by a colony of Lydians. The subjugation of this country forms an important part of early Roman history. It was most powerful under Porsena of Clusium, who attempted to reinstate the Tarquins, 506 B.C. Ven. was taken by Camillus in 396 B.C. A truce between the Romans and Etruscans for forty years was concluded 361 B.C. The latter and their allies were defeated at the Vadimonian lake 283 B.C., and totally lost their independence about 265 B.C. The vases and other works of the Etruscans still remaining show the degree of civilization to which they had attained. See *Tuscany*. *Etruria*, the site of Mr Wedgwood's porcelain works &c., was founded in 1771.

EUCLID, ELEMENTS OF Euclid was a native of Alexandria, and flourished there about 300 B.C. The *Elements* are not wholly his, for many of the invaluable truths and demonstrations they contain were discovered and invented by Thales, Pythagoras, Eudoxus, and others, but Euclid was the first who reduced them to regular order, and who probably interwove many theorems of his own, to render the whole a complete and connected system of geometry. The *Elements* were first printed at Basil by Simon Grynaeus, in A.D. 1533.

EUDIOMETER. To ascertain the purity of atmospheric air, or the quantity of oxygenous gas or vital air contained in it, was invented (among other instruments) by Dr Priestley, in 1772. Some improvements upon this instrument have been since made.

EUNUCHS are first mentioned among the Egyptian and Assyrian nations, and in the earliest times were attendants in courts. The first princess who was waited upon by eunuchs in her chamber, was Semiramis, queen of Assyria and Babylon, about 2007 B.C. *Lenglet.*

EUPATORIA (KORLEFF) A sea-port on the west coast of the Crimea. After the allied French, English, and Turkish armies landed in the Crimea, Sept. 14, 1854, a detachment under captain Brock occupied this place, which was afterwards reinforced by the Turks. It was attacked Feb. 17, 1855, by 40,000 Russians under Laprandi, who were repulsed with the loss of 500 men by the Turks, whose loss was only 50, among which, however, was Selim Pasha, the commander of the Egyptian contingent.

EURYMEDON, BATTLE OF One of the most celebrated battles in Grecian history, when Cimon, son of Miltiades, destroyed the Persian fleet at Cyprus, and defeated the land forces of the Persians near the river Eurymedon, in Pamphilia, hence the name of this battle, fought 466 B.C.

EUTYCHIAN HERESY, so called from Eutyches, an abbot of Constantinople who asserted in 448 A.D. that there was but one nature in Christ, the human having been absorbed in the divine. It was condemned by councils at Constantinople in the same year, and at Chalcedon in 451. It has been also called *Monophysite* (of one nature), and *Jacobite*, from Jacobus Baradaus its zealous defender in the 6th century. It is the form of Christianity now existing among the Copts and Armenians.

EUXINE See *Black Sea*.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, founded by sir Culling Eardley Smith and others in 1845, with the view of promoting unity among all denominations of Christians. It holds annual meetings. It met in Sept. 1857 at Berlin, where they were graciously received by the king, in Sept. 1858 at Liverpool, and Sept. 1859, at Belfast, while the religious revivals prevailed.

EVANGELISTS Mark and Matthew wrote their gospels in A.D. 44, Luke in 55, and John in 97. In 95, John was thrown into a caldron of boiling oil at Rome, whence, being taken out unhurt, he was banished to the Isle of Patmos, and there, in the year 96, he wrote the *Apocalypse*, and died in 100. *Butler.*

EVESHAM (Worcestershire), BATTLE OF, between prince Edward, afterwards Edward I. and Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, Aug. 4, 1265, in which the barons were defeated, and the earl, his son, and most of his adherents slain. Henry III. at one period of the battle was on the point of being cut down by a soldier who did not know his rank, but was saved by his timely exclamation, "Do not kill me, soldier, I am Henry of Winchester, thy king!" This victory broke up the combination of the barons.

EVIL MAY-DAY, thus called on account of the dreadful excesses of the apprentices and populace, directed against foreigners, particularly the French. "The rioters were headed by one Lincoln, who, with 15 others, was hanged, and 400 more in their shirts, and bound with ropes, and halters about their necks, were carried to Westminster, but they crying 'mercy, mercy!' were all pardoned by the king (Henry VIII.), which clemency gained him much love." May 1, 1517. *Delaune.*

EXARCHS, appointed by the Byzantine emperors of the East, to govern central Italy after its conquest by Belisarius and Narses, A.D. 548.—They ruled from 568 to 752, when Eutychus the last was overcome by Astolphus the Lombard.

EXCHANGE. One, called *Collegium Mercatorum*, existed at Rome, 493 B.C. The Exchange at Amsterdam was reckoned the finest structure of the kind in the world. Many edifices of this name in the United Kingdom are magnificent. See *Royal Exchange*.

EXCHEQUER. An institution of great antiquity, consisting of officers whose functions are financial and judicial: the chancellor of the exchequer is the first of these, and he formerly sat in the court of exchequer above the barons. The first chancellor was Eustace de Fauconbridge, bishop of London, in the reign of Henry III. about 1221. The exchequer stopped payment from Jan. to May 24th, Charles II. 1673. *Stow.* The English and Irish exchequers were consolidated in 1816. See *Chancellors of the Exchequer*.

EXCHEQUER BILLS. The government securities so called were first issued in 1697, and first circulated by the bank in 1796. These bills, of which more than twenty millions

sterling are often in circulation, are in effect accommodation notes of government, that are issued in anticipation of taxes, at daily interest, and, being received for taxes, and paid by the bank in lieu of taxes, in its dealings with the exchequer, they usually bear a premium *

EXCHEQUER CHAMBER, COURT OF Erected by Edward III in 1357 It was remodelled by Elizabeth, in 1584, and then made to comprise the judges of all the courts This court is for error from the judgments of the courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer of pleas in actions commenced therein Remodelled by act 11 Geo IV & 1 Will IV c 70, July 23, 1830 The Exchequer office, Westminster, was instituted by Henry IV in 1399

EXCHEQUER, COURT OF Instituted by William I on the model of the Transmarine Exchequer of Normandy, in 1079, according to some authorities, by Henry I It included the Common Pleas until they were separated, 16 John, 1215 *Coke's Reports* The exchequer is so named from a chequered cloth which anciently covered the table where the judges and chief officers sat Here are tried all causes relating to the king's revenue, such as are concerning accounts, disbursements, customs, and fines imposed, as well as all matters at common law between subject and subject. The judges are styled barons. *Beaton* There are a chief and four puisne barons, the fifth judge having been added July 23, 1830 The office of Curator Baron was abolished in 1856, by 18 & 19 Vict c 86 †

CHIEF BARONS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

1689 Sir Robert Atkins April 10
1695. Sir Edward Ward. June 10
1714. Sir Samuel Dodd. Nov 22
1716. Sir Thomas Bury June 11
1722 Sir James Montagu. May 9
1728 Sir Robert Eyre Dec. 5 afterwards C J
common pleas
1725 Sir Geoffrey Gilbert. June 1
1726. Sir Thomas Pausgally Oct. 29
1730 Sir James Reynolds. April 30
1738. Sir John Comyn. July 7
1740 Sir Edmund Probyn. Nov 24
1742 Sir Thomas Parker Nov 29
1772 Sir Sydney Stafford Smythe Oct. 29
1777 Sir John Skynner Dec 17

1787 Sir James Eyre Jan 26 afterwards C J
common pleas
1798 Sir Archibald Macdonald Feb 12
1813 Sir Vicary Gibbs Nov 8 afterwards C J
common pleas.
1814 Sir Alexander Thompson Feb. 24
1817 Sir Richard Richards April 22.
1824 Sir William Alexander Jan 9
1831 John Lord Lyndhurst. Jan 18 Previously
lord chancellor, and again lord chancellor in
1834
1834. Sir James Scarlett. Dec. 24 Created lord
Abinger, Jan 1835.
1844 Sir Frederick Pollock. April 15. The present
(1859) Chief Baron of the Exchequer in
England.

CHIEF BARONS OF THE EXCHEQUER IN IRELAND

1690 John Hely Dec. 5
1695. Robert Doyne. May 10
1703 Nehemiah Donnellan Dec. 27
1706 Richard Freeman June 25
1707 Robert Rochfort. June 12.
1714 Joseph Desane. Oct. 14
1715 Jeffrey Gilbert. June 16.
1722 Bernard Hale. June 9
1725 Thomas Dalton. Sept. 2.
1730 Thomas Marlay Sept. 29
1741 John Bowes. Dec 21
1767 Edward Willis. March 11
1766 Anthony Foster Sept 5

1777 James Dennis (afterwards baron Tracton).
July 3
1782 Walter Huxsey Burgh. July 2
1783 Barry Yelverton (afterwards viscount Avon-
more). Nov 29
1805 Standish O'Grady (afterwards viscount Guilla-
more). Oct. 5.
1831 Henry Joy Jan. 6.
1838 Stephen Woulfe July 20
1840 Masiere Brady Feb 11
1846 David Richard Pigott. Sept. 1 The present
(1859) Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ire-
land.

EXCHEQUER, TELLERS OF THE Besides chamberlains of the exchequer, clerks of the pells, and auditor of the exchequer (offices which have all been discontinued since their last avoidance in Oct 1826, or by surrender or abolition, in Oct. 1834), there were the four lucrative offices of *tellers* of the exchequer, also abolished, Oct. 10, 1834 ‡

* Robert Aslett, a cashier of the Bank of England, was tried in 1803, at the Old Bailey for embossing exchequer bills, and found *not guilty* on account of the invalidity of the bills, though the actual loss to the bank amounted to 320,000*l*. Mr Beaumont Smith was tried for forging exchequer bills, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to transportation, Dec. 4 1841

† In process of time the court of exchequer (the proceeding court) became gradually enlarged in its jurisdiction, until at length it was not merely a revenue court and one at common law between subject and subject, but one in which suits in equity were also instituted. In fact, until the act 5th Vict. c. 6, 1841, the court of exchequer possessed a triple jurisdiction, but by this statute, its equity business was transferred to the court of chancery

‡ John Jeffreys Pratt, earl and marquess Camden, was appointed one of the four tellers of the exchequer, when a commoner in 1780, and held the appointment until his death, in 1840, almost sixty years. During nearly half of this long term, he relinquished the vast income arising from the office, amounting in the whole to upwards of a quarter of a million sterling, and placed it at the service of the state, as it annually accrued, an act of patriotism that sheds a lustre on his name.

EXCHEQUER, COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE. This office was created on the abolition of the offices of the auditor and the four tellers of the exchequer, and the clerk of the pells, mentioned in the preceding article. The first comptroller-general was sir John Newport, appointed Oct 11, 1834. *34,438*l* per annum* have been saved to the state by the retrenchments in this department of the government.

EXCISE. The excise system was established in England by the Long Parliament about 1643. It was continued under Cromwell and Charles II, and was organised as at present by the Walpole administration, and the duty was arbitrarily levied upon liquors and provisions to support the parliament forces against Charles I. The old excise office was built on the site of Gresham College in 1774, the present is at Somerset house. The officers of excise and customs were deprived of their votes for returning members of parliament in 1782. See *Revenue*.

AMOUNT OF THE EXCISE REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

(Great Britain.)		1830 (United Kingdom)	£18,644,385	1848 (United Kingdom)	£13,919,652
1744	£3,754,073	1834	10,877,292	1850	14,816,084
1786	5,540,114	1837	14,518,143	1855	16,839,486
1808	19,887,914	1840	12,607,706	1857	16,276,743
1830	26,364,701	1845	13,686,583	1858	17,902,000
1837 (United Kingdom)	20,995,824	1847	12,883,678		

Notwithstanding the abolition of the excise duty upon numerous articles, and the reduction of duty upon various others, of late years, the total excise revenue, so far from having decreased, has progressively advanced (1847 excepted) in its aggregate annual amount. Additional excise duties were charged by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 27, July 3, 1854.

EXCOMMUNICATION. An ecclesiastical anathema, or interdict from Christian communion, founded on Matt xviii 17, 1 Cor v, &c. It was originally instituted for preserving the purity of the Church, but ambitious ecclesiastics converted it by degrees into an engine for promoting their own power. The Greek and Roman priests, and even the Druids, had similar punishments in aid of their respective religions. *Phyllis*.

EXCOMMUNICATION BY THE POPE. The Catholic Church excommunicates by bell, book, and candle. See *Bell, Book, and Candle*. The popes have carried their authority to such excess as to excommunicate and depose sovereigns. Gregory VII was the first pope who assumed this extravagant power. He excommunicated Henry IV, emperor of Germany, in 1077, absolving his subjects from their allegiance, and on the emperor's death, "his excommunicated body" was five years above ground, no one daring to bury it. In England were many excommunications in Henry II's reign, and king John was excommunicated by pope Innocent III in 1208, when all England lay under an interdict for six years. The citizens of Dublin were excommunicated by Clement IV in 1206. Bulls denouncing hell-fire to queen Elizabeth accompanied the Spanish Armada, and plenary indulgences were offered to all who should assist in deposing her. See *Interdict*.

EXECUTIONS. See *Crime*. In the reign of Henry VIII (38 years) it is shown that no less a number than 72,000 criminals were executed. *Store*. In the ten years between 1820 and 1830, there were executed in England alone 797 criminals, but as our laws became less bloody, the number of executions proportionally decreased. In the three years ending 1820, the executions in England and Wales amounted to 312, in the three years ending 1830, they were reduced to 178, in the three years ending 1840, they had decreased to 62.

EXECUTIONS IN LONDON

1830	43	1837	2	1848	0
1835	17	1838	0	1844	1
1839	6	1839	2	1845	3
1833	0	1840	1	1846	2
1836	0	1842	2	1847	0

IN ENGLAND, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY

	England.	Middlesex.	Surrey		England.	Middlesex	Surrey
1847	8	1	0	1854	5	0	0
1848	12	2	0	1855	7	2	0
1849	15	0	2	1856	15	2	0
1850	6	0	0	1857	13	1	0
1861	10	0	2	1858	11	1	1
1852	9	1	1				
1853	8	1	0	Total	119	21	6

EXECUTIONS, *continued.*¹

EXECUTIONS OF REMARKABLE CRIMINALS

Jack Sheppard	Celebrated robber	Tyburn	Nov 16, 1734
Lord Balmorino and others	Rebellion	Tower-hill	Aug 18, 1746
Lord Lovat	Rebellion	Tower-hill	March 30, 1747
Eugene Aram	Murder	York	Aug 6, 1759
Theodore Gardelle	Murder	Haymarket	April 4, 1760
Earl Ferrers	Murder of his steward	Tyburn	May 5, 1760
John Perrott	Fraudulent bankrupt	Smithfield	Nov 11, 1761
John M'Naughten esq	Murder of Miss Knox	Strabane	Dec 18, 1761
Elizabeth Brownrigg	Murder of her apprentice	Tyburn	Sept 14, 1766
Daniel Perreau } brothers	See <i>Forgery</i>	Tyburn	Jan 17, 1776
Robert Perreau }	See <i>Forgery</i>	Tyburn	June 27, 1777
Rev Dr Dodd	Murder of Miss Reay	Tyburn	April 18, 1779
Rev Henry Hackman.	Murder of sir Theodosius Boughton	Warwick	April 2, 1781
Capt John Donellan.	Celebrated murderers	Old Bailey	Dec 11, 1797
Mrs Phepoe	High treason	Ireland	June 4, 1798
Sir Edward Croebie	High treason	Dublin	July 12, 1799
Mears Sheares	Highway robbery	Aylesbury	April 4, 1800
Galloping Dick	Murder of serjt Armstrong	Old Bailey	Jan 28, 1802
Governor Wall	Murder of two females	Dublin	March 16, 1802
Mr Crawley	Murder of his wife and child	Old Bailey	Jan 18, 1803
George Foster	High treason	Horsemonger-lane	Feb 21, 1803
Colonel Despard	Forgery	Carlisle	Sept 3, 1803
*John Hatfield	High treason	Dublin	Sept 30, 1803
Robert Emmett	Murder of Mr Dillig	Horsemonger-lane	April 8, 1806
Richard Pateh	Murder of Mr Steele	Old Bailey	Feb 22, 1807
†John Holloway	Murder	Hertford	March 7, 1808
Owen Haggerty	Murder of capt. Boyd in a duel	Armagh	Oct. 2, 1808
T Simmons, the man of blood	Murder	Execution dock	June 29, 1809
Major Campbell	Forgery	Old Bailey	June 24, 1811
Capt. Sutherland	Murder of Mr Perceval	Old Bailey	May 18, 1812
Richard Armitage	Murder of Mr and Mrs. Bonar	Pennenden heath	Aug 28, 1812
John Bellingham	Murder of Mr Coudling	Dublin	Oct 9, 1812
Philip Nicholson	Murder of Mr Murry	Horsemonger lane	April 2, 1814
Francis Tuite	Murder of Jack Hacket	Old Bailey	May 16, 1814
Charles Cullaghan	Administering poison	Old Bailey	July 26, 1815
William Sawyer	Famous Irish robber	Maryborough	Aug 16, 1816
†Ella Feunling	Spa-fields riots	Skinner-street	March 12, 1817
Capt. Grant	Wild goose lodge affair	Ireland	July 19, 1817
John Cushman	Murder	Lancaster	Sept. 8, 1817
Murderers of the Lynch family	High treason	Darby	Nov 7, 1817
The three Asheroffs, father & sons	{ Murder of Mr Bird and his }	Pennenden heath	Aug 3, 1818
Brandreth and others	{ housekeeper }	Limerick	March 16, 1820
Charles Husey	Murder of Ellen Hanly		
John Sennan, esq	Cato-street gang murder and	Old Bailey	May 1, 1820
Arthur Thistlewood	treason (see <i>Cato-street Conspiracy</i>)		
John Brunt			
James Ings	Murder and parricide of Mr	Godalming	Aug 17, 1820
John Davidson	Chennell, sen.		
Richard Tidd			
John Chennell			
Thomas Culcra			
Murderers of Miss Thompson			
David Haggart	Famous robber	Dublin	May 3, 1821
Josiah Cadman	Forgery	Edinburgh	June 11, 1821
Murderers of Mrs. Torrance		Old Bailey	Nov 21, 1821
Murderers of Mr Hawkins		Ireland	Dec. 19, 1821
John Smith		Ireland	Aug 1, 1822
Samuel Greenwood	Murder	Maidstone	Dec 23, 1822
John Thurtell	Highway robbery	Old Bailey	Dec. 27, 1822
John Wayte	Murder of Mr Weare	Hertford	Jan. 9, 1824
Hen Fauntleroy, esq banker	Forgery	Old Bailey	Feb. 24, 1824
Edward Harris	Robbery	Old Bailey	Nov 30, 1824
†Probert, Thurtell's associate		Old Bailey	Feb. 25, 1825
Spitalfields gang		Old Bailey	June 20, 1825
Charles Thomas White	Highway robbery	Old Bailey	Nov 29, 1826
	Arson	Old Bailey	Jan. 2, 1827

* He was a rank impostor and married, by means of the most odious deceit and fraud the celebrated "Beauty of Buttermere."

† Thirty of the spectators of this execution were trodden to death, and numbers were pressed, maimed, and wounded.

‡ Immediately after her execution, great sensation was caused by its being universally believed that this young creature suffered innocently. She denied her guilt on the scaffold and thousands believing her, accompanied her funeral. In the "Annual Register" for 1827, p 148, it is stated on the authority of Mr Gurney, that she confessed the crime to Mr James Upton, a baptist minister, shortly before her execution.

§ This criminal was an accomplice of Thurtell's in the memorable murder of Mr Weare, and he became approver, but was afterwards hanged for horse stealing.

EXECUTIONS, *continued*

*Edward Lowe	Coining	Old Bailey	Nov 22, 1827
Catherine Walsh	Murder of her child	Old Bailey	April 14, 1828
†William Rea	Highway robbery	Old Bailey	July 4, 1828
William Cordor	Murder of Maria Marten	Bury St. Edmund's	Aug 8, 1828
Joseph Huxton, quaker	Forgery	Old Bailey	Dec. 8, 1828
Burke, the murderer	(See <i>Burking</i>)	Edinburgh	Feb 16, 1829
Anne Chapman	Murder of her child	Old Bailey	June 30, 1829
Stewart and wife	Noted murderers	Glasgow	July 24, 1829
Mr Comyn	Burning his own house	Ennis	March 18, 1830
John Bishop	Murder of a poor Italian boy	Old Bailey	Dec. 5, 1831
Thomas Williams	(see <i>Burking</i>)	Old Bailey	Jan. 9, 1832
Elizabeth Cooke	Burking of Cath. Welsh	Old Bailey	April 8, 1835
John Smith	Unnatural crime	Bristol	April 18, 1835
James Pratt	Remarkable case of poisoning	Old Bailey	March 7, 1837
Maryanne Burdock	Murder	Old Bailey	May 2, 1837
John Pegworth	Murder of Hannah Brown	Old Bailey	Dec 16, 1839
James Greenacre	Murder of his wife	Old Bailey	July 6, 1840
William Lees	Murder of lord W Russell	Shrewsbury	April 2, 1841
François Benj Courvoisier	Wounding Mr Mackreth	Old Bailey	Nov 15, 1841
Josiah Miers	Murder of Mr Burdon	Dublin	Feb 8, 1842
Robert Blakesley	Murder of Thomas Maguire	Old Bailey	May 28, 1842
John Delahunt	Murder of Jane Jones	Old Bailey	May 27, 1844
Daniel Good	Murder of his wife	Old Bailey	March 24, 1845
William Crouch	Murder of Emma Whitler	Aylesbury	March 28, 1845
James Tapping	Murder of Sarah Hart	Old Bailey	April 28, 1845
John Tawell	Murder of Mr Delarue	Old Bailey	June 2, 1845
Thomas Henry Hooker	Murder of Mary Brothers	Derby	April 1, 1847
Joseph Connor	Murder of Collins	Bury St Edmund's	April 17, 1847
John Platts	Murder of her husband	Norwich	April 21, 1849
Catherine Foster	{ Murder of Messrs Jermy		
James Bloomfield Rush	{ sen and jun }		
Fred George Manning and his	Murder of O Connor	Horsemonger-lane	Nov 13, 1849
wife Maria Manning }	Murder of Robinson	York	Jan 15, 1853
James Barbour	Murder of his wife	Old Bailey	Jan. 15, 1853
Henry Horler	Murder of Thomas Bateson	Monaghan	April 10, 1854
Grant, Quin, and Coomey	{ Murder of Mr Moore and U	Old Bailey	Jan 22, 1855
Emanuel Barthelmy	{ Collard }		
	{ Murder of his wife and three	Old Bailey	March 30, 1856
William Bousfield	{ children }		
William Palmer (of Bugeley)	Murder of J P Cook by poison	Stafford	June 14, 1856
William Dove	Murder of his wife by poison	York	Aug 1856
Joseph Jenkins (alias Robert	Murder of Cope, a shopman, in	Old Bailey	Dec. 15, 1856
Marley	{ Westminster }		
William Jackson	Murder of two children	Chosor	Dec. 20, 1856
Lagava, Bartelano, and Pettrick	Murder of two officers and piracy	Winchester	Dec. 23, 1856
Dodes Rodnules	Murder of two girls at Dover	Maldstone	Jan 1, 1857
Thomas Mansell (after seven	Murder of a soldier	Maldstone	July 6, 1857
months respite) }			
Capt. H Rogers	{ Murder of A. Rose, a black,	Liverpool	Sept. 12, 1857
Thomas R. Davis	{ with great cruelty }		
John Wm. Beale	Murder of his wife	Old Bailey	Nov 16, 1857
	{ Murder of Charlotte Fugaley,	Taunton	Jan 12, 1858
James Thomson (alias Peter	{ his swoothart }		
Walker) }	Murder of Agnes Montgomery	Falsley	Jan. 14, 1858
Christian Sattler, a German	{ by poison—discovered by a		
Giovanni Lani	{ child }		
John B. Bicknell	Murder of Inspector Thain	Old Bailey	Feb 10, 1858
Henry Reid	Murder of Holoise Thaubin	Old Bailey	April 26, 1858
Wm. Burgess	{ Murder of his grandfather }	Taunton	Aug. 24, 1858
	{ and grandmother }		
	Murder of his wife	Kirkdale	Jan 1, 1859
	Murder of his daughter	Taunton	Jan. 4, 1859

Out of 43 persons executed in England and Wales in 1856, 1857, and 1858, eight were foreigners, as were also the only two executed in London in 1858

EXETER (Devonshire) This city is said to have been early honoured with the name of *Augusta* from having been occupied by the second Augustan legion, commanded by Vespasian its present name is derived from *Excentre*, "the castellated city of the Exe" It was for a considerable time the capital of the West Saxon kingdom When held by the Danes, Alfred invested the city, and compelled them to capitulate, A.D 877 Again relieved by Alfred in A.D 894 Sweyn laid siege to Exeter, 1003, when a dreadful massacre of the

* He was the last criminal drawn on a sledge to the scaffold

† Captain Charles Montgomery was ordered for execution this day for forgery, but he took a dose (an ounce-and-a-half) of prussic acid, to save himself from the ignominy of the gallows, and was found dead in his cell.

inhabitants, and the destruction of the town, ensued. Besieged by William the Conqueror, 1067. The castle surrendered to king Stephen, 1136. Edward I held a parliament here, 1286. Besieged by sir William Courtenay, 1469. The city sustained a violent assault from Perkin Warbeck, 1497. Welsh, the vicar of St. Thomas's, hanged here on the tower of his own church, as a chief leader in the Great Western and Cornish rebellion, July 2, 1649. Exeter was constituted a county of itself by Henry VIII., rendering it thereby independent of Devon.

The see of Devon is removed to Exeter	A.D. 1049	The new bridge built	A.D. 1778
The city first governed by a mayor	1200	The theatre erected	1783
The celebrated sunnery founded	1286	Lunatic asylum founded	1795
The ancient bridge built	1350	County gaol built	1796
The Black Prince visits Exeter	1371	Subscription library founded	1807
The duchess of Clarence takes refuge in the city	1409	Devon and Exeter institution for the promotion of science, established	1813
Annual festival consecrated	1640	New city prison built	1818
The guildhall built	1683	The last of the ancient gates removed	1818
Prince Maurice takes Exeter for king Charles I	Sept. 4, 1643	The subscription rooms opened	1820
The city surrenders to the forces of the Parliament	April, 1643	The public baths erected	1821
The canal to Topsham cut	1675	Mechanics institution opened	1825
A mint established by James II	1688	New cemetery commenced	1827
Water-works erected	1681	Hallway to Bristol opened	May 1, 1844
The sessions house built	1775	Great fire, 20 houses burnt	Aug. 2, 1844
		Another great fire	April 26, 1847

EXETER, BISHOPRIC OF This bishopric anciently constituted two sees, Devonshire (founded about A.D. 909) and Cornwall. The church of the former was at Crediton, and of the latter at Bodmin. In 1046 the sees were united, and soon after the seat was removed to Exeter. St. Petroc was the first bishop of Cornwall, before 900, Oskulphus, the first bishop of Devonshire, 905, and Leoline, the first bishop of Exeter, in 1049. The cathedral belonged to a monastery founded by Athelstan. Edward the Confessor removed the monks to his new abbey of Westminster, and gave their church for a cathedral to the united see, valued in the king's books at 500*l*. *per annum*.

RECENT BISHOPS OF EXETER

1803 John Fisher translated to Salisbury in 1807	1830 Christopher Bethell, translated to Bangor 1830
1807 Hon. George Pelham, translated to Lincoln Sept. 1820	1830 Henry Phillpotts, translated bishop.
1820 William Carey, translated to St. Asaph, March 1810	

EXETER CHANGE (London) Built by Walter Stapelton, bishop of Exeter and lord treasurer in 1319. It was entirely demolished at the period of the Strand improvements, in 1829. The new Exeter Change, built by the marquess of Exeter near its site, and running from Wellington street to Catherine street, with a passage, on each side of which are shops for fancy articles, was opened in 1845. This place, sometimes called the "Wellington Arcade," forms a communication between the two streets mentioned, and is 12 feet wide, 20 feet in height, and 60 in length.

EXETER COLLEGE (Oxford) Owes its foundation to Walter Stapelton, bishop of Exeter, in 1314. This prelate was lord treasurer of England in 1319, and again in 1324, and was beheaded by order of the queen regent, Isabella, in 1326. The college buildings consist of a handsome quadrangle in the later Gothic style.

EXETER HALL, STRAND, LONDON For the meetings of religious, scientific, and other institutions, concerts, oratorios, and musical societies, a large and magnificent apartment, with a splendid orchestra and organ, and having rooms attached for committees, &c., was erected in 1830. Religious services were commenced here in 1856 by the rev. C. Spurgeon, and in 1857 by the Ministers of the Church of England.

EXHIBITION OF 1851 The original idea of a National Exhibition* is attributed to Mr. F. Whishaw, secretary of the Society of Arts in 1844. It was not taken up till 1849, when prince Albert president of the Society, said "Now is the time to prepare for a Great Exhibition, an Exhibition worthy of the greatness of this country, not merely national in its scope and benefits, but comprehensive of the whole world, and I offer myself to the public as their leader, if they are willing to assist in the undertaking." The royal commission was appointed on Jan. 3, 1850. A subscription list was opened, headed by the

* Industrial exhibitions began with the French, *expositions* having been organised and opened at Paris, in 1797, 1801, 1802, 1806, 1819, 1823, 1827, 1834, 1839, 1844, and 1849, the last, being the eleventh, exceeding all the preceding in extent and brilliancy. The first exhibition of the kind in this country was the National Repository, opened under royal patronage in 1823, near Charing Cross. It was not successful. Other exhibitions were opened at Manchester in 1837, at Leeds in 1859, and at Birmingham in 1849.

queen for 1000*l*. Civic banquets in support of the plan took place at London, March 21 22, 1850, and at York, Oct. 25. The building of the Crystal Palace (*which see*), designed by Joseph Paxton, commenced on Sept. 26. In Jan. 1851, a great number of persons were admitted to it, and in February it was virtually transferred to the royal commissioners by the contractors, Messrs. Fox and Henderson. The reception of goods began on Feb. 12, and the sale of season tickets on Feb. 25. The Exhibition was publicly opened by Her Majesty in state, May 1, 1851. The number of exhibitors exceeded 17,000, of whom 2918 received prize medals and 170 council medals. The articles exhibited, in arts, manufactures, and the various produce of countries, defy all numerical calculation. The palace continued open above twenty three weeks, altogether 144 days (May 1, to Oct. 15), within which time it was visited by 6,170,000 persons, averaging 43,536 a day, whose admission at the respective prices of one pound, half a crown, and one shilling, amounted to 505,107*l*. including season tickets, leaving a surplus, after payment of expenses, of about 150,000*l*. The greatest number of visitors in one day was 109,760 (Oct. 8), and at one time (2 o'clock, Oct. 7) were 93,000 *. The exhibition was closed to the public, Oct. 11, 1851 †

EXPEDITIONS, OR DESCENTS OF THE BRITISH. Many will be found described under their respective heads through the volume. The following are the most remarkable of our later expeditions —

France, near Port l'Orient	Oct. 1, 1746	Forrol, in Spain	Aug. 1800
Cherbourg	Aug. 7, 1758	Egypt (<i>Abercrombie</i>)	March, 1801
St. Malo, 4000 men lost	Sept. 1758	Copenhagen	Sept. 1807
Quiberon Bay (<i>French emigrants</i>)	1796	Walcheren (<i>unfortunate</i>)	July, 1809
Ostend (<i>all made prisoners</i>)	May, 1798	Bergen-op-Zoom	March 8, 1814
Helder Point and Zuyder Zee	Sept. 1799	Crimea	Sept. 1854

EXPORTS. See *Revenue*. The exports of British manufactures are increasing annually. Edward III. by his encouragement of trade turned the scale so much in favour of English merchandise, that by a balance of trade taken in his time, the exported commodities amounted to 294,000*l*. and the imported to only 38,000*l*.

OFFICIAL VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, VIZ. —

In 1700	£4 097 130	In 1810	£45,869 839	In 1840	£97,402,736
In 1750	10 130 091	In 1820	51 733,118	In 1845	131 564,503
In 1775	16,326,863	In 1830	66 735,445	In 1850	176 126,706
In 1800	35,120 130	In 1835	78,376,732	In 1851	190,397,810

The declared value is of infinitely less amount than the official

TOTAL DECLARED VALUE OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE EXPORTED

In 1851	£74 448,722	In 1853	£88,933,781	In 1856	£114,826,948
In 1852	78,074,854	In 1855	95,688,085	In 1857	122,155,237

EX OFFICIO INFORMATIONs are those filed by the attorney general, *by virtue of his office*, without applying to the court where they are filed, for leave, or giving the defendant an opportunity of showing cause why they should not be filed. *Cabinet Lawyer*. They were used by the Liverpool administration about 1817—19. William Hone was tried on criminal information, Dec. 18 20, 1817, and acquitted. The British bank directors were thus tried, 1857.

EYLAU (Prussia), BATTLE OF. Between the French and Russians, one of the most bloody of the French war. It terminated in favour of Napoleon, who commanded in person, but both armies by this and other recent battles were so much reduced, that the French retired to the Vistula, and the Russians on the Pregel, the loss to the victor was 15,000 men, and the Russian loss in slain alone was 20,000. Feb. 7, 8, 1807.

EYRE, JUSTICES IN. The term signifies the itinerant court of Justices. This court was instituted by Henry II. 1176, and when the forest laws were in force, the office of Chief Justice in Eyre was one of great trust and dignity. By an ancient custom these justices should go their circuit every third year, and punish all abuses committed in the king's forests. The last instance of a court being held in any of the forests is believed to have been during the reign of Charles II. A.D. 1671. *Beaton*.

* These 93,000 persons were assembled at one time, not in an open area, like a Roman amphitheatre, but (it should be recollected) within a windowed and floored and roofed building. There is no like vast assemblage recorded in either ancient or modern annals, as having been gathered together, it may be said, in an room.

† Exhibitions have since been held at Cork, Dublin, Manchester, New York, and Paris (*which see*). In Dec. 1853, the Society of Arts issued a proposal for an exhibition in 1861, which was withdrawn, for want of encouragement, in consequence of the war in Italy, &c.

F.

FABII A noble and powerful family at Rome, who derived their name from *faba*, a bean, because some of their ancestors cultivated this pulse, they were said to be descended from Fabius, a supposed son of Hercules, and were once so numerous that they took upon themselves to wage war against the Veientes. They came to a general engagement near the Cremera, in which all the family, consisting of 306 men, were slain, B.C. 477. There only remained one, whose tender age had detained him at Rome, and from him arose the noble Fabii in the following ages. Fabius *Cunctator* (the delayer), kept Hannibal in check for some time without coming to an engagement, B.C. 217, 216.

FABLES "Jotham's fable of the trees (Judges ix about B.C. 1200) is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since." *Addison*. Nathan's fable of the poor man (2 Sam xii about B.C. 1034) is next in antiquity. The earliest collection of fables extant is of eastern origin, and preserved in the Sanscrit. The fables of Vishnu Sarma, called *Pilpay*, are the most beautiful, if not the most ancient in the world. *Sir William Jones*. The well-known *Aesop's fables* (*which see*), were written about 565 years B.C. *Plutarch*. Some think about 620 B.C. The fables of Lafontaine (1700) and Gay (1727), are justly celebrated.

FACTIONS Among the Romans (who were mostly spectators only of the games), factions were parties that fought on chariots in the circus, and who were distinguished by their different colours, as green, blue, red, and white, to which Domitian added two others, one in coats embroidered with gold, a second wearing scarlet, about A.D. 90. At Constantinople, the higher ranks took part in the games, and both the emperors and people had generally greater inclination for some particular colour.*

FACTORIES, establishments supplied with machinery for producing manufactures of all kinds, have immensely increased in this country since 1815. In consequence of a report to Parliament in 1833, the Factory act, 3 & 4 Will IV, was passed, regulating the hours of labour, &c. No child is to be employed under nine years of age, except in silk factories.

FAIRLOP OAK. A celebrated tree in the forest of Hainault, Essex, blown down in February, 1820. Its extended branches covered a space of more than 300 feet in circumference, and beneath them a fair was annually held on the first Friday in July. This fair originated with the eccentric Mr. Day, a pump and block maker of Wapping, who, having a small estate in the vicinity, annually repaired here with a party of friends, to dine on beans and bacon. Every year added to the number, and in a short time a fair was begun, which is still continued.

FAIRS AND WAKES. They are of Saxon origin, and were first instituted in England by Alfred, A.D. 886. *Spretnan*. They were established by order of Gregory VII in 1078, and termed *Feriae*, at which the monks celebrated the festival of their patron saint. The vast resort of people occasioned a great demand for goods, wares, &c. They were called wakes from the people making merry during the vigil or eve. Fairs were established in France and England by Charlemagne and William the Conqueror, about A.D. 800 in the first, and 1071 in the latter kingdom. The fairs of Beaucaire, Falaise, and Leipsic, are the most famous in Europe.

FALCONRY in England cannot be traced with certainty until the reign of king Ethelbert, the Saxon monarch, A.D. 850. *Pennant*. There are thirty two species of the falco genus. The falcon is a bird of prey of the hawk kind, but superior to all others for courage, dexterity, gentleness, and nobleness of nature, and it is no credit to our country to state that these noble birds used formerly to be tamed, and kept for the genteel pastime of falconry. *Phillips*. It is said that the grand signior at one time kept six thousand falconers in his service. *Pardon*.

FALCZ, PFACE OF, concluded between Russia and Turkey, July 2, 1711, the Russians giving up Azoph and all their possessions on the Black Sea to the Turks, in 1712 the war was renewed, and terminated by the peace of Constantinople, April 16, 1712.

* In Jan 532, a conflict took place, when above 30,000 lives were lost, and Justinian was mainly indebted for his life and throne to the heroism of his empress Theodora, formerly a courtesan. The blues and greens united for a day or two against the emperor, taking *Nika* (overcome) for a watchword, from which the sedition has been named. The blues soon repented, and massacred nearly all the greens. The games were suppressed for a time.

FALERNIAN WINE, so celebrated by the Roman poets, especially Virgil and Horace, was the produce of Falernus, or, as called by Martial, Mons Massicus, a mountain and plain of Campania. In Rome the age of wine was a criterion of its goodness, and Horace in his *Odes* boasts of having drunk Falernian wine that had been, as it were, born with him, or which reckoned its age from the same consuls, 14 B.C. The Opimian wine is said to have been kept for 200 years.

FALKIRK (in Stirlingshire, Scotland), **BATTLE OF** Between the English under Edward I and the Scots, commanded by Wallace, in which it is said from 20,000 to 40,000 of the latter were slain, the whole Scotch army was broken up, and was chased off the field with dreadful slaughter, July 22, 1298. The English archers, who began about this time to surpass those of other nations, first chased the Scottish bowmen from the ground, and then pouring in their arrows among the pikemen who were cooped up within their entrenchments, threw them into disorder, and rendered the assault of the English pikemen and cavalry more easy and successful. *Home* Battle of Falkirk between the king's forces and prince Charles Stuart, in which the former were defeated, Jan. 17, 1746.

FALKLAND ISLANDS A group of islands in the South Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain. Seen by Americus Vesputius, and visited by Davis, 1592. Taken possession of by France, 1763. The French were expelled by the Spaniards, and in 1771, Spain gave up the sovereignty to England. Not having been colonised by us, the republic of Buenos Ayres assumed a right to these islands, and a colony from that country settled at Port Louis, but owing to a dispute with America, the settlement was destroyed by the latter in 1831. In 1833 the British flag was hoisted at Port Louis, and a British officer has since resided there. *McCulloch*.

FAMILY OF LOVE, a society, called also Philadelphians, from the love they professed to bear all men, even the most wicked. They assembled at Brew house yard, Nottingham. Their founder was a fanatic named David George, an Anabaptist, of Holland, who propagated his doctrines in Switzerland, where he died in 1556. After this event the tenets of the society were declared to be impious, and George's body and books were ordered to be burned by the hangman. See *Agapemonians*.

FAMINES The famine of the seven years in Egypt began 1708 B.C. *Usher Blair*. In a famine that raged at Rome thousands of the people threw themselves into the Tiber, 436 B.C. *Livy*.

Awful famine in Egypt	A.D.	42	One in England and France (<i>Ravins</i>)	A.D.	1353
At Rome, attended by plague	263		Again, one so great, that bread was made from		
In Britain, so grievous that people ate the bark of trees	273		turn roots (<i>Snow</i>)		1488
In Scotland, and thousands die	306		One throughout these islands		1505
In England, where 40,000 perish	310		Awful one in France (<i>Vallaur</i>)		1693
Awful one in Phrygia	370		One general in these realms		1748
So dreadful in Italy, that parents ate their children (<i>Dutremey</i>)	450		One which devastates Hungary		1771
In England, Wales, and Scotland	719		At the Cape de Verde, where 16,000 persons		1775
Again, when thousands starve	823		perish		1775
Again, which lasts four years	954		One grievously felt in France		1759
Awful one throughout Europe	1016		One severely felt in England		1795
In England, 21 William I	1087		Again, throughout the kingdom		1801
In England and France this famine leads to a pestilential fever, which lasts from	1193		At Dronthem, owing to Sweden intercepting the supplies		1813
Another famine in England	1251		Scarcity of food severely felt by the Irish poor.		
Again, so dreadful, that the people devoured the flesh of horses, dogs, cats, and vermin	1315		1814, 1816, 1822, 1831, 1840, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop. Grants by parliament, to relieve the suffering of the people, were made in the session of 1847, the whole amounting to ten millions sterling		
One occasioned by long rains	1385				

FAN The use of the fan was known to the ancients, *Cupe hoc flabellum, et ventulum hinc sic facto* "Take this fan, and give her thus a little air" *Terence, Eunuchus*, B.C. 166.—Fans, together with muffs, masks, and false hair, were first devised by the harlots in Italy, and were brought to England from France. *Stow* The fan was used by females to hide their faces at Church. *Pardon* In the British Museum are fan handles and other articles of Egyptian manufacture, used anciently by women.

FARCE, a short comic drama, usually of one or two acts. One by Otway is dated 1877. The best English farces (by Foote, Garrick, Bickerstaff, &c.) appeared from about 1740 to 1780. This species of dramatic entertainment originated in the droll shows which were exhibited by charlatans and their buffoons in the open street. See *Drama*.

FARTHING One of the earliest of the English coins. Farthings in silver were coined by king John, the Irish farthing of his reign is of the date of 1210, and is valuable and

rare. Farthings were coined in England in silver by Henry VIII. First coined in copper by Charles II 1665, and again in 1672, when there was a large coinage of copper money. Half farthings were first coined in the reign of Victoria, 1843. See *Queen Anne's Farthings*.

FASTS Observed by most nations from the remotest antiquity, by the Jews (2 Chron. xx 3), by the Ninevites (Jonah iii). A fast was observed by the Jews on the great day of atonement, Lev. xxiii n.c. 1490. The first Christian ministers were ordained with fasting (A.D. 45). Acts xiii 2. Annual fasts, as that of Lent, and at other stated times, and on particular occasions to appease the anger of God, began in the Christian Church, in the second century, A.D. 138. Fast days are appointed by the reformed Churches in times of war and pestilence (as March 21, 1855 for the Russian war, and Oct. 7, 1857, for the Indian Mutiny). See *Abstinence*.

FATHERS OF THE CHURCH A term applied to the earlier Christian writers. The following are the principal

SECOND CENTURY <i>(Greek.)</i>	THIRD CENTURY <i>(Greek)</i>	FOURTH CENTURY <i>(Greek)</i>	<i>Chrysostom</i> <i>Latin.</i>
Justin Martyr	Origen.	Eusebius.	Arnobius.
Irenæus.	<i>Latin</i>	Athanasius.	Lactantius.
Athanasius.	Tertullian	Gregory Nazianzen.	Ambrose
	Cyprian	Gregory N. ascen.	Jerome.
	Minutius Felix	Cyril.	Augustine.

FATIMITES See *Ali*, and *Mahometanism*.

FEASTS AND FESTIVALS The Feast of the tabernacles was instituted by Moses in the wilderness, 1490 n.c. but was celebrated with the greatest magnificence for fourteen days, upon the dedication of the temple of Solomon, 1005 n.c. *Josephus*. In the Christian Church those of Christmas, Easter, Ascension, and the Pentecost, or Whitsuntide, were first ordered to be observed by all Christians, A.D. 68. Rogation days were appointed in 469. Jubilees in the Romish Church were instituted by Boniface VIII in 1300. See *Jubilees*. For fixed festivals observed in the Church of England, as settled at the Reformation, *et seq.* see Book of Common Prayer.

FEBRUARY The second month of the year, so called from *Februa*, a fast which was held therein in behalf of the manes of deceased persons, when sacrifices were performed, and the last offices were paid to the shades of the dead. This month, with January, was added to the year, previously but ten months, by Numa, 713 n.c. See *Calendar* and *Year*.

FECIALLES, or FENIALES Heralds of ancient Rome, twenty in number, to denounce war or proclaim peace. When the Romans thought themselves injured, one of this sacred body was empowered to demand redress, and after thirty three days, if submission were not made, war was declared, and the *Feciales* hailed a bloody spear into the territories of the enemy, in proof of intended hostilities. They were instituted by Numa, about 712 n.c. *Livy*.

FEEJEE ISLANDS, or FIJI, in the Pacific Ocean, about 1500 miles from Sydney. There are 80 inhabited islands, the largest about 360 miles in circumference, with 20,000 inhabitants. The islands having been offered by the chiefs to the British government, the advantages of their occupation was under discussion in July, 1859.

FENCING was introduced into England from France, where it had long before been taught. Fencing schools having led to duelling in England, were prohibited in London, by statute 13 Edw. I. 1284. In 1859 there were eight teachers of fencing in London.

FFRE CHAMPENOISE, BATTLE OF, (France) Between the French army under Marmont, Mortier, and Arrighi, and the Austrians under the prince of Schwartzenberg, by whom the French were surprised and defeated, March 25, 1814, after a heroic resistance. Paris surrendered to the allied armies six days after this battle.

FERIÆ LATINÆ These were festivals at Rome, instituted by Tarquin the Proud. The principal magistrates of forty seven towns of Latium assembled on a mount near Rome, where they and the Roman authorities offered a bull to Jupiter Latialis. During these festivals it was not lawful for any person to work, 534 n.c. *Livy*.

FERNS, BISHOPRIC OF, (Ireland) Anciently this see was for a time archiepiscopal, for in the early ages of Christianity in Ireland, the title of archbishop, except that of Armagh, was not fixed to any particular see, but sometimes belonged to one, and sometimes to another city, according to the sanctity and merits of the presiding bishop. He was not denominated from his see, but from the province in which his prelate was situated. St. Edsen was seated here in A.D. 598. Loughlin and Ferns were united in 1600, and by the

Church Temporalities' act, passed Aug 1838, both have lately been united to the bishopric of Ossory See *Ossory*.

FEROZESHAH, BATTLE OF (India) Between the Sikhs and British. The British, commanded by sir Hugh Gough, attacked the entrenchments of the Sikhs, and carried by storm their first line of works, Dec. 21, 1845, but night coming on, the operations were suspended till daybreak next day, when their second line was stormed by general Gilbert, and 74 guns captured, the Sikhs advanced to retake their guns, but were repulsed with great loss, and retreated towards the Sutlej, Dec. 22, and recrossed that river unmolested, Dec. 27. The British loss was reckoned at 2415.

FERRARA, a city in the Papal States, formerly part of the Exarchate of Ravenna, under the Emperors of the East. It was subdued by the Lombards in the 8th century, and taken from them about A D 752 by Pepin, who gave it to pope Stephen II. About 1208 it fell into the hands of the house of Este (*which see*) and became the principal seat of the literature and fine arts in Italy. Pope Clement VIII obtained the long claimed sovereignty in 1598 on the death of the duke Alphonso II, the last legitimate male of the Este family. His illegitimate nephew, Cesar, became duke of Modena. The French under Massena took Ferrara in 1796. It was restored to the pope in 1814. The Austrians retained a garrison here till June 1859, during the war it retired. The people rose and declared for the king of Sardinia. Their fate is still undecided (Oct 1859).

FERRARS' ARREST Mr. George Ferrars, a member of parliament, being in attendance on the house, was taken in execution by a sheriff's officer for debt, and committed to the Compter. The house despatched their serjeant to require his release, which was resisted, and an affray taking place, his mace was broken. The house in a body repaired to the Lords to complain, when the contempt was adjudged to be very great, and the punishment of the offenders was referred to the lower house. On another messenger being sent to the sheriffs by the commons, they delivered up the senator, and the civil magistrates and the creditor were committed to the Tower, the inferior officers to Newgate, and an act was passed releasing Mr Ferrars from liability for the debt. The king, Henry VIII highly approved of all these proceedings, and the transaction became the basis of that rule of parliament which exempts members to this day from arrest, A D 1542. *Hollinshed*.

FERRO The most western of the Canary Isles, from whose west point some geographers have taken their first meridian. This island was known to the ancients, and was rediscovered in 1402. See *Canary Islands*. In the middle of the island of Ferro is the fountain tree, from whose leaves great quantities of water are distilled.

FERROL (Spain), BRITISH EXPEDITION TO Upwards of 10,000 British landed near Ferrol under the command of sir James Pulteney, in August, 1800. They gained possession of the heights, notwithstanding which the British general, despairing of success, on account of the strength of the works, desisted from the enterprise, and re-embarked the troops. His conduct on this occasion, which was in opposition to the opinion and advice of the officers of his army, was very much condemned in England. The French took seven sail of the line here, Jan. 27, 1809.

FÊTE DIEU, a feast of the Roman Church in honour of the real presence in the Lord's Supper, kept on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, established by Urban IV, 1264. Berengarius, archbishop of Angers, was opposed to the doctrine of transubstantiation when it was first propagated, and to atone for this crime a yearly procession was made at Angers, which was called *la fête de Dieu*, A D 1019.

FÊTE DE VERTU An assemblage, chiefly of young persons, annually brought together by lady Harcourt, to whom were to be adjudged rewards for industry and virtue, held at Nuneham in Oxfordshire. These fêtes were commenced in 1789, and continued till lady Harcourt's death.

FEUDAL LAWS. The tenure of land, by suit and service to the lord or owner of it was introduced into England by the Saxons, about A D 600. The slavery of this tenure was increased under William I in 1068. This was done by dividing the kingdom into baronies, and giving them to certain persons, requiring them to furnish the king with money, and a stated number of soldiers. The vassalage was restored, but limited by Henry VII 1495. Abolished by statute 12 Chas. II 1663. The feudal system was introduced into Scotland by Malcolm II. in 1008. The hereditary jurisdictions were finally abolished in that kingdom, 20 Geo II 1746. *Lyttelton Ruffhead, Blackstone*. These laws, begun in France by Clovis I about 486, were discontinued in France by Louis XI in 1470.

FEUILLANS The order of Feuillans, which had been founded in France the preceding

year, settled in Paris in 1587 *Henault*. Members of a society formed in Paris to counteract the intrigues and operations of the Jacobins, named from the Feuillan convent, where their meetings were held, early in the Revolution. A body of Jacobins invested the building, burst into their hall, and obliged them to separate, Dec 25, 1791 *Hist. French Revolution*.

FEZ (in the ancient *Mauritania*, Africa), founded by Edris, a descendant of Mahomet, about A.D. 793, was long capital of a kingdom of the same name. After many long continued struggles, it was annexed to the kingdom of Morocco about 1648. Leo Africanus describes it as containing more than seven hundred temples, mosques, and other public edifices in the twelfth century.

FICTIONS IN LAW Invented by the lawyers in the reign of Edward I as a means of carrying cases from one court to another, whereby the courts became checks to each other. *Hume*. Memorable declaration of Lord Mansfield, in the court of King's Bench, emphatically uttered, that "NO FICTION OF LAW SHALL EVER SO FAR PREVAIL AGAINST THE REAL TRUTH, AS TO PREVENT THE EXECUTION OF JUSTICE," May 31, 1784. This constitutional maxim is now a rule of law.

FIEF In France we find fief's men mentioned as early as the age of Childobert I A.D. 511. They were introduced into Italy by the Lombards. Into Spain, before the invasion of the Moors, A.D. 710. Into England, by the Saxons (see *Feudal Laws*). Into Scotland, directly from England, by Malcolm II. 1008. Towards the end of the second race of kings, France was held as a feudal tenure, and was governed as a great fief rather than as a monarchy. *McCarthy*.

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD Henry VIII embarked at Dover to meet Francis I of France at Ardres, a small town near Calais in France, May 31, 1520. The nobility of both kingdoms here displayed their magnificence with such emulation and profuse expense, as to procure to the place of interview (an open plain) the name of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold*. Many of the king's attendants involved themselves in great debts on this occasion, and were not able, by the penalty of their whole lives, to repair the vain splendour of a few days, June 4-25. A painting of the embarkation, and another of the interview, are at Windsor Castle. *Buller*.

FIESCHI'S ATTEMPT ON LOUIS PHILIPPE OF FRANCE This assassin fired an infernal machine at the French king, as he rode along the lines of the National Guard, on the Boulevard du Temple, accompanied by his three sons and suite. The machine consisted of twenty-five barrels, charged with various species of missiles, and lighted simultaneously by a train of gunpowder. The king and his sons escaped, but Marshal Mortier (duke of Treviso) was shot dead, many officers were dangerously wounded, and an indiscriminate slaughter was made among the spectators, there being upwards of forty persons killed or injured, July 28, 1835. Fieschi was executed, Feb. 6, 1836.

FIFTH MONARCHY MEN were fanatical levellers who arose in the time of Oliver Cromwell (1649), and who supposed the period of the Millennium to be just at hand, when Jesus should descend from Heaven, and erect the fifth universal monarchy. They proceeded so far as to elect Jesus Christ king at London! Cromwell dispersed them, 1653. *Kearsley*.

FIG TREE. *Ficus Curica*. Brought from the south of Europe, before A.D. 1548. The Botany Bay Fig, *Ficus Australis*, brought from N. S. Wales, in 1789.

FIGURES The numerical characters, or arithmetical figures (nine digits and zero), and the method of computing by them, said to be of Egyptian origin, were brought into Europe from Arabia, about A.D. 900. They are said to have been first known in England about the year 1263 (reign of Henry III.), previously to which time the numbering by Roman letters was in use in these countries. See *Arithmetic*.

FILIBUSTERS A name given to the Freebooters who plundered the coasts of America in the 17th century. See *Buccannens*. It has been applied to Walker and other adventurers from the United States, who within the last few years endeavoured to obtain possession of Central America. See *Nicaragua*.

FINES AND RECOVERIES, conferring the power of breaking ancient entails and alienating estates. The practice of breaking entails by means of a fine and recovery was introduced in the reign of Edward IV, but it was not, properly speaking, law, till the statute of Henry VII. which, by correcting some abuses that attended the practice, gave indirectly a sanction to it, 4 Henry VII. 1489. *Hume*. Fines and recoveries are now abolished.

FINLAND, a Russian principality, was conquered by the Swedes in the middle of the 12th century, who introduced Christianity. It was several times conquered by the Russians.

(1714, 1742, and 1808), and restored (1721 and 1743), but in 1809, they retained it by treaty See *Abc* Population in 1855, 1,688,539

FIRE. It is said to have been first produced by striking flints together The poets supposed that fire was stolen from Heaven by Prometheus Zoroaster king of Bactria, was the founder of the sect of the Magi, or Worshipers of Fire, since known by the appellation of Guebres, still numerous in the countries of the East, 2115 B.C. *Justin, Pliny* Heraclitus maintained that the world was created from fire, and he deemed it to be a god omnipotent, and taught this theory about 596 B.C. *Novus Dict*

FIRE-ARMS (See *Artillery and Cannon*) The first small fire-arms were a species of cannon, borne by two men In 1364, about 500 fire arms were made at Perugia, in Italy In 1414 they were employed by the Burgundians in the defence of Arras, and at the battle of Morat in 1476 The Swiss are said to have had 10,000 men armed with fire arms Edward IV in 1471, when he landed at Ravenspur, is said to have been accompanied by 300 Flemings armed with hand guns Fire arms were also used at the siege of Berwick in 1521 About 1480, the Petronel (from *petrus*, the chest) or Argulus came into use, which was followed by the Musket, employed in the armies of the emperor Charles V about 1521 All these were of very rude construction, being first discharged by a lighted match, afterwards about 1517 by a wheel lock, then by the flint The match lock and wheel lock were superseded by the flint-lock, in the reign of William III about 1692 In 1807, the Rev Mr Forsyth patented the percussion principle of igniting gunpowder in muskets by means of detonating powder In consequence of improvements on this, percussion caps came into general use between 1820 and 1830 The old musket, familiarly called *Brown Bess*, is now superseded by the Enfield rifle, which is likely to give way to Lancaster's smooth bored rifle (1858) *Thackeray and Scoffern. See Revolver*

SMALL ARMS OF THE BRITISH SERVICE, 1854

Percussion musket, pattern	1842	after experiments at the royal manufactory,	
Victoria carbine (for cavalry)		Enfield Lock	
Regulation rifle musket, pattern	1851	Artillery carbine, pattern	1842
Enfield rifle musket, adopted for the service in 1853			

FIRE-BARS, DEATH BY FIRE An ancient punishment of China, the invention of the emperor Sheoo, who reigned in the 12th century B.C. The sufferer was compelled to walk on bars of red hot iron, from which, if he fell, his almost certain fate, he was received in a burning furnace beneath, and was consumed in the flames. The Carthaginians are said to have had a punishment similar to this

FIRE ENGINES, &c are of modern invention, although the forcing pump, of which it is an application, is more than two centuries old The fire engine, to force water, was constructed by John Vaudey Hayden, about the year 1803, it was improved materially in 1752, and from that time to the present The FIRE-WATCHER, or fire guard of London, was instituted Nov 1701 The FIRE BRIGADE was established in London in 1833

FIRE ESCAPES The Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was first established in 1836, its object was not fully attained till 1843, when it was re-organised, beginning with six Escape Stations in London, in March 1850, it possessed 67 In 1858, 504 fires had been attended, and 57 persons rescued by the Society's officers

FIRE SHIPS They were first used in the sixteenth century Among the most formidable contrivances of this kind ever used, was an explosion vessel to destroy a bridge of boats at the siege of Antwerp, in 1585 The first use of them in the English navy was by Charles, lord Howard of Effingham, afterwards earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral of England, in the engagement of the Spanish Armada, July, 1588 *Rapin*

FIRE WORKS Are said to have been familiar to the Chinese, in remote ages they were invented in Europe, at Florence about A.D. 1360, and were first exhibited as a spectacle in 1588 At an exhibition of fire works in Paris, in honour of the marriage of the dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI the passages being stopped up, occasional such a crowd, that the people, seized with panic, trampled upon one another till they lay in heaps, a scaffold erected over the river also broke down, and hundreds were drowned, more than 1000 persons perished on this occasion June 21, 1770 Madame Blanchard ascending from Tyrol Gardens, Paris, at night in a balloon surrounded by fire works the balloon took fire, and she was precipitated to the ground, and dashed to pieces, July 6, 1819 *See Balloon*

FIRE WORKS IN ENGLAND Manulay states that the fire works at the peace of Ryswick in 1697 cost 12,000/ Very grand fire works were let off from a magnificent building erected in the Green park, London, at the peace of Aix la-Chapelle, signed April 30, 1748 The grand display of fire works, Aug 1, 1814, under the direction of sir Wm Congreve,

on the celebration of the general peace, and to commemorate the centenary accession of the family of Brunswick to the British throne, surpassed all previous exhibitions. The latest display of this kind (at a cost of 10,000!) was on May 20, 1856, to celebrate the peace with Russia.*

FIRES IN LONDON. The conflagration of a city, with all its tumult of concomitant distress, is one of the most dreadful spectacles which this world can offer to human eyes. *Dr Johnson*. In London have been many fires of awful magnitude. Among the early fires was one which destroyed the greater part of the city, A.D. 982. Another, which happened in 1086, consumed all the houses and churches from the west to the east gate. *Baker's Chron.* For the **GREAT FIRES** in London, see *next article*. The following are among the memorable fires of more recent occurrence in or near the metropolis—

In Southwark, 60 houses burnt	A.D. 1670	The two Houses of Parliament entirely con-	
In Wapping, 140 houses burnt, 50 lives lost	1715	sumed	Oct. 10, 1834
Custom House burnt	1718	Fanning's-wharf, London bridge, &c., loss	Aug. 30, 1836
At Shadwell 50 houses burnt	Sept. 10, 1780	200,000l.	
In Cornhill ward, 200 houses burnt, this fire		The Royal exchange and many houses burnt to	
lagna in Change-alley and was the most		the ground	Jan. 10, 1838
terrible since the great fire of 1666	March 25, 1748	At Wapping, 12 houses	June 14, 1840
At Covent-garden, 50 houses	1750	Camberwell church	Feb. 7, 1841
In Smithfield, 28 houses burnt	1761	Antley's theatre again	June 8, 1841
At Shadwell, 30 houses burnt	1761	At the Tower the armoury and 280,000 stand	
In Throgmorton street, 20 houses	1774	of arms, &c. destroyed	Oct. 30, 1841
At Wapping, 20 houses	1775	At Dover-street, Piccadilly (Buggott's hotel)	
At Hermitage-stairs, 31 houses	1779	several persons of high respectability perished	
At Horsley-down, 30 houses, besides many		in the flames	May 27, 1845
warehouses and ships	April 10, 1780	A destructive fire, burning several houses in	
Newgate, &c., by the Gordon mob	June, 1780	Lincoln's inn New square	Jan. 14, 1849
In the Strand, 40 houses	1781	Olympic theatre	March 20, 1849
In Aldergate-street 40 houses, the loss exceed-		One in St. Martin's lane, (at a publican's named	
ing 100,000l.	Nov. 6, 1783	Ben (Lamb), three lives lost	Jan. 15, 1861
The Opera-house	June 17, 1788	Fire at Duke street London bridge, property	
At Rotherhithe, 20 houses	Oct. 1, 1790	loss estimated at 60,000l.	Feb. 19, 1851
Again, when many ships and 60 houses were		At the Rose and Crown, Love lane, City, four	
consumed	Sept. 11, 1791	lives lost	May 18, 1851
Pantheon, Oxford-street	June 14, 1792	A great fire at the foot of London bridge, four	
At Wapping, 640 houses, and an East India		large hop warehouses burnt, loss 160,000l.	June 23, 1851
warehouse, in which 35,000 bags of saltpetre			
were stored, the loss 1,000,000l.	July 21, 1794	Gillard and Co. Piano-forte makers, Camden	
Astley's Amphitheatre	Sept. 17, 1794	town, loss, 60,000l.	Dec. 19, 1851
St. Paul's church Covent-garden	Sept. 11, 1795	The warehouses of Messrs. Pawson, St. Paul's	
At Shadwell, 30 houses burnt	Nov. 1, 1798	Churchyard burnt	Feb. 24, 1853
In the Minories, 40 houses	March 23, 1797	Works of Gutta Percha Company, near City	
In the King's Bench, 60 residences	July 14, 1799	road, loss 100,000l.	June 6, 1853
Near the Customs, three West India ware-		Kirkman's Piano-forte manufactory	Aug. 10, 1853
houses loss 400,000l.	Feb. 11, 1800	Messrs. Scott Russell and Co's works, Millwall,	
At Wapping 30 houses	Oct. 6, 1800	loss 100,000l.	Sept. 10, 1853
In Store-street, Tottenham court-road, im-		Premises of Messrs. Saville and Edwards,	
mense property destroyed	Sept. 27, 1802	printers, Chandos-street, destroyed	Sept. 30, 1853
The great tower of the choir of Westminster-		Premises of Messrs. Townsend, &c., Strand	
abbey burnt	July 9, 1803	street, destroyed, loss about 100,000l.	
Astley's again and 40 houses	Sept. 1, 1803		Dec. 31, 1853
Frith street, Solio. Listed several days many		Messrs. Cubitt's premises, Finsbury	Aug. 17, 1854
houses destroyed	Dec. 2, 1808	Whittington Club-house	Dec. 3, 1854
Surry theatre	Aug. 12, 1810	Premises of Messrs. Routledge, Messrs. Rennie,	
Covent garden theatre	Sept. 20, 1809	&c. Blackfriars road loss, one life and	
Henry Lane theatre	Feb. 1, 1809	100,000l.	Feb. 10, 1855
In Conduit-street, Mr. Windham in adding to		Of Etna steam battery at Messrs. Scott Russell's	
save Mr. North's library, received an injury		works, loss about 120,000l.	May 3, 1855
which caused his death	July 9, 1809	Pavilion theatre	Feb. 13, 1856
In Bury street, St. Mary axo, half the street		Covent-garden theatre	March 6, 1856
made ruins	June 12, 1811	Messrs. Scott Russell's, (third fire) much val-	
Custom house, burned down with many adjoin-		able machinery destroyed	March 13, 1856
ing warehouses, and the public records		Messrs. Doble grocer's, Fleet-street	April 1, 1856
	Feb. 1, 1814	Shad Thames flour mill, loss about 100,000l.	
At Rotherhithe, 60 houses and several ships			July 17, 1856
destroyed, loss 80,000l.	March 11, 1810	Messrs. Broadwood's pianoforte makers West-	
At Mile-end, loss 200,000l.	Jan. 22, 1811	minster	Aug. 12, 1856
In Smith field loss 100,000l.	Aug. 14, 1812	Premises of Messrs. Vinton's, army account-	
In Red Lion street, 13 houses	June 6, 1818	ant makers, and others, in St. Martin's	
Argyle rooms	Feb. 1, 1830	lane estimated loss 20,000l.	Nov. 9, 1856
English Opera-house, and several houses in its		Messrs. Pickford's premises, at Chalkfarm	
rear, burnt	Feb. 16, 1830	station	June 9, 1857

* In consequence of explosions frequently occurring at firework makers, (particularly one on July 12, 1856, at Mr. Bennett's in Westminster road, Lambeth, when five lives were lost, and about 300 persons seriously injured, and much property destroyed,) it was determined to enforce 9 & 10 Will. III., cap. 7, (1697), an act to prevent the throwing and forming of squibs, serpents, and other fireworks.

FIREs, *continued*

House at Gilbert-street, Bloomsbury 16 lives lost	March 28, 1858	Fresh wharf, 25,000 <i>l</i> . worth of silk	June 21, 1853
Limehouse Messrs. Forest, Dixons, &c., premises destroyed and Blackwall railway arches, insured	June 19, 1858	Great James-street, Marylebone, six lives lost	Feb 28, 1859
London docks, great explosion man killed by fright, loss about 150,000 <i>l</i> .	June 30, 1858	Messrs. Hubback, and Co. Lime-street, one life and a large amount of property	May 20, 1859

These are but a few fires out of many hundreds. There were 953 in 1854, 1113 in 1857, and 1114 in 1858 (38 lives lost)

FIRES OF LONDON, THE GREAT Awful one at London bridge, which began on the Southwark side, but by some accident (not accounted for) it took fire at the other end also, and hemmed in the numerous crowd which had assembled to help the distressed. The sufferers, to avoid the flames, threw themselves over the bridge into boats and barges, but many of these sank by persons crowding into them, and 3000 were drowned in the Thames. The fire, likewise, for want of hands to extinguish it, burnt great part of the city north and south from the bridge, 14 John 1212.—The fire called the **GREAT FIRE**, whose ruins covered 436 acres, extended from the Tower to the Temple church, and from the north east gate to Holborn bridge. It began at a baker's house in Pudding lane, behind Monument yard, and destroyed, in the space of four days, 89 churches (including St Paul's), the city gates, the Royal Exchange, the Custom house, Guildhall, St. Dunstons, and many other public buildings, besides 13,200 houses, laying waste 400 streets. This conflagration began (not without strong suspicion of treason at the time) Sept. 2, 1666, and continued three days and nights, and was at last only extinguished by the blowing up of houses. See *Monument*.

FIRE WORSHIPPERS See *Purims*

FIRST FRUITS were offerings which made a large part of the revenues of the Hebrew priesthood. First fruits (called *ANNALES*, from *annus*, a year), in the Roman Church, originally the profits of one year of every vacant bishopric, afterwards of every benefice, were first claimed by pope Clement V in A.D. 1306, and were collected in England in 1316, but chronologers differ on this point. The exaction was submitted to till the 26th of Hen VIII 1534, when the first-fruits were assigned, by act of parliament, to the king and his successors. Mary gave up the Annates once more to two popes (1555), but Elizabeth resumed them (1559). They were granted, together with the tenths, to increase the incomes of the poor clergy, by queen Anne, in 1703. The offices of First Fruits, Tenths, and queen Anne's Bounty, were consolidated by 1 Vict. c. 20, 1838. See *Augmentation of Poor Livings*. Annates were long resisted in France, but not totally suppressed till 1789.

FISHERIES The Fishmongers' company of London was incorporated in 1384. Fishing towns were regulated by an act passed in 1542. Fishing on our coasts was forbidden by statute to strangers in 1609. The Dutch paid 30,000*l*. for permission to fish on the coasts of Britain, 1636. The corporation of the Free British Fisheries was instituted in 1750. Fish machines for conveying fish by land to London were set up in 1761, and supported by parliament, 1764. The British Society of Fisheries was established in London in 1786. The Irish Fishery Company was formed in Dec. 1818. See *Herring, Whale, and Newfoundland Fisheries*. In 1858 great progress had been made in France in producing fish in ponds by M. Coste and others.

FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM (Cambridge), founded by Richard viscount Fitzwilliam, who died in 1816, and bequeathed his collection of books, pictures, &c., to the university, with 100,000*l*. to erect a building to contain them. This was erected by G. Basevi in 1838, and finished by Cockerell.

FIVE-MILE ACT, an oppressive statute passed in the 17th year of Chas. II. Oct. 1665. It obliged non conformist teachers, who refused to take the non resistance oath, not to come within five miles of any corporation where they had preached since the act of oblivion (unless they were travelling), under the penalty of 50*l*. They were relieved by Will. III. in 1689.

FLAG The flag acquired its present form in the sixth century, in Spain, it was previously small and square. *Ashe*. The flag is said to have been introduced there by the Saracens, before which time the ensigns of war were extended on cross pieces of wood. *Pardon*. The term flag is more particularly used at sea, to denote to what country a ship belongs, and the quality of its commander. The honour of the flag salute at sea was exacted by England from very early times, but it was formally yielded by the Dutch in A.D. 1673, at which period they had been defeated in many actions. Louis XIV. obliged the Spaniards to lower their flag to the French, 1680. *Honour*. After an engagement of three hours

between Tourville and the Spanish admiral Papachin, the latter yielded by firing a salute of nine guns to the French flag, June 2, 1688 *Idem* See *Salute at Sea* and *Union Jack*.

FLAGELLANTS, SECT OF A general plague, which swept away a vast multitude of people, gave rise to this fanatic sect. *Henault* They established themselves at Perouse, A.D. 1268 They maintained that there was no remission of sins without flagellation, and publicly lashed themselves, until the blood flowed from their naked backs. Their leader, Conrad Schmidt, was burnt, 1414 In 1574 Henry III of France joined this sect for a time.

FLAMBEAUX, FEAST OF See *Argos*

FLANDERS, the principal part of the ancient Belgium, which was conquered by Julius Caesar, B.C. 51 It became part of the kingdom of France in 843, and was governed by counts subject to the king, from 862 till 1369, the first being Baldwin, *Bras de Fer* In 1369 Philip, duke of Burgundy, married Margaret, the heiress of count Louis II After this, Flanders was subjected alternately to Burgundy (1384), Austria (1477), and Spain (1555) In 1580 it declared its independence, but afterwards returned to its allegiance to the house of Austria In 1713 it was included in the empire of Germany France obtained a part of Flanders by treaty in 1659 and 1679 See *Burgundy*, *Netherlands*, and *Belgium*.

FLAT BUSH, BATTLE OF See *Long Island*

FLATTERY CAPE (on the western coast of North America) was so named by captain Cook, because it had promised to him a harbour at a distance, which it did not yield him upon his nearer approach, in 1778 This disappointment was severely felt by his crew, who at the time were in want of provisions

FLAX was first planted in England, in A.D. 1533 For many ages the core was separated from the flax, the bark of the plant, by the hand A mallet was next used, but the old methods of breaking and scutching the flax yielded to a water mill, which was invented in Scotland about 1750 See *Hemp* In 1851 chevalier Claussen patented a method of "cottoning" flax

FLEET MARKET, PRISON, &c (London) Built on the small river Fleet, now arched over, and used as a common sewer In the reign of Henry VII this river was navigable to Holborn bridge, and the obelisk in Fleet street denotes the extent of it in 1775 The prison for debtors was founded as early as the first year of Richard I It was the place of confinement for those who had incurred the displeasure of that arbitrary court, the Star Chamber, and persons were committed here for contempt of the court of Chancery The Fleet prison was burnt down by the prisoners, June 7, 1780 * Fleet-market was originally formed in 1737, and was removed from Farrington street, Nov. 20, 1829 The granite obelisk in Fleet-street, to the memory of Alderman Walthman, was erected June 25, 1833 The Fleet prison was demolished in 1845 (the debtors removed to the Queen's Bench Prison)

FLEUR-DE-LIS The emblem of France, and of which it is gravely recorded that it was brought to the French people from heaven by an angel, whose commission was addressed to Clovis, their king, he having made a vow that if he proved victorious in a pending battle with the Alemanni near Cologne, A.D. 496, he would embrace Christianity Having been successful, he adopted this emblem, and it was the national emblem till the revolution

FLEURUS (Belgium), BATTLE OF (1) On Aug. 30, 1622, between the Catholic league, under Gonzales de Cordova, and the Protestant union (indisive) (2) When the prince of Waldeck was defeated by marshal Luxembourg, July 1, 1690 (3) Between the allies under the prince of Coburg, and the French revolutionary army commanded by Jourdan The allies, with an army of 100,000 men, had for their object the relief of Charleroi, when they were met on the plains of Fleurus, and signally defeated Between 8000 and 10,000 were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, and Jourdan was enabled to form a junction with the French armies of the Moselle, the Ardennes, and the north In this memorable battle the French made use of a balloon to reconnoitre the enemy's army, an experiment which, it is said, contributed to the success of the day, June 26, 1794 (4) The battle of Ligny (*which see*) is also called the battle of *Fleurus*.

* Illicit marriages were celebrated in it to an amazing extent. Between the 19th of October, 1704, and February 13, 1705 there were celebrated 2934 marriages in the Fleet, without licence or certificate of banns. Twenty or thirty couple were sometimes joined in one day and their names concealed by private marks, if they chose to pay an extra fee. Pennant, at a later period, describes the daring manner in which this notorious traffic was carried on. He says, that in walking by the prison in his youth, he has been often accosted with, 'Sir will you please to walk in and be married?' And he states, that painted signs, of a male and female hand conjoined, with the inscription 'Marriages performed within,' were common along the building This glaring abuse was put an end to by the Marriage act, in 1753.

FLIES There was in 1707 an extraordinary fall of these insects in London, covering the clothes of passengers in the streets, in which they lay so thick, that the impressions of the people's feet were visible on the pavements, as they are in a thick fall of snow, A.D. 1707 *Chamberlain*. In the United States of America is an insect commonly called the *Hessian fly*, from the notion of its having been brought there by the Hessian troops in the service of England in the American war of independence, its ravages were very extensive on the wheat in 1777, but the injury to the crops was much less after—Before and during the severe attack of cholera at Newcastle in Sept. 1853, the air was infested with small flies

FLOATING BATTERIES See *Batteries*, and *Gibraltar, Siege of*, 1781

FLODDEN FIELD (Northumberland), BATTLE OF Between the English and Scots, in consequence of James IV of Scotland having taken part with Louis XII of France against Henry VIII of England, James, the most of his chief nobles, and upwards of 10,000 of his army were slain, while the English, who were commanded by the earl of Surrey, lost only persons of small note Fought Sept. 9, 1513 Henry VIII was at the time besieging Terouenne, near St Omer

FLORALIA Games at Rome in honour of Flora, instituted about 752 B.C., but they were not celebrated with regularity till the year U.C. 580 They were observed yearly, and exhibited a scene of the most unbounded licentiousness

FLORENCE (*Florentia*), capital of Tuscany It became an independent republic about 1198, and was long disturbed by factions The power of the Medici began about 1420, and in 1530 the liberty of Florence was lost by the appointment of Alexander de' Medici as perpetual governor In 1569 Cosimo de' Medici was created grand duke of Tuscany See *Tuscany* It is said to have been founded by the soldiers of Sylla (B.C. 80), and enlarged by the Roman Triumviri It was destroyed by Totila (about A.D. 541), and was rebuilt by Charlemagne, 781 This city is truly the seat of the arts In its palaces, universities, academies, churches, and libraries, are to be found the rarest works of sculpture and painting in the world The Florentine academy, and the *Accademia della Crusca* (established 1582), were instituted to enrich the literature and improve the language of Tuscany, the latter was so named because it rejects like *brun* all words not purely Tuscan both are now united under the former name Here Dante was born in 1265, and Savonarola burnt in 1498

FLOWERS, OR ISLE OF FLOWERS (one of the Azores islands, so called by Martin Behem on account of their abounding in hawks) Discovered by Vanderberg, in 1439, and settled by the Portuguese in 1448 It presented originally the appearance of a garden of flowers, rich in perfume, the summer breeze wafting the odour round the coast.

FLORIDA (a peninsula, one of the United States of North America) First discovered by Sebastian Cabot in A.D. 1497 It was visited by Ponce de Leon, the Spanish navigator, April 2, 1512, in a voyage he had absurdly undertaken to discover a fountain whose waters had the property of restoring youth to the aged who tasted them! Florida was conquered by the Spaniards under Ferdinand de Soto, in 1539, but the settlement was not fully established until 1565 It was plundered by sir Francis Drake in 1585, and by Davis, a buccaneer, in 1665 It was invaded by the British in 1702. Again, by general Oglethorpe, in 1740 Ceded to the British crown in 1763 Taken by the Spaniards in 1781, and guaranteed to them in 1783 Revolution in 1810, when the American government took means for occupying the country and after a tedious negotiation, it was finally ceded* by Spain to the United States in 1820 21, and admitted into the Union in 1845

FLORIN A coin first made by the Florentines A *florin* was issued by Edward III which was current in England at the value of 6s in 1337 *Camden* This English coin was called florin after the Florentine coin, because the latter was of the best gold *Ashe* The florin of Germany is in value 2s 4d, that of Spain, 4s 4d that of Palermo and Sicily, 2s 6d, that of Holland, 2s *Ayliff* A silver coinage of florins (value 2s) was issued by proclamation of queen Victoria, August, 1849

FLOWERS. The modern taste for flowers came, it is said, from Persia to Constantinople, and was imported thence to Europe for the first time in the 16th century, at least many of the productions of our gardens were conveyed by that channel From the reign of Henry VII to that of Elizabeth, our present common flowers were, for the most part, introduced into England The art of preserving flowers in sand was discovered in 1633 A mode of preserving them from the effects of frost in winter, and hastening their vegetation

* In 1801 the American government purchased Louisiana from the French, of which they counted West Florida formed a part. On the revolution, and in consequence of this purchase, Spain, unable to defend the country, ceded the whole of Florida to the United States, to which it was finally annexed after the negotiation above mentioned

in summer, was invented in America, by George Morris, in 1792 Among the flowers, the period of whose introduction to our gardens has been traced or guessed at, are the following A very great number have been introduced from Australia, &c, during the present century

	A.D.		A.D.
Aconcy, N America, before	1640	Lupine tree, Cape, about	1798
Allspice shrub, Carolina	1730	Magnolia (see <i>Alagnolia</i>), North America	1688
Annisseed tree, Florida, about	1760	Magnolia, dwarf, China	1780
Arbor Vita, Canada, before	1690	Magnolia, laurel leaved, N America	1734
Arotopus, Cape of Good Hope	1774	Malden hair, Japan	1714
Auricula, Switzerland	1507	Mignonette, Italy	1528
Asarola, S Europe, before	1640	Milk wort great flowered, Cape	1713
Bay, royal, Madeira	1605	Milk wort, showy, Cape	1814
Bay sweet, Italy before	1648	Mountain tea, N America, before	1758
Camellia, China	1811	Mock orange, south of Europe, before	1696
Chaste tree, Sicily, before	1570	Myrtle, candleberry N America	1690
Christ's thorn, Africa, before	1598	Myrtle, woolly leaved China	1776
Canary bell flower Canaries	1686	Nettle tree, south of Europe, before	1596
Carnation, Flanders	1507	Olivo Cape, Cape	1730
Ceanothus, blue New Spain	1818	Olivo, sweet-scented, China	1771
Canary convolvulus, Canaries	1690	Oleander red south of Europe	1690
Convolvulus, many flowered	1779	Paraguay tea, Carolina, before	1734
Coral tree, Cape	1416	Passion flower Brazil	1692
Coral tree, bell flowered Cape	1701	Passion flower, orange, Carolina	1792
Coral tree, tremulous, Cape	1780	Pigeon berry N America	1730
Creeper Virginian, N America	1603	Pink, from Italy	1567
Dahili, China	1803	Ranunculus, Alps	1628
Dryandra, New Holland	1803	Roses, Netherlands	1622
Evergreen thorn, Italy	1620	Rose, the China, China	1789
Everlasting great-flowered, Cape	1781	Rose, the damask, Marseilles and south of	
Everlasting giant, Cape	1793	Europe, about	1643
Fernbush, sweet, N America	1714	Rose, the Japan China	1798
Fox glove, Canaries	1698	Rose, the moss, before	1724
Fuchsia, fulgens, Mexico, about	1830	Rose the musk Italy	1522
Geranum, Flanders	1544	Rose, the Provençe Flanders	1507
Gillyflower, Flanders	1567	Rose sweet-scented guilder from China	1821
Gold plant, Japan	1783	Rose, tube, from Java and Ceylon	1629
Golden bell flower Madeira	1777	Rose without thorns, N America, before	1726
Hawthorn, American, from N America, before	1683	Rosemary south of Europe	1548
Heath, ardent Cape	1800	St. Peter's wort, North America	1730
Heath, beautiful Cape	1795	Sage, African, Cape	1781
Heath, fragrant, Cape	1803	Sage, Mexican, Mexico	1724
Heath, garland, Cape	1774	Sassafras tree, N America, before	1663
Heath perfumed, Cape	1803	Savin south of Europe, before	1584
Honeyflower, great, Cape	1688	Snowdrop, Carolina	1756
Honeysuckle, Chinese, China	1806	Sorrel tree, N America, before	1762
Honeysuckle, fly Cape	1752	Sweet-bay, south of Europe, before	1543
Honeysuckle, trumpet, N America	1656	Tamarisk plant, Germany	1560
Hysop, south of Europe, before	1548	Tea tree China, about	1768
Jasmine, Circassia, before	1548	Tooth ache tree, from Carolina, before	1739
Jasmine, Catalonian, East Indies	1629	Trumpet-flower, N America	1640
Judas tree, south of Europe, before	1596	Trumpet-flower Cape	1823
Laburnum Hungary	1576	Tulip Vienna	1578
Laurel, Alexandrian, Portugal before	1718	Virginia creeper N America, before	1620
Laurestine, south of Europe, before	1696	Virgin's bowler, Japan	1776
Lavender south of Europe, before	1568	Weeping willow Levant, before	1692
Lily, Italy, before	1460	Wax tree, China	1794
Lily, gigantic N South Wales	1800	Winter-berry Virginia	1790
Lily red-coloured South America	1628	Youlan, China	1780
Lobloily bay, N America, before	1789		

FLUORINE, a gaseous element obtained from fluor spar, first collected over mercury by Priestley Its property of corroding all vessels is so great that it is separated with great difficulty It was named by Ampère in 1810 Its chemical history was further elucidated by Davy (1809), and Berzelius (1824), and succeeding chemists The corroding property of fluorine acid was employed in the arts in 1760, by Schwankhard of Nuremberg *Gmelin*

FLUSHING, *See Walcheren Expedition*

FLUTE *See Music.*

FLUXIONS, a branch of the higher mathematics, invented by Newton, 1669, similar to the differential calculus described by Leibnitz, 1684 The finest applications of the calculus are by Newton, Euler, La Grange, and La Place The first elementary work on fluxions in England is a tract of twenty two pages in *A New Short Treatise of Algebra, together with a Specimen of the Nature and Algorithm of Fluxions*, by John Harris. M. A. London, 1702

FLYING, ARTIFICIAL. It has been attempted in all ages Friar Bacon maintained the possibility of the art of flying, and predicted it would be a general practice, A.D. 1278

Bishop Wilkins says (1651), it will yet be as usual to hear a man call for his *wings* when he is going on a journey, as it is now to hear him call for his boots !

FONTHILL-ABBEY, Wiltshire. The celebrated mansion of a remarkable character, Wm. Beckford, the author of "Vathek" and son of alderman Beckford. He died in 1844. Within this vast and sumptuous edifice (the building of which alone, cost Mr Beckford 278,000*l*), were collected the most costly articles of virtue, the rarest works of the old masters, and the finest specimens of the arts. The sale of the abbey and its contents to Mr Farquhar, took place in 1819, 7200 catalogues, at a guinea each, were sold in a few days.

FONTAINEBLEAU, near the Seine, France. The Royal Palace founded by Robert le Pieux about 999, enlarged and adorned by successive kings, was completed by Louis Philippe, 1837-40. Here a peace was concluded between France, Denmark &c in 1679. **TREATY** of Fontainebleau between the emperor of Germany and Holland, Nov 8, 1785. **TREATY** of Fontainebleau between Napoleon and the royal family of Spain, Oct 27, 1807. **CONCORDAT** of Fontainebleau between Napoleon and pope Pius VII Jan 25, 1813. Fontainebleau was entered by the Austrians, Feb 17, 1814. Here Napoleon resigned his dignity, April 4, and bade farewell to his army, April 5, 1814.

FONTENOY, BATTLE OF, near Tournay, April 30, (May 11,) 1745. Between the French, commanded by count Saxe, and the English, Hanoverians, Dutch, and Austrians, commanded by the duke of Cumberland *. The battle was fought with great obstinacy, and the carnage on both sides was considerable, the allies losing 12,000 men, and the French nearly an equal number of lives, but the allies were in the end defeated. Count Saxe, who was at the time ill of the disorder of which he afterwards died, was carried about to all the posts in a litter, assuring his troops that the day would be their own.

FONTS. Formerly the baptistery was a small room, or place partitioned off in a church within which a large font was placed where the persons to be baptized (many of whom in the early ages were adults) were submerged. Previously to these artificial reservoirs, lakes, and rivers were resorted to for immersion. Fonts are said to have been set up about A.D. 167. Some have ornamented covers.

FOOLS, FESTIVALS OF, at PARIS. These were held on the first of January, and were continued for 240 years. In their celebration, we are told, all sorts of absurdities and indecencies were committed, A.D. 1198. Fools or licensed jesters were kept at court in England (as they were at other courts in Europe), and were tolerated up to the time of Charles I. 1625.

FORBES MACKENZIE'S ACT (16 & 17 Vict. c. 67), "for the better regulation of public houses in Scotland," was passed in 1853. It permits grocers to sell spirits, &c. as usual, but forbids drinking on the premises, which is to be confined to places duly licensed, much dram drinking having previously taken place in grocers' shops.

FOREIGNERS. See *Alien*.

FOREIGN LEGION. Foreigners have frequently been employed as auxiliaries in the pay of the British government (See *Hessians*). An act (18 & 19 Vict. c. 2), for the formation of a Foreign Legion as a contingent in the Russian war (1855) was passed Dec. 23, 1854. The queen and prince Albert reviewed 3500 soldiers, principally Swiss and Germans, at Shorncliffe, Aug. 9, 1855. On the peace in 1856 many were sent to the Cape of Good Hope, but did not prosper (Nov. 1858).

FOREIGN ORDERS. No British subject is permitted to accept a foreign order from the sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the insignia thereof, without her Majesty's consent, see Regulations published in London Gazette, May 10, 1855.

FORESTS. There were in England, even in the last century, as many as 68 forests, 18 chases, and upwards of 780 parks. The New Forest in Hampshire was made by William I. who for that purpose destroyed 36 parishes, pulled down 36 churches, and dispeopled the country for 30 miles round, A.D. 1079-85. *See* §.

* The king, Louis XV. and the dauphin were present at this great battle. The success of the British at the commencement of it is still quoted by military men as the best illustration of the extraordinary power of a column. The advance of the Austrians during several hours at the battle of Marengo (fought June 14, 1800) was compared to it by Bonaparte.

† The endeavour to enlist for this legion in 1854, in the United States, gave great offence to the American government. Mr. Crampton, our envoy, was dismissed May 28, 1855, in spite of all the judicious pacific efforts of Lord Clarendon. Lord Napier was sent out as our representative in 1857.

‡ The commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the woods and forests, between A.D. 1787 and 1798, reported the following as belonging to the crown, viz. —in Berkshire, Windsor Forest, and

FORESTS, CHARTER OF THE, *Charta de Foresta*, granted by king John, June 12, 1215, as well as the grand charter of liberties, *Magna Charta* (which see) There have been several Forest charters. A charter of Henry II was found by the Record Commission, when inspecting the ancient records, Oct. 1, 1813

FORFARSHIRE STEAMER. This vessel, on its passage from Hull to Dundee, was wrecked in a violent gale, and thirty eight persons perished. Owing to the noble and courageous conduct of the Outer-Fern Lighthouse keeper, J. Darling, and his heroic daughter Grace Darling, who ventured out in a tremendous sea in a coble, several of the passengers were rescued. There were fifty-three persons in the vessel before she struck, Sept. 5, 1838

FORGERY The forging deeds, or giving forged deeds in evidence, was made punishable by fine, by standing in the pillory, having both ears cut off, the nostrils slit up and seared, the forfeiture of land and perpetual imprisonment, 5 Edw. 1562. Forgery was first punished by death in 1634. Since the establishment of paper credit, a multitude of statutes have been enacted. Forging letters of attorney, for the transfer of stock, was made a capital felony, in 1722. Mr. Ward, M.P., a man of prodigious wealth, was expelled the house of commons for forgery, May 16, 1726, and was consigned to the pillory, March 17, the following year. The value of forged notes which were presented to the bank during ten years, from January 1, 1801, was nominally 101,661? *Bank Returns*. In one year (1817) the bank prosecuted 142 persons for forgery or the uttering of forged notes. Statutes reducing into one act all such forgeries as shall henceforth be punished with death, 1 Will. IV. 1830. The punishment of forgery with death ceased by stat. 2 & 3 Will. IV. Aug. 1832, except in cases of forging or altering wills or powers of attorney to transfer stock, but these cases also are no longer punishable by death, having been reduced to transportable offences, by act 1 Vict. c. 84, July 17, 1837. A barrister, John Saward, and others were tried for forging numerous drafts on bankers, March 5, 1857.

FORGERY, REMARKABLE EXECUTIONS FOR. The unfortunate David and Robert Perron, brothers and wine merchants, were hanged at Tyburn, Jan. 17, 1776. The rev. Dr. Dodd was found guilty of forging a bond, in the name of Lord Chesterfield, for 4200? the greatest interest was made, and the highest influence was exerted to save him, but when the case came before the council, the minister of the day said to George III., "If your majesty pardon Dr. Dodd, you will have murdered the Perrons," and he was hanged accordingly, June 27, 1777. John Hatheld, a heartless imposter, who had inveigled "Mary of Buttermore," the celebrated beauty, into a marriage with him, was hanged for forgery at Carlisle, Sept. 3, 1803. Mr. Henry Fauntleroy, a London banker, was hanged, Nov. 30, 1824. Joseph Hutton, a quaker merchant, suffered death, Dec. 8, 1828. The last criminal hanged for forgery at the Old Bailey was Thomas Maynard, Dec. 31, 1829.

FORKS They were in use on the continent in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. *Vollaire*. This is reasonably disputed, as being too early. In Fynes Moryson's *Itinerary*, reign of Elizabeth, he says, "At Venice each person was served (besides his knife and spoon) with a fork to hold the meat, while he cuts it, for there they doon it ill manners that one should touch it with his hand." Thomas Coryate describes, with much solemnity, the manner of using forks in Italy, and adds, "I myself have thought it good to imitate the Italian fashion since I came home to England," A.D. 1608.

FORMA PAUPERIS A person having a just cause of suit, certified as such, yet so poor that he cannot meet the cost of maintaining it, has an attorney and counsel assigned him on his swearing he is not worth 5? by stat. Hen. VII. 1495—This act subsequently, was remodelled, and, at the present day, persons may plead *in forma pauperis* in the courts of law. *Law Dict.*

Windsor Great and Little Park. In Dorset, Cranburn Chase. In Essex, Waltham or Epping Forest. In Gloucestershire, Dean Forest. In Hampshire, the New Forest, Alice Holt, and Woolmer Forest. Bore Forest. In Kent, Greenwich Park. In Middlesex, St. James's, Hyde, Bushy, and Hampton court Parks. In Northamptonshire, the Forests of Whittlebury, Salcey and Rockingham. In Nottingham, Sherwood Forest. In Oxford, White Wood Forest (disforested 1857-9). In Surrey, Richmond Park. Many of these have since been enclosed.

* The official returns of cases of forgery are, many of them very curious. From these it appears that the first forger on the bank of England was Richard William Vaughan, a linen-draper of Stafford, in the year 1758, before which time, from the establishment of the bank, a period of sixty-six years, no attempt at this species of forgery had been made. Vaughan had employed a number of artists on different parts of the notes fabricated, which had all the appearance of being genuine. The criminal had filled up twenty of the notes, and had deposited them in the hands of a young lady of high respectability to whom he was attached, and on the point of being married, as a proof of his being a man of substance, and bank notes having been in circulation so long previously, and none having been before counterfeited, no suspicion of these notes being spurious was entertained. One of the artists was the informer and accuser.

FORT ERIE (Upper Canada) This fortress was taken by the American general Browne, June 3, 1814. It was attacked unsuccessfully by the British, with the loss of 711 men, Aug. 15, following. A sortie from the fort was repulsed by the British, but with great loss, Sept. 17, 1814. Evacuated by the Americans, Nov. 5, 1814. This place is now considerably strengthened, and is connected by a chain of field works, with a contiguous strong battery. See *Lake Erie*.

FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL. This great undertaking was commenced July 10, 1768, under the direction of Mr Smeaton, the navigation was opened July 28, 1790. A communication is formed between the eastern and western seas on the coast of Scotland, and thereby saves the long and dangerous navigation round the Land's End, or the more hazardous course through the Pentland Frith.

FORTIFICATION. The Phœnicians were the first people who had fortified cities. Apollodorus says that Perseus fortified Mycenæ, where statues were afterwards erected to him. The modern system was introduced about A.D. 1500. Albert Durer first wrote on the science of fortification in 1527, and improvements were made by Vauban and others, towards 1700. The fortifications of Paris, the most recent work claiming notice, were completed in 1846. See *Paris*.

FORTUNE TELLERS. Fortune telling is traced to the early astrologers, by whom the planets Jupiter and Venus were the supposed betokeners of happiness and success. The Sibyls were women who flourished in different parts of the world, and who were said to have been inspired by heaven. See *Sibyls*. The Gypsy tribe (see *Gypsies*) has been celebrated for ages, as fortune tellers, notwithstanding the severe penalties to which the exercise of the art subjected its professors. Augury and divination led to palmistry, professed by modern fortune tellers. As to England the laws against this species of imposition upon the credulity of the weak and ignorant were at one time very severe. A declaration was published in France, Jan. 11, 1680, of exceeding severity against fortune-tellers and poisoners, under which several persons suffered death. *Henault*. Fortune tellers still flourish in England, as the daily papers show.

FOTHERINGAY CASTLE (Northamptonshire) Built A.D. 1408. Here Richard III of England was born, in 1443 and Mary queen of Scots was beheaded in this castle, in which she had been long previously confined, Feb. 8, 1587, after a captivity of almost nineteen years in England. It was ordered to be demolished by her son, James I. of England, in 1604.

FOUNDLING HOSPITALS. "A charity practised by most nations about us for those children exposed by unnatural parents." *Addison*. Foundling hospitals are, comparatively, of recent institution in England, where, it would appear, none existed when Addison wrote in 1713. The foundling hospital at Moscow, built by Catherine II. was an immense and costly edifice, in which 8000 infant children were succoured. The London Foundling Hospital was projected by Thomas Coram, a benevolent sea captain, incorporated by a charter from George II. in October, 1739, and opened June 2, 1756. It succours about 500 infant children. Coram's statue was put up in 1856.—The Foundling Hospital in Dublin was instituted in 1704, in this charity there had been received, according to parliamentary returns, in the thirty years preceding Jan. 1825, as many as 52,150 infants, of these 14,613 had died infants—25,850 were returned as dead from the country, where they were out nursing—730 died in the infirmary after returning—322 died grown children—total deaths, 41,524, so that 10,626 only escaped this fate. Owing to this mortality, and from certain moral considerations, the internal department was closed by order of government, March 31, 1835.

FOUNTAINS are apparatus, natural or artificial, by which water is made to spring upwards. The fountain of Hero of Alexandria was invented about 150 B.C. Among the remarkable fountains at Rome, are the Fontana di Trevi, constructed for pope Clement XII. in 1735, the Fontana Paolina, erected for pope Paul V. in 1612, and Fontana dell' Acqua Felice, called also the Fountain of Moses. The fountains in the palace gardens at Versailles, made for Louis XIV., and the Grand Jet d'Eau, at St. Cloud, are exceedingly beautiful. There are above 100 public fountains in Paris, the most striking being the Château d'Eau on the Boulevard St. Martin (by Girard, 1811), and that at the Palais Royal. London is not remarkable for fountains, the largest are those in Trafalgar-square, which were constructed in 1845, after designs by sir Charles Barry. There are beautiful fountains at Chatsworth in Derbyshire, the seat of the duke of Devonshire. The magnificent fountains at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, were first publicly exhibited on June 18, 1856, in the presence of the queen and 20,000 spectators.

FOX AND GRENVILLE ADMINISTRATION. See "*All the Talents' Administration.*"

FOX GLOVE A plant of which we have various kinds *Müller* The canary fox-glove (*Digitalis Canariensis*), brought from the Canary islands to these countries, A.D. 1698 The Madeira fox glove brought from that island in 1777 The fox grape shrub (*Vitis Vulpina*), brought from Virginia before A.D. 1656

FRANCE This country was known to the Romans by the name of *Gaul* (*which see*) In the decline of their power it was conquered by the Franks, a people of Germany, then inhabiting what is still called *Francia* These invaders gave the name to the kingdom, but the Gauls being by far the most numerous, are the real ancestors of the modern French There is no nation in Europe where the art of war is better understood than in France the government has always been military, and every man bred to the use of arms. The ladies are more celebrated for their wit and vivacity, than for their beauty, and the peasantry, who are destitute of the embellishments of apparel, are remarkably ordinary The gentry excel their neighbours in the arts of dancing, fencing, and dress, and are the leaders of fashion in Europe Previous to the revolution, France was divided into 40 governments In 1790, it was divided into 83, and subsequently into 130 departments, including Corsica, Geneva, Savoy, and other places, chiefly conquests. In 1815, the departments were 86, as at present.*

The Franks settle in that part of Gaul, till it is called Flanders, about A.D. 420
 Reign of Clovis the Great 481
 He defeats the Romans at Soissons 486
 He defeats the Alemanni at Tolbiac near Cologne, and embraces Christianity 496
 He kills Alaric the Goth, in battle, near Poitiers, and conquers all the country from the Loire to the Pyrenees, makes Paris his capital and founds the monarchy 507
 He proclaims the Salique law 511
 Clovis dies, leaving four sons (*see p. 279*) 511
 The mayors of the palace now assume almost sovereign authority 584
 Charles Martel becomes mayor of the palace, and rules with despotic sway 714
 Invasion of the Saracens 720
 Reign of Pepin the Short 753
 Reign of Charlemagne 768
 He is crowned emperor of the West 800
 Rollo obtains Normandy (*which see*) 911
 Reign of Hugh Capet 987
 Paris made capital of all France 996
 Letters of franchise granted to cities and towns by Louis VI 1135
 Louis VII joins in the crusades 1146
 Louis VIII, *Cœur de Lion*, gives freedom to his serfs 1224
 Louis IX, called St. Louis, defeats John of England, conducts an army into Palestine, takes Damietta, and dies before Tunis 1270
 Charles of Anjou conquers Naples and Sicily 1266
 His tyranny leads to the massacre called the Sicilian Vespers (*which see*) 1282
 Philip the Fair's quarrels with the pope 1301
 Knights Templars suppressed 1308
 Union of France and Navarre 1314
 English invasion—Philip VI defeated at Crécy Aug. 26, 1346
 Calais taken by Edward III Aug. 3, 1447
 Dauphiny annexed to France 1449
 Battle of Poitiers (*which see*), John king of France taken, and brought prisoner to England 1356
 France laid under an interdict by the pope 1407
 Battle of Agincourt (*which see*) Oct. 25, 1415
 Henry V of England, acknowledged heir to the kingdom 1420
 Henry VI crowned at Paris, the duke of Bedford a regency 1422
 Siege of Orleans, battle of Patay, the English defeated by *Joan of Arc* 1429
 England lost all her possessions (but Calais) in France, between 1434 and 1450
 Charles VIII conquers Naples, 1494, and loses it, 1496

League of Cambray against Venice A.D. 1508
 War with pope Julius II 1511
 English invasion—battle of Spurs (*which see*) Aug. 16, 1513
 Interview of the *Cloth of Gold* between Francis I and Henry VIII of England 1520
 Francis I defeated and taken prisoner at Pavia Feb. 24, 1525
 Peace of Cambray Aug. 5, 1529
 Persecution of protestants begins Aug. 5, 1530
 League of England with the emperor Charles V against France 1544
 Successful defence of Metz by the great duke of Guise 1552
 He takes Calais (*which see*) 1558
 Religious wars massacre of protestants at Vassy, Massacre of St. Bartholomew Aug. 24, 1572
 The 'Holy Catholic League' established 1576
 Duke of Guise assassinated by command of the king Dec. 23, and his brother, the cardinal, Dec. 31, 1588
 Henry III murdered by Jacques Clement, a friar Aug. 1, 1589
 The league leaders, after many conflicts, submit to Henry IV 1596
 Celebrated edict of Nantes by Henry IV (*See Edict of Nantes*) April 13, 1598
 Silk and other manufactures introduced by him and Bailly 1600—10
 Quebec in North America settled 1608
 Murder of Henry IV by Ravallias (*See Ravallias*) May 14, 1610
 Regency of Mary de Medici 1610
 Rise of the Conciliar, 1610 and their fall 1617
 Navarre annexed to France 1620
 Rochelle taken after a long siege 1628
 Vigorous and successful administration of Richelieu 1629
 He organizes the *Académie* 1634
 His death (aged 68) Dec. 4, 1642
 Accession of Louis XIV aged four years (Anne of Austria regent) May 14, 1643
 Administration of Mazarine, victories of Turenne 1643—6
 Civil wars of the Fronde 1648, &c.
 Colbert becomes financial minister 1661
 War with Holland, &c. 1671
 Canal of Languedoc constructed 1664—61
 Edict of Nantes revoked Oct. 22, 1685
 Louis marries Madame de Maintenon 1686
 War with William III of England 1689, &c.
 Peace of Ryswick 1697
 War of the Spanish succession 1701
 Battles of Blenheim, Aug. 18, 1704, and Ramillies May 23, 1706

* Population of France in 1820, 30,451,187, in 1836, 33,540,910, in 1846, 35,401,761, in 1856, 36,089,864 Population of the colonies, 1861 (in *Asia*, Pondicherry &c., *Africa*, Algeria, &c., *America*, Martinique, Guadeloupe, &c., *Oceania*, the Marquesas, &c.) 59,186,081.

FRANCE, continued

Peace of Utrecht (which see)	1713	War in La Vendée	Feb. 1793
Lava's bubble in France (See <i>Lava</i>)	1716	Marat stabbed by Charlotte Corday	July 13, 1793
Accession of Louis XV., stormy regency of the duke of Orleans	1715 &c	The queen beheaded	Oct. 16, 1793
Battle of Dettingen	June 25, 1743	Philip Egalité, the duke of Orleans, who had voted for the king's death, is himself guillotined at Paris	Nov. 6, 1793
Successful campaign of Marshal Saxe	1746	Princess Elizabeth beheaded	May 10, 1794
Peace of Aix la Chapelle	1748	Hobespierre and 71 others guillotined	July 28, 1794
Damiens' attempt on the life of Louis XV (See <i>Damiens</i>)	1757	Louis XVII dies in prison	June 8, 1795
Seven years war begins	1756	French Directory	Nov. 1, 1795
Canada lost—battle of Quebec	Sept. 13, 1759	Bonaparte's successful campaigns in Italy (See <i>Battles</i>)	1796, &c
The Jesuits banished from France, and their effects confiscated	1762	Council of Five Hundred (which see) deposed by Bonaparte, who is declared First Consul	Nov. 9, 1799
Peace of Paris (with England)	1763	Battle of Marengo	June 14, 1800
Louis XV enslaved by Madame du Barry	1769	His life attempted by the infernal machine	Dec. 24, 1800
Death of Louis XV	1774	Legion of Honour instituted	May 19, 1802
Louis XVI assists America to throw off its dependence on England, at first secretly	1778	Conspiracy of Moreau and Pichegru against Bonaparte, Feb. 15 the latter was found strangled in prison (See <i>Georges</i>)	April 6, 1804
Torture is abolished in courts of French judicature	1780	Duke d'Enghien shot	March 20, 1804
The French revolution commences with the destruction of the Bastille (which see)	July 14, 1789	France formed into an Empire under Napoleon	May 18, 1804
The National Assembly (which see) decrees that the title of the 'king of France' shall be changed to that of the 'king of the French'	Oct. 10, 1789	He is crowned king of Italy	May 26, 1805
The plate and other property of the clergy is confiscated	Nov. 6, 1789	Battle of Austerlitz	Dec. 2, 1805
Confederation of the <i>Champ de Mars</i> France is declared a limited monarchy (See <i>Champ de Mars</i>)	July 14, 1790	Battle of Jena	Oct. 14, 1806
The silver plate used in the churches decreed to be transferred to the mint and coined	March 8, 1791	New nobility of France created	March 1, 1808
Death of Mirabeau	April 2, 1791	Holland united to France	July 9, 1810
The king (Louis XVI), queen, and royal family arrested at Varoune, in their flight from Paris	June 21, 1791	War with Russia declared	June 23, 1812
Louis (now a prisoner) sanctions the National Constitution	Sept. 15, 1791	Victory at Borodino	Sept. 7, 1812
The Jacobin club declare their sittings permanent	June 18, 1792	Disastrous retreat	Oct. 1812
The multitude bearing the red bonnet of liberty, march to the Tuilleries to make demands on the king	June 20, 1792	Triple alliance of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, against France	Sept. 9, 1813
First coalition against France, commencement of the great French war	June, 1792	The British pass the Bidassoa, and enter France	Oct. 7, 1813
[See <i>Battles</i> 1792 to 1815]		Surrender of Paris (see <i>Battles</i>) to the allied armies	March 31, 1814
The royal Swiss guards cut to pieces, massacre of 5000 persons	Aug. 10, 1792	Abdication of Napoleon	April 5, 1814
Decree of the National Assembly against the priesthood, of whom 40,000 are subjected to exile	Aug. 20, 1792	Bourbon dynasty restored, and Louis XVIII arrives at Paris	May 8, 1814
Dreadful massacre in Paris, the prisons broken open 1200 persons, including 100 priests, slain	Sept. 25, 1792	Napoleon arrives at Elba	May 4, 1814
*Horrible murder of the princesses de Lamballe	Sept. 3, 1792	Quits Elba, and lands at Cannes	March 1, 1815
The National Convention (which see) opened	Sept. 17, 1792	Arrives at Fontainebleau	March 20, 1815
Royalty abolished by a decree of the Convention	Sept. 21, 1792	Joined by all the army	March 22, 1815
The French people declare their fraternity with all nations who desire to be free, and offer help	Nov. 19, 1792	The allies sign a treaty for his subjugation	March 25, 1815
Decree for the perpetual banishment of the Bourbon Family, those confined in the Temple excepted	Dec. 20, 1792	He abolishes the slave-trade	March 29, 1815
Louis is imprisoned in the Temple distinct from the queen, and is brought to trial	Jan. 19, 1793	Leaves Paris for the army	June 12, 1815
Louis is condemned to death	Jan. 20, 1793	Is defeated at Waterloo	June 18, 1815
Beheaded in the <i>Place de Louis Quinze</i>	Jan. 21, 1793	Returns to Paris	June 20, 1815
War with England	Feb. 1, 1793	And abdicates in favour of his infant son	June 22, 1815
		Intending to embark for America, he arrives at Rochefort	July 8, 1815
		Louis XVIII enters Paris	July 8, 1815
		Napoleon surrenders to Capt. Maitland, of the <i>Hellspoon</i>	July 15, 1815
		Transferred at Torbay to the <i>Northumberland</i> , and with admiral sir George Cockburn sails for St. Helena	Aug. 8, 1815
		Arrives at St. Helena (where it is decreed by the allied sovereigns he shall remain for life)	Oct. 15, 1815
		Execution of marshal Ney	Dec. 7, 1815
		The family of Bonaparte excluded for ever from France by the law of amnesty,	Jan. 12, 1816
		Duke de Berri murdered	Feb. 13, 1820
		Death of Napoleon I (See <i>Wills</i>)	May 5, 1821
		Louis XVIII dies	Sept. 16, 1824
		National Guard disbanded	April 30, 1827
		Seventy-six new peers created	Nov. 5, 1827
		Polynic administration	Aug. 1829

* The multitude hurried to the Temple bearing the mutilated body of Madame de Lamballe, in order to exhibit the "impious head" of their relative to the royal family the queen and the princess Elizabeth manifested the deepest emotion and sensibility, but the king said with assumed apathy (while shrinking at the sight) to the person by whom it was shown to him, "You are rascal, Monsieur." "You are right, Sir!" These assassins were termed the Septemberists (which see).

FRANCE, continued.

Chamber of Deputies dissolved	May 16, 1830	140,000,000 of francs, for erecting the fortifications of Paris	Dec. 15, 1840
The obnoxious ordinances regarding the press, and re-construction of the Chamber of Deputies	July 26, 1830	The chamber of deputies fix the duration of copyright to 30 years after the author's death	March 30, 1841
Revolution commenced	July 27, 1830	Statue of Napoleon, of bronze, placed on the column of the Grande Armée, Boulogne	Aug. 15, 1841
Conflicts in Paris between the populace (ultimately aided by the national guard) and the army, they continue three days, till July 30, 1830	July 30, 1830	Attempt to assassinate the duke of Aumale, son of Louis-Philippe, on his return from Africa	Sept. 13, 1841
Charles X. retires to Rambouillet, flight of the ministry	July 30, 1830	The duke of Orleans, heir to the French throne, killed by a fall from his carriage	July 18, 1843
The duke of Orleans accepts the crown as Louis-Philippe I	Aug. 7, 1830	Visit of the queen of England to the French royal family at the Château d'Eu	Sept. 2 to 7, 1843
Charles X. retires to England	Aug. 17, 1830	Attempt of Lecompte to assassinate the king at Fontainebleau	April 16, 1846
Pollignac and other late ministers are found guilty, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment	Dec. 21, 1830	Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham	May 25, 1846
The abolition of the hereditary peerage decreed by both chambers, that of the peers (36 new peers being created) concurring by a majority of 103 to 70	Dec. 27, 1831	The seventh attempt on the life of the king, by Joseph Henri	July 29, 1846
Charles X. leaves Holyrood house for the Continent	Sept. 18, 1832	Marriage of the due de Montpensier with the infant of Spain	Oct. 10, 1846
Ministry of marshal Soult, duke of Dalmatia	Oct. 11, 1832	Disastrous inundation in France	Oct. 18, 1846
Borgheron and Benoit tried for an attempt on the life of Louis-Philippe, acquitted	March 18, 1833	The Præslin murder (see Præslin)	Aug. 18, 1847
The duchess de Berri who has been delivered of a female child and asserts her secret marriage with an Italian nobleman, is sent off to Palermo	June 9, 1833	Death of marshal Oudinot (duke of Reggio) at Paris, in his 91st year	Sept. 13, 1847
Death of La Fayette	May 20, 1834	Soult made general of France, in his room	Sept. 26, 1847
Marshal Gerard takes office in the ministry	July 15, 1834	Jerome Bonaparte returns to France after an exile of 32 years	Oct. 10, 1847
M. Dupuytren dies	Feb. 8, 1835	Death of the ex-empress, Maria Louisa, of Austria, Dec. 17, and of madame Adolais	Dec. 30, 1847
Duc de Broglie, minister	Feb. 1836	The proposed grand reform banquet at Paris, suppressed	Feb. 21, 1848
Fieschi's attempt on the life of the king (See Fieschi)	July 28, 1835	Violent revolutionary tumult in consequence, impeachment and resignation of Guizot, barricades thrown up, the Tuilleries ransacked, the prisons opened, and frightful disorders committed by the populace	Feb. 1, 23, 24, 1848
Louis Alibaud fires at the king on his way from the Tuilleries	June 25, 1836	Louis-Philippe abdicates in favour of his infant grandson, the comte de Paris, who is not accepted	Feb. 24, 1848
He is guillotined	July 17, 1836	The royal family and ministers effect their escape	Feb. 24, 1848
Ministry of count Molé, who displaces M. Thiers	Sept. 6, 1836	A republic proclaimed from the steps of the Hôtel de Ville	Feb. 26, 1848
Attempted insurrection at Strassburg by Louis Napoleon (now emperor) Oct. 30, he is sent to America	Nov. 14, 1836	The ex king and queen arrive at Newhaven in England	March 3, 1848
Prince Polignac set at liberty from the prison of Ham, and sent out of France with other exiles	Nov. 14, 1836	Grand funeral procession in honour of the victims of the revolution	March 4, 1848
Meunier fires at the king on his way to open the French Chambers	Dec. 27, 1836	The provisional government which had been formed in the great public convocation resigns to an executive commission, elected by the National Assembly of the French Republic	May 7, 1848
Talleyrand dies	May 17, 1838	[The members of this new government were MM Dupont de l'Eure, Arago, Garnier-Pagès, Marie, Lamartine, Ledru Rollin and Crémieux. The secretaries Louis Blanc, Albert Flocon, and Marmat.]	
Marshal Soult at the coronation of the queen of England	June 28, 1838	Perpetual banishment of Louis Philippe and his family decreed	May 26, 1848
Death of the duchess of Wurtemberg (daughter of Louis-Philippe) who excelled in sculpture	Jan. 2, 1839	Election of Louis Napoleon for the department of the Seine and three other departments to the National Assembly	June 1848
M. Thiers takes the presidency of foreign affairs	March 1, 1840	A civil struggle and great loss of life in Paris, the people engaged against the troops and	
The French Chambers decree the removal of the ashes of Napoleon from St. Helena to France	May 12, 1840		
Descent of prince Louis Napoleon general Montebello and 50 followers at Vimeroux near Boulogne (afterwards tried, and the prince imprisoned)	Aug. 6, 1840		
Darnes fires at the king	Oct. 1, 1840		
M. Guizot, minister of foreign affairs	Oct. 29, 1840		
*The ashes of Napoleon are deposited in the Hôtel des Invalides	Dec. 1, 1840		
Project of law for an extraordinary credit of			

* The remains of the emperor Napoleon were, with the permission of the British Government, taken from the tomb of St. Helena, and embarked on the 16th of October, 1840 on board the *Belle Poule* French frigate, under the command of the prince de Joinville, the vessel reached Cherbourg on November 30th, and on December 15th the body was re-interred in the Hôtel des Invalides. The funeral ceremony was one of the most grand, solemn, and imposing spectacles that have ever been presented in France. It was witnessed by 1,000,000 of persons, 150,000 soldiers assisted in the obsequies, and the royal family and all the high personages of the realm were present, but it was remarkable that all the relatives of the emperor were absent, being proscribed, and in exile or in prison.

FRANCE, *continued*

- national guard. More than 300 barricades thrown up, and firing continues in all parts of Paris during the night June 23, 1848
- The troops under generals Cavaignac and Lamoricière succeed, with immense loss, in driving the insurgents from the left bank of the Seine June 24, 1848
- Paris declared in a state of siege June 25, 1848
- The faubourg du Temple carried with cannon and howitzers, and the insurgents surrender June 26, 1848
- [The national losses caused by this dreadful outbreak were estimated at 30 000 000 francs 16,000 killed and wounded and 8000 prisoners were taken. The archbishop of Paris was killed.]
- Gen. Cavaignac made president of the council June 28, 1848
- Louis-Napoleon takes his seat in the National Assembly Sept. 26, 1848
- Paris relieved from the state of siege, which had continued four months Oct. 20, 1848
- Solemn promulgation of the constitution in front of the Tuilleries Nov. 12, 1848
- Louis-Napoleon declared president of the French republic by a majority Dec. 20, 1848
- [He had 6,048,872 votes Cavaignac, 1 479 121 Ledru Rollin, Raspail, and Lamartine had but few]
- Military demonstration to stifle an anticipated insurrection Jan. 29, 1849
- Death of Louis-Philippe, at Clarendon, in England Aug. 26, 1850
- Liberty of the press restricted Sept. 20, 1850
- Gen. Changarnier deprived of the command of the national guard Jan. 10, 1851
- Death of the duchess of Angoulême, daughter of Louis XVI, at Frohsdorf Oct. 19, 1851
- Death of marshal Soult Oct. 21, 1851
- Coup d'état* the legislative assembly dissolved, universal suffrage established, and Paris declared in a state of siege the election of a president for ten years proposed, and a second chamber or senate Dec. 2, 1851
- M. M Thiers, Changarnier Cavaignac, Ledru, Lamoricière and Charras arrested and sent to the castle of Vincennes Dec. 2, 1851
- About 180 members of the assembly, with M Berryer at their head attempting to meet, are arrested, and Paris is occupied by troops Dec. 4, 1851
- Sanguinary conflicts in Paris, the troops victorious Dec. 8, 4, 1851
- Consultative commission founded Dec. 12, 1851
- Voting throughout France for the election of a president of the republic for ten years, affirmative votes 7,481,381, negative votes 640,787 Dec. 21, 22, 1851
- Installation of the prince-president in the cathedral of Notre-Dame, the day observed as a national holiday at Paris, and Louis-Napoleon takes up his residence at the Tuilleries Jan. 1, 1852
- Gen. Changarnier, Lamoricière, and others, conducted to the Belgian frontier Jan. 9, 1852
- And 88 members of the late legislative assembly banished, and 575 persons arrested for resistance to the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, and conveyed to Havre for transportation to Cayenne* Jan. 10, 1852
- The national guard disbanded and reorganised anew, and placed under the control of the executive, the president appointing the officers Jan. 10, 1852
- A new constitution published Jan. 14, 1852
- Decree obliging the Orleans family to sell all their real and personal property in France within a year Jan. 22, 1852
- Second decree, annulling the settlement made by Louis Philippe upon his family previous to his accession in 1830, and annexing the property to the domain of the state Jan. 22, 1852
- The birth-day of Napoleon, first emperor (Aug. 16), to be the only national holiday Feb. 17, 1852
- The departments of France released from a state of siege March 27, 1852
- Installation of the legislative chambers March 29, 1852
- A permanent crystal palace authorised to be erected in the Champs Elysées at Paris March 30, 1852
- Plot to assassinate the prince-president discovered at Paris July 1, 1852
- President's visit to Strasbourg July 19, 1852
- M Thiers and other exiles permitted to return to France Aug. 8, 1852
- The French senate prays 'the re-establishment of the hereditary sovereign power in the Bonaparte family' Sept. 13, 1852
- Enthusiastic reception of the prince-president at Lyons Sept. 10, 1852
- Infernal machine intended to destroy the prince-president, seized at Marseilles Sept. 23, 1852
- Prince president visits Toulon Sept. 27, 1852
- He visits Bordeaux, where he says 'the empire is peace' (*L'Empire c'est la paix*) Oct. 7, 1852
- He releases Abd-el Kader (see *Algeria*) Oct. 16, 1852
- He convokes the senate for November to deliberate on a change of government when a *senatus consultum* will be proposed for the ratification of the French people Oct. 19, 1852
- Protest of comte de Chambord Oct. 25, 1852
- In his message to the senate the prince-president announces the contemplated restoration of the empire and orders the people to be consulted upon this change of government Nov. 4, 1852
- Votes for the empire, 7,839 552, noes 254,501, null, 63 697 Nov. 21, 1852
- The prince-president declared emperor, and assumes the title of Napoleon III (see *Sovereigns of France*) Dec. 2, 1852
- Marriage of the emperor with Eugénie, countess of Genoa, at Notre-Dame Jan. 29, 1853
- 4912 political offenders pardoned Feb. 2, 1853
- Bread riots Sept. 1853
- Military camp at Satory near Paris Sept. 1853
- Emperor and empress visit the provinces (many political prisoners discharged) Oct. 1853
- Francis Arago astronomer &c died Oct. 2, 1853
- Attempted assassination of the emperor, ten persons condemned to transportation for life Nov. 1853
- Reconciliation of the two branches of the Bourbons at Frohsdorf Nov. 20, 1853
- Marshal Ney's statue inaugurated exactly thirty-eight years after his death on the spot where it occurred Dec. 7, 1853
- War declared against Russia (See *Russo-Turkish War*) March 27, 1854
- Visit of Prince Albert at Boulogne, Sept. 5, 1854
- Death of Marshal St. Arnaud Sept. 29, 1854
- The emperor and empress visit London, April 16—21, 1855

* 'Liberty Equality, Fraternity,' are ordered by the minister of the interior to be forthwith erased, wherever the words are inscribed throughout France, and the old names of streets, public buildings, and places of resort to be restored. The trees of liberty, once so dear to the French people, are everywhere hewn down, and their trunks and branches borne away by the versatile populace, or burnt on the spot where they stood.

FRANCE, *continued*

Attempted assassination of the emperor by Pianori	April 23, 1856	land—misconceptions between the two countries removed in	March, 1858
Queen Victoria and prince Albert visit Paris	Aug 18, 1855	A republican outbreak at Chalons suppressed	March 9, 1858
Attempted assassination of the emperor by Bellemare, a lunatic	Sept. 8, 1855	Orsini and Pieri executed	March 17, 1858
Death of count Molé	Nov 24, 1855	Simon Bernard tried in London as their accomplice and acquitted	April 12 17, 1858
Birth of the imperial prince, amnesty granted to 1000 political prisoners	March 16, 1856	Marshal Felsener sent as ambassador to London	April 15, 1858
Peace with Russia signed	March 30, 1856	Espinasse retires from ministry of the interior [he was killed at the battle of Magenta, June 4, 1859]	June 1858
Awful inundation in the south of France,*	June, 1856	Queen of England visits Cherbourg (<i>which see</i>)	Aug 4, 5, 1858
Distress in money market	Oct. 6, 1856	Conference at Paris respecting the Danubian principalities closes	Aug 19, 1858
Nibour, archbishop of Paris, assassinated by Verger, a priest	Jan 8, 1857	Dispute with Portugal respecting the <i>Charles et Georges (which see)</i> settled	Oct. 23, 1858
Elections (8 000,000 voters to elect 257 deputies) gen. Cavaignac elected deputy, but declines to take the oath	June 21 22, 1857	Trial of comte de Montalambert †	Nov 25, 1858
Conspiracy to assassinate the emperor in Paris detected	July 11, 1857	Emperor's address to the Austrian ambassador (<i>See Austria</i>)	Jan 1, 1859
Longwood the residence of Napoleon I. of St. Helena bought for 180,000 francs	1857	Marriage of prince Napoleon to princess Clotilde of Savoy	Jan. 30, 1859
The conspirators, Grilli, Bartolotti, and Tibaldi, tried, convicted, and sentenced to transportation, &c.	Aug 6, 7, 1857	Publication of Napoleon III. <i>et l'Italie</i> Feb. 1859	Feb. 1859
The emperor and empress visit queen Victoria at Osborne House	Aug 6-10, 1857	On the Austrians invading Sardinia, France declares war, and the French enter Sardinia	May 12, 1859
The emperor meets the emperor of Russia at Stuttgart	Sept. 26, 1857	Loan of 20 000,000 francs raised	May 21, 1859
Death of gen. Eugène Cavaignac, aged 55	Oct. 28, 1857	Victories of the allies (French and Sardinians) at Montebello, May 20, Palestro, May 30, 41, Magenta, June 4 Molognano (Maringnano), June 8, Napoleon enters Milan, June 8, victory of allies at Solferino, June 24, 1859	July 6, 1859
Death of Mlle. Rachel (aged 38)	Jan. 4, 1858	Armistice agreed on	July 11, 1859
Attempted assassination of the emperor by Orsini, † Pieri, Rudio Gomez, &c., by the explosion of three shells (two persons killed, many wounded)	Jan 14 1858	Meeting of emperors of France and Austria at Villa Franca	July 17, 1859
Public safety bill passed—bold protest against it by Ollivier	Feb. 18, 1858	Peace agreed on	July 17, 1859
France divided into five military departments, general Espinasse becomes minister of the interior	Feb 1858	Louis Napoleon returns to Paris	July 21, 1859
Publication of "Napoleon III. et l'Angleterre"	Feb 1858	The emperor addresses the senate, July 19, and the diplomatic body	July 21, 1859
Intemperate speeches in France against Eug		The emperor orders a reduction of the army and navy	Aug 1859
		Conference of Austrian and French envoys at Zurich (<i>See Zurich</i>)	Aug 8—Oct. 1859

KINGS OF FRANCE

MEROVINGIAN RACE.		548 Theodebald, succeeded in Metz.	
418 Pharamond		568 Clotaire now sole ruler of France. Upon his death the kingdom was again divided between his four sons †.	
428 Clodion, or Clodius, the Hairy, supposed son of Pharamond		561 Charibert, ruled at Paris	
448. Meroveus, or Merovée, son in law of Clodion this race of kings called from him Merovingians		— Gontraud in Orleans and Burgundy	
458 Childeric, son of Merovée.		— Sigebert at Metz, and } both assassinated.	
461. Clovis the Great, his son, and the real founder of the monarchy <i>Henault</i> . He left four sons, who divided the empire		— Chilperic at Soissons	
511 Childbert, Paris		[France continued at times afterwards to be ruled in various divisions by separate kings]	
— Clodomir Orleans.		575 Childbert II	
— Thierry, Metz and		584 Clotaire II, Soissons.	
— Clotaire, or Clotharius, Soissons.		590 Thierry II, son of Childbert, in Orleans.	
584. Theodebert, Metz		— Theodebert II, Metz	
		613. Clotaire II became sole king	
		628 Dagobert the Great, son of Clotaire II he	

* The subscriptions at London to relieve the sufferers amounted to 48,000! Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, of Bombay, gave 5000. for the same purpose.

† Felix Orsini, a man of talent and energy intensely devoted to endeavouring to obtain Italian independence, was born Dec. 1810, studied at Bologna, in 1837, joined a secret society in 1843, was arrested and condemned to the galleys for life in 1844, was released in 1846, took part in the Roman revolution in 1848, when he was elected a member of the assembly and on the fall of the republic, fled to Genoa in 1849, and came to England in 1853 Entering into fresh conspiracies, he was arrested in Hungary, Jan 1856, and sent to Mantua, he escaped thence and came to England in 1856, where he associated with Kossuth, Mazzini &c delivered lectures, and where he devised the plot for which he suffered In his will, he acknowledged the justice of his sentence

‡ In Oct. 1858, the comte published a pamphlet entitled 'Un Débat sur l'Inde,' in which he eulogised English institutions and depreciated those of France He was condemned and sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of 5000 francs, but was pardoned by the emperor Dec. 2. The comte appealed against the sentence of the court, and was again condemned, but acquitted of a part of the charge The sentence was once more remitted by the emperor (Dec 21). In Oct. 1859, the comte published a pamphlet entitled "Pie IX. et la France en 1849 et 1859" in which England is severely censured for opposition to popery

FRANCE, *continued*

- divided the kingdom, of which he had become sole monarch, between his two sons —
636. Clovis II., who had Burgundy and Neustria, and
638. Sigebert II. who had Austrasia.
656. Clotaire III., son of Clovis II.
670. Childeric II. he became king of the whole realm of France assassinated with his queen, and his son Dagobert, in the forest of Livri. *Henault.*
- [At this time Thierry III. rules in Burgundy and Neustria, and Dagobert II. son of Sigebert, in Austrasia. Dagobert is assassinated, and Thierry reigns alone. *Henault.*]
691. Clovis III. Popin, mayor of the palace, rules the kingdom, in the name of this sovereign, who is succeeded by his brother,
695. Childobert III., surnamed the Just in this reign Popin also exercises the royal power
711. Dagobert III. son of Childobert.
716. Chilperic II. (Daniel) he is governed and at length deposed, by Charles Martel, mayor of the palace, whose sway is now unbounded
719. Clotaire IV., of obscure origin, raised by Charles Martel to the throne, dies soon after, and Chilperic is recalled from Aquitaine, whither he had fled for refuge. *Henault.*
730. Chilperic II., restored he shortly afterwards dies at Noyon, and is succeeded by
- Thierry IV., son of Dagobert III., surnamed *le Chelien* died in 737 Charles Martel now rules under the new title of 'duke of the French.' *Henault.*
737. Interregnum till the death of Charles Martel, in 741 and until
742. Childeric III., son of Chilperic II. surnamed the Stupid Carloman and Popin, the sons of Charles Martel share the government of the kingdom, in this reign
- THE CARLOVINGIANS.
752. Popin the short, son of Charles Martel he is succeeded by his two sons,
768. *Charlemagne and Carloman the former, surnamed the Great, crowned emperor of the West, by Leo III., in 800 Carloman reigned but three years
814. Louis I. *le Debonnaire*, emperor dethroned but restored to his dominions.
810. Charles, surnamed the Bald, emperor in 875 poisoned by Zedechias, a Jewish physician. *Henault.*
877. Louis II. the Stammerer, son of Charles the Bald
879. Louis III. and Carloman II. the former died in 883, and Carloman reigned alone
884. Charles III. *le Gros* a usurper, in prejudice to Charles the Simple.
887. Eudes, or Hugh, count of Paris.
898. Charles IV. the Simple, deposed, and died in prison in 929 he had married Edgiva, daughter of Edward the Elder, of England, by whom he had a son, who was afterwards king
923. Robert, brother of Eudes crowned at Rheims, but Charles marched an army against him, and killed him in battle. *Henault.*
923. Rudolf, duke of Burgundy elected king but he was never acknowledged by the southern provinces. *Henault.*
936. Louis IV. *d'Outremer* or Transmarine (from having been conveyed by his mother into

- England), son of Charles III. and Edgiva died by a fall from his horse.
954. Lothaire, his son he had reigned jointly with his father from 952, and succeeded him, at 15 years of age, under the protection of Hugh the Great poisoned.
986. Louis V., the Indolent, son of Lothaire also poisoned, it is supposed by his queen, Blanche. In this prince ended the race of Charlemagne.

THE CAPEYS.

987. Hugh Capet the Great, count of Paris, &c., eldest son of Hugh the Abbot he seizes the crown, in prejudice to Charles of Lorraine, uncle of Louis Transmarine. From him this race of kings is called Capetians, and Capetians.
996. Robert II., surnamed the Sage, son of Hugh died lamented
1081. Henry I. son of Robert.
1080. Philip I. the Fair, and *l'Amoureux* succeeded at eight years of age, and ruled at fourteen.
1108. Louis VI., surnamed the Lusty, or *le Gros* succeeded by his son,
1187. Louis VII. surnamed the Young, to distinguish him from his father, with whom he was for some years associated on the throne.
1180. Philip II. (Augustus), succeeds to the crown at fifteen, crowned at Rheims in his father's lifetime.
1223. Louis VIII., *Cœur de Lion*, son of Philip succeeded by
1236. Louis IX., called St. Louis, ascended the throne at fifteen under the guardianship of his mother who was also regent died in his camp before Tunis, and was canonised
1270. Philip III., the Hardy son of Louis IX. died at Ferrignan
1285. Philip IV., the Fair ascended the throne in his 17th year
1314. Louis X., surnamed *l'Utin* an old French word, signifying headstrong, or mutinous *Henault.*
1316. John, a posthumous son of Louis X. lived a few days only
1316. Philip V., the Long (on account of his stature) brother of Louis X.
1322. Charles IV. the Handsome this king and Louis X., John, and Philip V., were kings of Navarre

HOUSE OF VALOIS.

1523. Philip VI. de Valois, grandson of Philip the Hardy. He was called the Fortunate but this must have been before the battle of Cressy
1350. John II. the Good died suddenly in the Savoy in London
1364. Charles V., surnamed the Wise the first prince who had the title of Dauphin. *Fyvet.*
1380. Charles VI., the Beloved
1422. Charles VII., the Victorious.
1461. Louis XI. able but cruel.
1483. Charles VIII., the Affable
1498. Louis XII., *duc de Orleans*, surnamed the Father of his People.
1515. Francis I. of *Angoulême* called the Father of Letters.
1547. Henry II. died of a wound received at a tournament, when celebrating the nuptials of his sister with the duke of Savoy, accidentally inflicted by the count de Montmorency

* This great prince wore only a plain doublet in winter, made of an otter's skin, a woollen tunic, fringed with silk, and a blue coat or casack. His hose consisted of transverse bands or filets of different colours. He would march with the greatest rapidity from the Pyrenean mountains into Germany, and from Germany into Italy. The whole world echoed his name. He was the tallest and the strongest man of his time. In this respect he resembled the heroes of fabulous story but he differed from them, as he thought that force was of use alone to conquer, and that laws were necessary to govern. Accordingly, he enacted several laws after the form observed in those days, that is, in mixed assemblies, composed of a number of bishops and the principal lords of the nation. *Egmont.*

FRANCE, *continued*

- 1559 Francis II, married Mary Stuart, afterwards Queen of Scots died the year after his accession.
 1560. Charles IX Catherine of Medici, his mother, obtained the regency.
 1574 Henry III, elected king of Poland murdered, Aug 1 1589, by Jacques Clement, a Dominican Friar. In this prince was extinguished the house of Valois.

HOUSE OF BOURBON

- 1589 Henry IV, the Great, of Bourbon, king of Navarre, murdered by Francis Ravalliac.
 1610 Louis XIII the Just, son of the preceding.
 1643. Louis XIV the Great, also styled *Dieuxonné*.
 1715. Louis XV the Well beloved, his great-grandson.
 1774 Louis XVI his grandson ascended the throne in his 20th year, married the archduchess Marie-Antoinette, of Austria, in May, 1770. De throne, July 14, 1793, guillotined Jan 21, 1793, * and his queen, Oct. 16 following.
 1793. Louis XVII son of Louis XVI. Though numbered with the kings, this prince never reigned he died in prison supposed by poison, June 8, 1795, aged 10 years 3 months.

THE REPUBLIC

1792. The NATIONAL CONVENTION (750 members), first sitting Sept. 21.
 1795 The DIRECTORY (Larocellibre-Lézuux, Lotourneur, Rewbell, Barras, and Carnot) nominated, Nov 1, abolished, and Bonaparte Ducos, and Siéyès appointed an executive commission, Nov 1799.
 1799 The CONSULATE, Napoleon Bonaparte, Cambracis, and Lebrun appointed consuls, Dec. 24. Napoleon appointed consul for ten years, May 6, 1802, for life, Aug 2, 1802.

FRENCH EMPIRE.

1804. Napoleon (Bonaparte) I, born Aug. 15, 1769. He married, first, Josephine widow of Alexis Vicomte de Beauharnois, March 8 1796 (who was divorced Dec. 16, 1800 and died May 29 1814) 2nd, Maria-Louise of Austria, April 2, 1810 (she died Dec 17, 1847). He renounced the thrones of France and Italy, and accepted the title of Emperor for his retreat, April 5 1814.
 1815 Napoleon again appears in France, March 1. He is defeated at Waterloo and finally abdicates in favour of his infant son June 23. Banished to St. Helena, where he dies, May 6, 1821.

BOURBONS RESTORED

- 1814 Louis XVIII (*comte de Provence*), next brother of Louis XVI, born Nov 17, 1745, married

Mario-Josephine-Louise, of Savoy. Entered Paris, and took possession of the throne, May 8, 1814, obliged to flee, March 20, 1815, returned July 8, same year died Sept 16, 1824 leaving no issue.

- 1824 Charles X (*comte d'Artois*), his brother born Oct. 9, 1757, married Marie-Thérèse of Savoy, deposed July 30 1830. He resided in Britain till 1832, and died at Gratz, in Hungary, Nov 6 1836.
Heir Henry, duc de Bordeaux, called comte de Chambord, son of the duc de Berry, born Sept. 29, 1820.

HOUSE OF ORLEANS.

- 1830 Louis-Philippe, son of the celebrated duke of Orléans, called *Egalité* born Oct 6, 1773, married Nov 26, 1800, Maria-Amelia, daughter of Ferdinand I (IV) king of the Two Sicilies. Raised to the throne as king of the French Aug 9 1830 deposed Feb 24 1848. Died in exile, in England, Aug 26, 1850.
Heir Louis-Philippe comte de Paris (grand son of king Louis-Philippe), born Aug 24, 1838.

NEW REPUBLIC

- 1848 The revolution commenced in a popular insurrection at Paris Feb 22, 1848. The royal family escaped by flight to England, a provisional government was established, monarchy abolished, and France declared a republic.
 1848. Louis-Napoleon Charles Bonaparte,† declared by the National Assembly (Dec 19) president of the republic of France, and proclaimed next day, Dec. 20.

FRENCH EMPIRE REVIVED

- 1821 Napoleon II (Napoleon-Joseph, son of Napoleon I and Maria-Louise, arch-duchess of Austria, born March 20, 1811 created king of Rome. On the abdication of his father, he was made duke of Reichstadt, in Austria, and died at the palace of Schoenbrunn, July 22, 1832 aged 21.
 1852. Napoleon (Charles-Louis) III Dec. 2, (formerly president) the *FRANCAIS* (1850) emperor of the French.
Empress Eugénie Marie (a Spaniard, formerly countess of Fols), born May 5, 1826, married Jan 29, 1853.
Heir Napoleon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph, born March 16, 1856.
 [On Dec 18, 1852 the succession in default of issue from the emperor, was determined in favour of prince Jérôme-Napoleon and his heirs male.]

FRENCH AUTHORS

	Born	Died
Joinville, thirteenth century		
Froissart	1400	
Montrelet	1451	
Comines	1509	

	Born	Died
Marot	1495	1544
Rabelais	1483	1553
Montaigne	1533	1592
Malherbe	1555	1628

	Born	Died
Des Cartes	1596	1650
Pascal	1623	1662
Molière	1622	1673
Rochefoucault	1613	1680

* On Monday the 21st of January, 1793, at eight o'clock in the morning this unfortunate monarch was summoned to his fate. He ascended the scaffold with a firm air and step, and raising his voice, he said, "Frenchmen, I die innocent of the offences imputed to me. I pardon all my enemies, and I implore of Heaven that my beloved France—" At this instant the inhuman Santerro ordered the drums to beat, and the executioners to perform their office. When the guillotine descended, the priest exclaimed, "Son of St. Louis! ascend to Heaven." The bleeding head was then held up and a few of the populace shouted, "Vive la République!" The body was interred in a grave that was immediately afterwards filled up with quick lime, and a strong guard was placed around until it should be consumed. *His French Revolution.*

† Son of Louis Bonaparte, sometime king of Holland, and nephew of Napoleon I. born April 20, 1806, attempted a revolt at Strasburg, Oct. 30, 1836, sent to America, Nov 18, 1836, repairs to London, Oct. 14, 1838, lands at Boulogne with fifty followers, Aug 6, 1840, condemned to imprisonment for life, Oct. 4, 1840, escapes from Ham, May 25, 1846, arrives at Boulogne, March 2, 1848, elected deputy June 8, and takes his seat, Aug. 27.

‡ Deceased to be so termed by the present emperor on his accession.

FRANCE, *continued*

	<i>Born</i>	<i>Died</i>		<i>Born</i>	<i>Died</i>		<i>Born</i>	<i>Died</i>
Cornelle	1806	1884	Rollin	1061	1741	De Staël	1706	1817
La Fontaine	1621	1695	Le Sage	1668	1747	De Genlis	1746	1830
La Bruyère	1644	1696	Montesquieu	1689	1755	Rimondi	1773	1843
Racine	1639	1699	Voltaire	1694	1778	Chateaubriand	1769	1848
Bonnet	1627	1704	J J Rousseau	1713	1778	Beranger	1780	1857
Bayle	1647	1706	D Alambert	1717	1783	Eugene Sue, aged 53		1857
Bollesu	1636	1711	Ruffon	1707	1788			
Fénelon	1651	1715	Marmontel	1723	1799			

FRANCE, *Isle of* See *Mauritius*

FRANCHISE. A privilege, or exemption from ordinary jurisdiction, and anciently an asylum or sanctuary where the person was secure. In Spain, churches and monasteries were, until lately, franchises for criminals, as they were formerly in England. See *Sanctuaries*. The *ELIXIUM FRANCHISE* was conferred for counties on persons having 40s a year in land, 30 Hen VI 1460. *Ruffhead's Statutes*. See *Elections*.

FRANCIS' ASSAULT ON THE QUEEN. John Francis, a youth, fired a pistol at queen Victoria as she was returning to Buckingham Palace down Constitution hill, in an open barouche, accompanied by prince Albert, May 30, 1842. The queen was uninjured. Previous intimation having reached the palace of the intention of the criminal, her majesty had commanded that none of the ladies of her court should attend her in her drive. Francis was tried and condemned to death, June 17 following, but was afterwards transported for life.

FRANCISCANS, ORDER OF. An order of friars, called also Grey friars, in the Church of Rome, founded by Francis de Assisi, about A.D. 1209, or, according to some authorities, about 1220. Their rules were chastity, poverty, obedience, and very austere regimen. In 1226 they appeared in England, where, at the time of the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII they had fifty five abbeys or other houses, A.D. 1536 33. Most of their communities lived on alms, begging from door to door.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE. (Central Germany). Many ages a free city, it was taken and retaken several times during the French wars, and held by Bonaparte from 1803 to 1813, when its independence was guaranteed by the allied sovereigns. The diet of the princes of Germany was established here by the Rhinish Confederation in 1806. In 1815 it was appointed the capital of the Germanic Confederation. The Frankfort diet published a federative constitution, March 30, 1848. The restricted diet of the German Confederation was constituted at Frankfort, Aug 10, 1850. The plenipotentiaries of Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Mecklenburg, &c, assembled here and constituted themselves the council of the Germanic diet, Sept 1, 1850. Prussia refused to recognise it. Population in 1855, 74,784. See *Germany*.

FRANKING OF LETTERS. The privilege of letters passing free of postage was claimed by parliament (almost from the regular institution of the post office), A.D. 1680. Various statutes were enacted to regulate franking. The privilege was abolished by the introduction of the uniform penny postage, which came into operation Jan 10, 1840. The queen was among the first to relinquish her privilege.

FRANKLIN, SIR JOHN, HIS ARCTIC EXPEDITION. Sir John Franklin, with captains Crozier and Fitzjames, in H.M. ships *Erebus* and *Terror* (carrying in all 138 persons), sailed on an arctic expedition of discovery and survey, from Greenwich, on May 24, 1845. Their last dispatches were from the Whalerish islands, dated July 12, 1845. Their protracted absence caused intense anxiety throughout Europe, and numerous expeditions were sent from England and elsewhere in search of them to various parts of the polar regions. Quantities of coals, provisions, clothing, and other comforts, were deposited in such places in the Arctic seas as the crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror* discovery ships might visit, so as to afford them immediate relief, by our own and by the American government, by lady Franklin, and numerous private persons. The *Truelove*, captain Parker, which arrived at Hull, Oct. 4, 1849, from Davis's Straits, brought intelligence (not afterwards confirmed) that the natives had seen sir John Franklin's ships as late as the previous March, beset or frozen up by the ice in Prince Regent's inlet. Other accounts were equally illusory. Her majesty's government, on March 7, 1850, offered a reward of 20,000*l* to any party, of any country, that should render efficient assistance to the crews of the missing ships. Sir John's first winter quarters were found at Beechey island by captains Ommanney and Penny (Nos. 5 and 6 below). In 1853, eight years had elapsed since the receipt of any authentic intelligence of Franklin.

and his companions, and anxiety was beginning to be felt respecting the state of the expeditions under captain Collinson and sir E. Belcher (see Nos 4 and 11, *below*). In October, captain Inglefield returned in the *Phoenix*, bringing despatches from sir E. Belcher, &c. The *Investigator*, and sir E. Belcher's squadron, were safe, but no traces of Franklin's party had been met with. Lieutenant Bellot* was unfortunately drowned in August while voluntarily conveying despatches to sir E. Belcher. Captain M'Clure had left the *Herald* (10) at Cape Lushmore, July 31, 1850. On Oct 8, the ship was frozen in, and so continued for nine months. On Oct 26, 1850, while on an excursion party, the captain discovered an entrance into Barrow's Straits, and thus established the existence of a N E — N W passage. In Sept. 1851, the ship was again fixed in ice, and so remained till lieutenant Pim and a party from captain Kellett's ship, the *Resolute* (11), fell in with them in April, 1853. The position of the *Enterprise* (4) was still unknown. In the spring of 1853, Dr Rae again proceeded towards the magnetic pole, and in July, 1854, he reported to the Admiralty that he had purchased from a party of Esquimaux a number of articles, which had belonged to sir J. Franklin and his party, namely, sir John's star or order, part of a watch, silver spoons, and forks with crests, &c. He also reported the statement of the natives, that they had met with a party of white men about four winters previous and had sold them a seal, and that four months later, in the same season, they had found the bodies of thirty men (some buried) who had evidently perished by starvation, the place appears, from the description, to have been in the neighbourhood of the Great Fish River of Back. Dr Rae arrived in England on Oct. 22, 1854, with the melancholy relics, which have since been deposited in Greenwich Hospital. After mature deliberation, in April 1854, sir E. Belcher determined to abandon his ships, and gave orders to that effect to all the captains under his command, and captain Kellett gave similar orders to captain M'Clure of the *Investigator*. The vessels had been abandoned in June† when the crews of the *Phoenix* and *Tulbot* (under captain Inglefield) arrived (19). On their return to England the captains were all tried by court-martial and honorably acquitted, Oct. 17 19, 1854. The fate of captain Collinson in the *Enterprise* (4) was still uncertain, and another expedition was in contemplation, when intelligence came, in Feb 1855, that he had met the *Rattlesnake* (16) at Fort Clarence, in Aug. 21, 1854, and had sailed immediately in hopes of getting up with captain Maguire in the *Plover* (1), which had sailed two days previously. Captain Collinson having failed in getting through the ice in 1850 with captain M'Clure, returned to Hong Kong to winter. In 1851 he passed through Prince of Wales's Straits, and remained in the Arctic regions without obtaining any intelligence of Franklin till July 1854, when, being once more released from the ice, he sailed for Port Clarence, where he arrived as above mentioned. Captains Collinson and Maguire arrived in England in May, 1855. All appear to have nobly and ably performed their allotted work in the above expeditions, and the loss of life has been exceedingly small. The Hudson's Bay Company, under advice of Dr Rae and sir G. Back, sent out an overland expedition June 1855, which returned Sept following. Some more remains of Franklin's party were found. During the last expedition, capt M'Clintock's, (see 21 *below*), on May 6, 1859, lieutenant Hobson found at Point Victory, near Cape Victoria, beside a cairn, a tin case, containing a paper, signed April 25, 1848, by capt Fitzjames, which certified that the ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, on Sept 12, 1846, were beset in lat. 70° 05' N, and long 98° 23' W, that sir John Franklin died June 11, 1847, and that the ships were deserted April 22, 1848. Capt M'Clintock continued the search, and discovered skeletons and other relics. His journal will be published shortly (Nov 1859).

SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN

- 1 H M S. *Plover*, capt. Moore (afterwards under capt. Maguire), sailed from Shoerness, to Behring's Straits, in search Jan. 1 1848
- 2 Land expedition under sir John Richardson and Dr Rae, of the Hudson's Bay Company, left England March 2, 1848
[Sir John Richardson returned to England in 1849, and Dr Rae continued his search till 1851]
- 3 Sir James Ross, with the *Enterprise* and

- Investigator* (June 12, 1848), having also sailed in search to Barrow's Straits, returned to England (Scarborough) Nov 3, 1849
- 4 The *Enterprise*, capt. Collinson, and *Investigator* commander M'Clure, sailed from Plymouth for Behring's Straits Jan. 20, 1850
[Both of these ships proceeded through to the eastward.]
- 5 Capt. Austin's expedition viz *Resolute*, capt. Austin, C.B.,

* A monument has been erected to his memory at Greenwich. His journal was published in 1854

† Dr Rae and his companions received 10 000*l.* for discovering these remains as the first clue.

‡ Captain Kellett's ship the *Resolute*, was found adrift 1000 miles distant from where she was left, by a Mr George Henry, commanding an American whaler who brought her to New York. The British government having abandoned their claim on the vessel, it was bought by order of the American congress, thoroughly repaired and equipped, and entrusted to capt H J. Huntene, to be presented to queen Victoria. It arrived at Southampton Dec 12, 1856, was visited by her Majesty on the 16th, and formally surrendered on the 30th.

FRANKLIN, *continued*

- Assistance*, capt. Ommanney,
Interpret, lieut. (now commander) Bortie
 Oator, and
Pioneer, lieut. (now commander) Sherard
 Osborn,
 sailed from England, for Barrow's Straits
 April 25, 1850
- [Returned Sept. 1851]
6. The *Lady Franklin*, capt. Penny, and *Sophia*,
 capt. Stewart, sailed from Aberdeen for Bar-
 row's Straits April 13, 1850
- [Returned home Sept. 1851]
7. The AMERICAN expedition in the *Advance*
 and *Rescue*, under lieut. De Haven and Dr
 Kane (son of the judge), towards which Mr
 Grinnell subscribed 30 000 dollars, sailed for
 Lancaster Sound and Barrow's Straits, after
 drifting in the pack down Baffin's Bay, the
 ships were released in 1851 uninjured May 25 1850
8. The *Felix* sir John Ross, fitted out chiefly
 by the Hudson Bay Company sailed to the
 same locality May 22, 1850
- [Returned in 1851]
9. H M S. *North Star* commander Saunders,
 which had sailed from England in 1849,
 wintered in Wolstenholme Sound, and re-
 turned to Spithead Sept. 23 1850
10. H M S. *Herald*, capt. Kellett, C B, which
 had sailed in 1848, made three voyages to
 Behring's Straits, and returned in 1851
- Lieut. Pim went to St. Petersburg with the
 intention of travelling through Siberia to the
 mouth of the river Kolyma but was dis-
 sanded from proceeding by the Russian go-
 vernment Nov. 18, 1851
- [The *Enterprise* and *Investigator* (see No 4
above) not having been heard of for two
 years.]
11. Sir Edward Belcher's expedition, consist-
 ing of—
Anson, sir Edward Belcher C B,
Resolute, capt. Kellett, C B,
North Star, capt. Pullen,
Interpret, capt. McClintock and
Pioneer, capt. Sherard Osborn,
 sailed from Woolwich April 15, 1852
- [This expedition had arrived at Beechy
 Island, Aug. 14, 1852. The *Anson* and
Pioneer proceeded through Wollin-
 ton Channel, and the *Resolute* and *Interpret*
 to Melville Island, the *North Star* re-
 maining at Beechy Island.]
- LADY FRANKLIN'S EQUIPMENTS.
 Lady Franklin, from her own resources, aided
 by a few friends (and by the 'Tasmanian
 Tribute' of 1800L), equipped four separate
 private expeditions
12. The *Prince Albert*, capt. Forreth, sailed
 from Aberdeen to Barrow's Straits June 5, 1850
- [Returned Oct. 1 1850]
13. The *Prince Albert*, Mr. Kennedy accompa-
 nied by lieut. Bellot of the French navy, and
 John Hepburn, sailed from Stromness to
 Prince Regent's Inlet June 4, 1851
- [Returned Oct. 1852]
14. The *Isabel*, commander Inglefield sailed for
 the head of Baffin's Bay Jones's Sound, and
 the Wellington Channel, July 6, and returned
 Nov. 1852
15. Mr. Kennedy sailed again in the *Isabel*, on
 a renewed search to Behring's Straits 1853
16. H M S. *Rattlesnake*, commander Trollope,
 despatched to assist the *Plover*, capt. Maguire
 (who succeeded capt. Moore), at Point Bar-
 row in April met with it Aug. 1853
17. The second AMERICAN expedition, the
Advance, under Dr. Kane, early in June, 1853
18. The *Phoenix* (with the Breadalbane trans-
 port), commander Inglefield, accompanied
 by lieut. Bellot, sailed in May, and returned
 in Oct. 1853
19. The *Thetis*, *North Star* and *Thibet*, under
 the command of capt. Inglefield, sailed in
 May and returned in Oct. 1854
20. The third AMERICAN expedition in search of
 Dr. Kane in the *Advance*, consisted of the
Release and the steamer *Arctic* the barque
Bringo and another vessel under the com-
 mand of lieut. J. J. Hartstone, accompanied
 by a brother of Dr. Kane as surgeon May 31, 1855
- [On May 17, 1855, Dr. Kane and his party
 quitted the *Advance*, and journeyed over
 the ice, 1300 miles, to the Danish settle-
 ment on their way home in a Danish
 vessel they fell in with lieut. Hartstone,
 Sept. 18 and arrived with him at New
 York Oct. 11 1855 Dr. Kane visited
 England in 1856. He died in 1857.]
21. The eighteenth British expedition, (equi-
 ped by Lady Franklin and her friends, the
 government having declined)—the *Fox* screw
 steamer capt. F. L. M. Clintock, R.N. (see
 No 11), sailed from Aberdeen, July 1, 1857
 returned Sept. 22, 1850

FRAUDULENT TRUSTEES ACT, 20 & 21 Vict c 54, was passed in 1857, in conse-
 quence of the delinquencies of sir John D. Paul, the British Bank frauds, &c. It was brought
 in by sir R. Bethell, attorney general, and is very stringent

FREDERICKSHALD (Norway), rendered memorable by the death of Charles XII
 of Sweden, who was killed by a cannon shot before its walls, and while in the trenches,
 leaning against the parapet, examining the works. He was found in that position, with
 his hand upon his sword, and a prayer book in his pocket, Dec. 11, 1718. It is now
 generally supposed that a pistol fired by some traitorous hand closed the career of this
 monarch, aptly styled the "Madman of the North."

FREE CHURCH (of Scotland*) was formed by an act of secession of nearly half the
 body from the national church of Scotland, May 18, 1843. The difference arose on the
 question of the right of patrons, who claim the right of intruding their own nominees into
 the livings. The Free church claims for the parishioners the right of a veto. Much
 distress was endured the first year by the ministers of the new church, although
 866,719l 14s 3d had been received by subscription. In 1853 there were 850 congre-
 gations. A large college was founded in 1846. In 1856 the sustentation fund amounted to
 108,638l from which was paid the sum of 138l each to 700 ministers.

* The Rev. H. Hampton, one of the curates of Ilington, having been dismissed, a part of his congre-
 gation erected a temporary church. The bishop of London would have licensed the building, but the vicar
 refused his consent, on this the congregation declared itself to be the Free Church of England (March, 1856).

FREEHOLDERS Those under forty shillings *per annum* were not qualified to vote for members of parliament by 8 Hen VI c 7, 1429 Various acts have been passed for the regulation of the franchise at different periods The more recent were, the act to regulate polling, 9 Geo IV 1828, act for the disqualification of freeholders in Ireland, which deprived those of forty shillings of this privilege, passed April 13, 1829, Reform Bill, 2 & 3 Will IV 1832 County elections act, 7 Will IV 1836 See *Chandos Clause*

FREEMASONRY Writers on masonry, themselves masons, affirm that it has had a being "ever since symmetry began, and harmony displayed her charms." Masonry is traced by some to the building of Solomon's temple, and it is said the architects from the African coast, Mahometans, brought it into Spain, about the sixth century, as a protection against Christian fanatics. Its introduction into these realms has been fixed at the year A.D 674, by others it is assigned an earlier date It is said that many of our gothic cathedrals were built by freemasons The grand lodge at York was founded A.D 926 Freemasonry was interdicted in England, A.D 1424, but it afterwards rose into great repute. In 1717, the grand lodge of England was established, that of Ireland was established in 1730, and that of Scotland in 1736 Freemasons were excommunicated by the pope in 1738 The Freemasons' hall, London, was built 1775, the charity was instituted 1788

FRENCH LANGUAGE This language and many of the French laws and customs were first introduced into England by William I 1066 The language and fashions in dress and diet of France were then very general in England from this time Law pleadings were changed from French to English, in the reign of Edward III 1362 *Stow* It does not appear that our statutes and other public acts had been written in French until about the time of Edward I *Tindal* The French language was brought to a high degree of elegance and power, by Voltaire and other writers of the last century

FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR In the year 1792, the French nation adopted a new calendar, founded on philosophical principles, but as they were unable to produce any plan more accurate and convenient than that previously in use, they merely changed the minor details, and commenced the year at a different period The first year of the era of the republic began on Sept 22, 1792 Its establishment was not decreed until the 4th Frimaire of the year II (Nov 24, 1793) The calendar existed until the 10th Nivose, year of the republic XIV, Dec 31, 1805, when the Gregorian mode of calculation was restored by Napoleon

AUTUMN			SPRING		
Vendemiaire	Vintage month	Sept 22 to Oct. 21	Germinal	Sprouts month	Mar 21 to April 19
Brumaire	Fog month	Oct. 22 to Nov 20	Floral	Flowers month	April 20 to May 19
Frimaire	Sleet month	Nov 21 to Dec 20	Fruital	Pasture month	May 20 to June 18
WINTER			SUMMER		
Nivose	Snow month	Dec 21 to Jan 19	Mossidor	Harvest month	June 19 to July 18
Pluviose	Rain month	Jan. 20 to Feb 18	Forvidor	Hot month	July 19 to Aug 17
Ventose	Wind month	Feb 19 to Mar 20	Fructidor	Fruit month	Aug 18 to Sept. 16

SANSCULOTTIDES, OR FEASTS DEDICATED TO

Les Vertus	The Virtues	Sept 17	L Opinion	Opinion	Sept. 20
Le Génie	Genius	Sept. 18	Les Récompenses	Rewards	Sept. 21
Le Travail	Labour	Sept 19			

FRENCHTOWN (Canada) This town was taken from the British by the American general Winchester, Jan 22, 1813, the period of the late (the second) war with the United States of America. It was retaken by the British forces under general Proctor, immediately afterwards, and the American commander and the whole of his troops were made prisoners.

FRIDAY The sixth day of the week, so called from Friga, a goddess worshipped by our forefathers on this day, commonly supposed to be the same with Venus Friga was the wife of Thor, and goddess of peace, fertility, and riches This goddess, with Thor and Odin, composed the court or supreme council of the gods, and the three were objects of worship among the Scandinavians Good Friday is a fast in the Church of England in memory of our Saviour's crucifixion. See *Good Friday*

FRIEDLAND (Prussia), BATTLE OF Between the allied Russian and Prussian armies on the one side, and the French commanded by Napoleon in person, who completely vanquished the allies, with the loss of eighty pieces of cannon and about 13,000 men, on June 14, 1807 The French lost about 10,000 men This led to the peace of Tilist, by which Russia lost no territory, but Prussia was obliged to surrender nearly half her dominions

FRIENDLY ISLES, in the Southern Pacific, consist of a group of more than 150 islands, forming an archipelago of very considerable extent. These islands were discovered by Tasman, A D 1642 Visited by Wallis, who called them Keppel Isles, 1767, and by Captain Cook, who called them by their present name on account of the friendly disposition of the natives, 1778 But subsequent voyagers have dispelled this illusion, and describe them as capable of the most ferocious conduct

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES These useful institutions originated in the clubs of the industrious classes about 1793, and since they began to spring into importance they have been regulated and protected by various legislative enactments In 1850 preceding acts were consolidated and other acts have since passed They have now, with other similar institutions, more than twenty millions sterling in the public funds

FRIENDS. See *Quakers*

FRIESLAND, EAST (N Germany) Formerly governed by its own counts. On the death of prince Charles Edward, in 1744, it became subject to the king of Prussia, Hanover disputed its possession, but Prussia prevailed It was annexed to Holland by Bonaparte, in 1806, and afterwards to the French empire but was awarded to Hanover in 1814

FRIESLAND, WEST, in Holland, was part of Charlemagne's empire in 800 It passed under the Counts of Holland about 936 It was one of the seven provinces which renounced the Spanish yoke in 1580 The term *Chevalier de Frise* (sometimes, though rarely, written *Cheval de Frise*, a *Friskind Horse*) is derived from Friesland, where it was invented.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS Discovered by sir Martin Frobisher, the first Englishman who tried to find a north west passage to China, in 1576 After exploring the coast of New Greenland, he entered this strait, which has ever since been called by his name Frobisher returned to England, bringing with him a quantity of black ore, which was supposed to contain gold, and which induced queen Elizabeth to patronise a second voyage, and lend a sloop of war for the purpose The delusion was even kept up to a third expedition, but all of them proved fruitless

FRONDE, CIVIL WARS OF THE, in France, in the minority of Louis XIV (1648-53), during the government of the queen Anne of Austria and Cardinal Mazarine, between the followers of the court and the nobility, and the parliament and the citizens The latter were called *Frondeurs* (*slingers*), it is said, from an incident in a street quarrel In a riot on Aug 27, 1648, barricades were erected in Paris.

FROSTS The Fuxine Sea frozen over for twenty days, A D 401 *Univ Hist.* A frost at Constantinople which commenced in Oct 763, and continued until February of the next year, the two seas there were frozen a hundred miles from the shore *Univ Hist.* A frost in England on Midsummer day was so violent that it is said to have destroyed the fruits of the earth, 1035 *Speed*

Thames frozen for 14 weeks	A D 1003	One so intense that carriages passed over from Lambeth to Westminster	A D 1715
Dreadful frosts in England from Nov to April (Met Paris)	1076	The wine in Flauders again frozen into solid lumps	1544
The Catagat entirely frozen	1294	Slodges drawn by oxen travelled on the sea from Rostock to Denmark	1548
The Baltic passable to foot travellers and horsemen, for six weeks	1323	The St heldt frozen so hard as to sustain loaded waggons	1565
The Baltic frozen from Pomerania to Denmark, for some weeks	1402	The Rhine, the Scheldt, and even the sea at Venice frozen	1564
In England, when all the small birds perished, 9 Henry IV	1407	Fires and diversions on the Thames	1607
The ice bore riding upon it from Lubeck to Prussia	1426	The rivers of Europe frozen and even the Fuydor Zoe, a sheet of ice covered the Hellespont	1622
Awfully severe frost, when even the large fowl of the air sought shelter in the towns of Germany	1433	Charles X of Sweden crossed the Little-Belt over the ice from Holstein to Denmark, with his whole army, horse and foot, with large trains of artillery and baggage	1658
The river frozen below bridge to Gravesend, from Nov 24 to Feb 10	1434	The forest trees, and even the oaks in England, split by the frost: most of the hollies were killed, the Thames was covered with ice eleven inches thick, and nearly all the birds perished*	1684
The Baltic frozen, and horse passengers crossed from Denmark to Sweden, the vineyards destroyed	1460		
The winter so severe in Flanders, that the wine distributed to the soldiers was cut by hatchets	1468		

* "The frost this year was terrible. It began in the beginning of December 1683. The people kept trades on the Thames as in a fair, till February 4, 1684. About forty coaches daily plied on the Thames as on dry land. Bought this book at a shop upon the ice in the middle of the Thames."—*Entry in the memoranda of a Citizen.*

FROSTS, *continued*

The wolves driven by the cold, entered Vienna, and attacked the cattle, and even men	A D 1661	One from Dec 24, 1794 to Feb 14, 1795, with the intermission of one day's sudden thaw	Jan. 23, 1795
Three months' frost with heavy snow, from December to March, 8 Anne	1709	Intense frosts in all December	1796
A fair held on the Thames, and oxen roasted, this frost continued from Nov 24 to Feb 9	1716	Severe frost in Russia*	1812
One which lasted 9 weeks, when coaches piled upon the Thames, and festivities and diversions of all kinds were enjoyed upon the ice	1740	Booths erected on the Thames, the winter very severe in Ireland	Jan. 1814
This season was called the "hard winter"	1740	The frost so intense in parts of Norway that quicksilver freezes, and persons exposed to the atmosphere lose their breath	Jan. 2, 1849
From Dec 25 to Jan. 16, and from Jan. 18 to 22, most terrible in its effect	1706	Very severe frost in London, Jan 14 to Feb. 24, and very cold weather up to June 26	1855†
One general throughout Europe The Thames was passable opposite the Custom House, from Nov to Jan.	1789		

FRUITS, FOREIGN Several varieties of fruit are mentioned as having been introduced into Italy, 70 *A.C. et seq* Exotic fruits and flowers of various kinds, previously unknown in England, were brought thither in the reigns of Henry VII and VIII, and of Mary and Elizabeth, between the years 1500 and 1678 See *Gardening* and *Flowers* Among others of less note, were musk lemons, plum trees, and currant plants of sundry sorts, the musk and damask roses, tulips, &c, also saffron, wool, and other drugs for dyeing, but these last were attempted to be cultivated without success *Hakluyt Lord Kames* The following are among the fruits, the date of whose introduction into England has been given —

Almond tree, Barbary	about A D 1548	Mulberry, the red, from N. America, before A D.	1629
Apples, Syria	1523	Mulberry, the paper, from Japan, before	1764
Apulo, the custard, North America	1756	Nocturne, Persia	1862
Apple, the osage ditto	1818	Olive, the Cape, Cape	1730
Apricots, Epirus	1540	Olive, the sweet-scented, China	1771
Cherry trees, Pontus	100	Oranges	1695
Cherries, finest kinds, Flanders	1540	Peaches, Persia	1562
Cornelian cherry, Austria	1696	Pears, from various climes	1568
Currant, the hawthorn, Canada	1705	Pine-apple, Brasils	1525
Fig-tree, south of Europe, before	1548	Pygmy, Netherlands	1623
Fig, the Botany bay, New South Wales	1789	Plums, Italy	1596
Gooseberries, Flanders, before	1540	Plum the date, Barbary	1596
Grapes, Portugal	1628	Pomogranate, Spain, before	1548
Lemons, Spain	1554	Quince, Austria	1573
Limes, Portugal	1554	Quince the Japan	1790
Lime, the American, before	1762	Rasperry, the flowering North America	1700
Melons, before	1540	Rasperry the Virginian ditto, before	1696
Mock orange, south of Europe, before	1596	Strawberry, Flanders	1530
Mulberry, Italy	1620	Strawberry the Oriental, Levant	1734
Mulberry, white, China, about	1596	Walnut, the black, North America, before	1629

FUENTES D'ONORE (Central Spain) On May 2, 1811, Massena crossed the Agueda, with 40,000 infantry, 5000 horse, and about 30 pieces of artillery, to relieve Almeida He expected every day to be superseded in his command, and he wished to make a last effort for his own military character Wellington could muster no more than 32,000 men, of which only 1200 were cavalry He, however, determined to fight rather than give up the blockade of Almeida. After much fighting, night came on, and put an end to the battle Next day, Massena was joined by Bessières with a body of the Imperial guard, and on May 5, the enemy made his grand attack The battle raged throughout a vast plain, and in all the war there was not a more dangerous hour for England The fight lasted until evening, when the lower part of the town was abandoned by both parties—the British maintaining the chapel and crags, and the French retreating a cannon shot from the stream *Napier*

FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL, was passed by the American legislature in 1850 It imposes a fine of 1000 dollars and 6 months' imprisonment on any person harbouring fugitive slaves or aiding in their escape This law was declared to be unconstitutional by the Judges of the Superior Court on Feb 3, 1855 It is carried into effect with great difficulty, and is not received by the state of Massachusetts.

* The frost in Russia in 1812 surpassed in intenseness that of any winter in that country for many preceding years, and was very destructive to the French army in its retreat from Moscow, at the close of that memorable year Napoleon commenced his retreat on the 9th November, when the frost covered the ground, and the men perished in battalions, and the horses fell by hundreds on the roads. What with her loss in battle, and the effects of this awful and calamitous frost, France lost in the campaign of this year more than 400 000 men.

† On February 22, fires were made on the Serpentine. A traffic on the ice of 35 miles long, was established in Lincolnshire.

FUMIGATION Acron, a physician at Agrigentum, is said to have been the first who caused great fires to be lighted, and aromatics to be thrown into them to purify the air, and by this process to have put a stop to the plague at Athens and other places in Greece about 473 B.C.

FUNDS. To the Venetians is ascribed the origin of the funding system, in A.D. 1171. Public funds were raised by the Medici family at Florence, in 1340. Our funding system, or the method of raising the supplies for the public service in England, by anticipations of the public revenues (the origin of the national debt), was introduced by William III. after the Revolution, 1689. *Mortimer*. The funding system is coeval with the commencement of the Bank of England. *Anderson*. The Three per cent. annuities were created in 1726. The Three per cent. consols were created in 1731. The Three per cent. reduced, 1746. Three per cent. annuities, payable at the South Sea-house, 1751. Three and a-half per cent. annuities created, 1758. Long annuities, 1761. Four per cent. consols, 1762. Five per cent. annuities, 1797, and 1802. Five per cents reduced to four, 1822. Old Four per cents, reduced to three-and-a-half in 1824. Further reductions were made in 1825, 1830, 1834, 1841, and 1844 the maximum being now three and a half per cent.

FUNERAL GAMES Are mentioned by most early writers. Among the Greeks they were chiefly horse races, and among the Romans, processions, and the mortal combats of gladiators around the funeral pile. These games were abolished by the emperor Claudius, A.D. 47. A tax was laid on funerals in England, 1793.

FUNERAL ORATIONS The Romans pronounced harangues over their dead, when people of quality, or eminent for great deeds and virtues. Theopompus obtained a prize for the best funeral oration in praise of Mausolus, 353 B.C. Popilia was the first Roman lady who had an oration pronounced at her funeral, which was done by her son, Crassus, and it is observed by Cicero that Julius Caesar did the like for his aunt Julia and his wife Cornelia. In Greece, Solon was the first who pronounced a funeral oration, according to Herodotus, 580 B.C. David lamented over Saul and Jonathan, 1056 B.C. and Abner 1048 B.C. 2 Sam. 1. & 11.

FUNERALS, PUBLIC Among the late instances of public funeral honours being paid to illustrious men of Great Britain, and voted by parliament as national demonstrations of respect, are the following. Duke of Rutland's funeral in Ireland, Nov. 17, 1787, lord Nelson's funeral, Jan. 9, 1806, Mr Pitt's funeral, Jan. 22, 1806, Mr Fox's funeral, Oct. 10, 1806, that of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, July 13, 1816, of the right hon. George Canning, Aug. 16, 1827, and of the duke of Wellington, Nov. 18, 1852.

FURS were worn by Henry I., about A.D. 1125. Edward III. enacted that all persons who could not spend 100*l.* a year, should be prohibited this species of finery, 1337.

G.

GABELLE (from *Gabe*, a gift), a term applied to various taxes, but afterwards restricted to the old duty upon salt, first imposed by Philip the Fair on the French, in 1286. *Duruy*. Our Edward III. called Philip of Valois, who first levied the tax, the author of the *Salt* law (from *sal*, salt). The assessments were unequal, being very heavy in some provinces and light in others, owing to privileges and exemptions purchased from the sovereigns in early periods. The tax produced 38 millions of francs in the reign of Louis XVI. It was a grievous burden, and tended to hasten the Revolution. *Neckar*.

GAGGING BILL. A bill properly so called, but meant to protect the king and government from the harangues of seditious meetings, was enacted in 1795, at which time the popular mind was much excited. In Nov. 1819, soon after the Manchester affray, a bill for restraining public meetings and cheap periodical publications was popularly called a "gagging bill." More recently, statutes coercing popular assemblies, particularly in Ireland, have been so designated.

GALLEYS. The ancient galleys with three rows of rowers, *tri-remes*, were invented by the Corinthians, 786 B.C. *Blair*. They were built at Athens, 786 B.C. Galleys were mentioned by most of the Roman authors. They are chiefly used, in modern times, by the states bordering on the Mediterranean. The terms "galley slave," and "condemned to the galleys," arose from these "sea-vessels" having from 25 to 30 benches on each side, manned by four or five slaves to each bench, sentenced to this slavery as a punishment for crime. In France they had a general of galleys, of whom the baron de la Garde was the first, 1644. *Licnaul*.

GALLIPAGOS. Islands ceded to the United States by Ecuador, of Quito, Nov 3, 1854, the British, French, and other powers protesting against it.

GALLIOLI A seaport in Turkey in Europe, 128 miles west of Constantinople. It was taken by the Turks in 1857, and afterwards fortified by Bajazet I.—The first division of the French army engaged in the Russo Turkish war, under General Canrobert, arrived here March 31, 1854, and established a camp. They were immediately afterwards followed by the English army, who encamped at Scutari. The allied armies left for Varna in May following.

GALOCHEs, *French*, over shoes, formerly of leather, but since 1843 made of vulcanised India rubber. See *Caoutchouc*. The importation of *Galoches* was prohibited by 3 Edw IV c. 4 (1463).

GALVANISM The phenomena are said to have been first noticed in 1767 by Saltzer. In 1789 Madame Galvani, wife of Dr Galvani, of Bologna, having observed the convulsions produced in the muscles of frogs by the contact of metals, directed her husband's attention to the phenomenon, and in 1791, Galvani announced the result of his observations on this subject—hence the name. Soon after this, Volta invented his battery. His discoveries and those of succeeding philosophers form an era in the history of science. See *Voltaic pile*. In 1808 Napoleon presented Volta on account of his discoveries in galvanic electricity, with a gold medal and 3000 livres.

GALWAY (Ireland) The ancient settlers here were divided into thirteen tribes, a distinction not forgotten to this day. In 1690 Galway declared for king James, but it was invested and taken by general Ginkel immediately after the decisive battle of Aughrim, July 12, 1691. Here is one of the new colleges endowed by government for the advancement of learning in Ireland, pursuant to act 8 & 9 Vict c. 66, July 31, 1845. The college was inaugurated Oct 30, 1849. See *Colleges*. In 1858 steam boats began to start from Galway to America.

GAME LAWS The laws restricting the killing of game are peculiar to the north of Europe, and partake of the nature of the forest laws imposed by William the Conqueror, who, to preserve his game, made it forfeiture of property to disable a wild beast, and loss of eyes, for a stag, buck, or boar. Of these laws, the clergy were zealous promoters, and they protested against ameliorations under Henry III. The first game act passed in 1496. Game certificates were first granted with a duty in 1784. Numerous statutes have been passed on this subject from time to time. An act to prevent the destruction of game passed July 19, 1828. The game act amending all previous laws is 1 & 2 Will. IV c. 32, 1831.

GAMES Those of Greece and Rome will be found under their respective heads. The candidates for athletic games in Greece used to be dieted on new cheese, dried figs, and boiled grain, with warm water, and no meat. The games were leaping, foot races, darting, quoits, wrestling, and boxing. See the *Capitoline*, *Isthmian*, *Olympic*, *Pythian*, *Secular*, and other games.

GAMING Introduced into England by the Saxons, the loser was often made a slave to the winner, and sold in traffic like other merchandise. *Cannden Stow*. Act prohibiting gaming to all gentlemen (and interdicting tennis, cards, dice, bowls, &c., to inferior people, except at Christmas time), 33 Hen VIII 1541. Gaming houses were licensed in London in 1620. Act to prevent excessive and fraudulent gaming, when all private lotteries, and the games of Faro, Bassot, and Hazard, were suppressed, 13 Geo II 1739.—The profits of a well-known gaming house in London for one season have been estimated at 150,000l. In one night a million of money is said to have changed hands at this place. *Leigh*. The lord chancellor refused a bankrupt his certificate, because he had lost five pounds at one time in gaming, July 17, 1788. *Phillips*. Three ladies of quality convicted in penalties of 50l each for playing at Faro, March 11, 1797. *Idem*. Gaming houses were licensed in Paris, until 1836.

GAMING, STATUTES AGAINST Any person losing, by betting or playing, more than 100l. at any one time, is not compellable to pay the same, 16 Charles II 1668. Bonds or other securities given for money won at play, not recoverable, and any person losing more than 10l may sue the winner to recover it back, 9 Anne 1710. The act to amend the laws respecting games and wagers, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 109, passed Aug 1845.

GAMUT The invention of the scale of musical intervals (commonly termed *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*), for which the first seven letters of the alphabet are now employed, is ascribed to Guido Aretino, a Tuscan monk, about 1025.

GANGES CANAL, for irrigating the country between the Ganges and Jumna. The main line (525 miles long) was opened in 1854. When completed, it will be 900 miles in length and will irrigate not less than 1,470,000 acres. It is the greatest work of the kind in the world. Its estimated cost is 1,555,548*l*. The immense difficulties in its execution were overcome by the skill and perseverance of its engineer, sir Proby Cautley.

GARDENING. The first garden, Eden, was planted by God. See *Gen. ii*. Gardening was one of the first arts that succeeded the art of building houses. *Walpole*. Gardens were highly valued by the ancients. The Scriptures abound with allusions to them, particularly the Song of Solomon and the Prophets, and Christ's Agony took place in a garden. Xenophon describes the gardens at Sardis, and Epicurus and Plato taught in gardens. Theophrastus's History of Plants was written about 322 B.C. Horace, Virgil, and Ovid derive many images from the garden (B.C. 50 to A.D. 50), and Pliny's Tusculan Villa is circumstantially described (about A.D. 100). The Romans doubtless introduced gardening into Britain (about A.D. 100), and it was kept up afterwards by the various religious orders. Its cultivation as an art in England is dated from the commencement of the 16th century, when many Flemings came to England in consequence of the persecutions of Philip II. Miller's valuable dictionary was published in 1724, the Horticultural Society (*which see*) was established in 1805, Loudon's valuable and interesting Encyclopedia of Gardening was first published in 1822, and his Encyclopedia of Plants in 1829. See *Flowers*, *Fruits*.

GARTER, ORDER OF THE. It owes its origin to Edward III. who, with a view of recovering France, was eager to draw the best soldiers of Europe into his interest, and thereupon projecting the revival of king Arthur's round table, he proclaimed a solemn tiding, to invite foreigners and others of quality and courage to the exercise. The king, upon New Year's day, 1344, published royal letters of protection for the safe coming and returning of such foreign knights as had a mind to venture their reputation at the joust and tournaments about to be held. The place of the solemnity was Windsor, a table was erected in the castle of 200 feet diameter, in imitation of king Arthur's at Winchester, and the knights were entertained at the king's own expense of 100*l* a week. In 1346, Edward gave his garter for the signal of a battle that had been crowned with success (supposed to be Cressy), and being victorious on sea and land, and having David, king of Scotland, a prisoner, and Edward the Black Prince, his son, having expelled the rebels in Castile, and enthroned the lawful sovereign, Don Pedro, he, in memory of these exploits, instituted this order, April 23, 1349. The following were the

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS, 1350
Edward, prince of Wales (called the Black Prince).

Henry, duke of Lancaster
Thomas, earl of Warwick.
Piers, constable of France.
Ralph, earl of Stafford.
William, earl of Salisbury.
Roger, earl of Mortimer.

Sir John Lisle.
Barth, lord Burghersh.
John, lord Beauchamp.
John, lord Mohun, of Dunster.
Hugh, lord Courtenay.
Thomas, lord Holland.
Lord Grev of Codnore.
Sir Richard Fitz-Simon.
Sir Miles Stapleton.

Sir Thomas Wale.
Sir Hugh Wrottesley.
Sir Nelo Loria.
John, lord Chandos.
Sir James Audley.
Sir Otto Holland.
Sir Henry Beaumont.
Sir San. Daubricourt.
Sir Walter Paveley.

Edward gave the garter pre-eminence among the ensigns of the order, it is of blue velvet bordered with gold, with the inscription in old French—"Honi soit qui mal y pense."—Evil be to him who evil thinks. The knights are always installed at Windsor, and were styled *Equites aurea Periscelidis*, knights of the golden garter. *Beaton*. The honour was conferred on the Sultan of Turkey in 1856.—The office of GARTER KING AT ARMS was instituted by Henry V. in 1420, and is one of considerable honour, he carries the rod and sceptre at every feast of St. George. *Spelman*. The order of the garter in Ireland, was instituted in imitation of that of England, by Edward IV. in 1466, but was abolished by an act of parliament, 10 Hen. VII. 1494. *Ashmole's Istb.*

GAS LIGHTS. The inflammable aeriform fluid, carburetted hydrogen, was first evolved from coal by Dr. Clayton, in 1739. *Phil. Trans.* Its application to the purposes of illumination was first tried by Mr. Murdoch, in Cornwall, in 1792. The first display of gas lights was made at Boulton & Watt's foundry, in Birmingham, on the occasion of the rejoicings for peace, in 1802. Gas was permanently used, to the exclusion of lamps and candles, at the cotton-mills of Phillips & Lee, Manchester, where 1000 burners were lighted, 1805. Gas-lights were first introduced in London, at Golden Lane, Aug. 16, 1807. They were used in lighting Pall Mall, in 1809, and were general through London in 1814. Mr. David Pollock, father of the chief baron, was governor of the first chartered gas company, and an energetic supporter of it. The Lyceum Theatre was lit with gas as an experiment by Mr. Winsor, in 1803, the Haymarket not till 1863. They were first used in Dublin in 1818, and the streets there generally lighted in Oct. 1825. Sydney, in

Australia, was lit with gas May 25, 1841. The gas-pipes in and round London extend upwards of 2000 miles, and are daily increasing

GATESHEAD, a borough in Durham, on the Tyne, opposite Newcastle. At Gateshead-fell, William I defeated Edgar Atheling in 1068. It was made a parliamentary borough by the reform bill in 1832. Between twelve and one o'clock, Oct. 6, 1854, a fire broke out in a worsted manufactory here, which shortly after set fire to a bond warehouse containing a great quantity of nitre, sulphur, &c., causing a terrific explosion, felt at nearly twenty miles' distance, and totally destroying many buildings, and burying many persons in the ruins. At the moment of the explosion, large masses of blazing material flew over the Tyne and set fire to many war-houses in Newcastle. About fifty lives were lost, and very many persons were seriously wounded. The damage was estimated at about a million pounds.

GAUGING. To measure the contents of any vessel of capacity. The gauging of wine and other liquids was established by a law, 27 Edw III 1352.

GAUL, Gallia, the ancient name of France and Belgium. The natives were termed by the Greeks Galatai, by the Romans Galli, or Celte. They came originally from Asia, and invading Eastern Europe, were driven westward, and settled in Spain (in Gallicia), North Italy (Gallia Cisalpina), France and Belgium (Gallia Transalpina), and the British isles (the lands of the Cymry or Galls). They gave great trouble to the rising Roman republic by their frequent invasions, 528 to 391 B.C.

The Gauls under Brennus defeat the Romans at the river Allia, and sack Rome, but are defeated and expelled by Camillus. July 11, A.C.

The Gauls overrun Northern Greece A.C. 280 are beaten at Delphi 279, and by Scythians king of Macedonia.

They resist Hannibal. 218 B.C.

The Romans conquer Gallia Cisalpina, and invade Gallia Transalpina, with various success. 121 B.C.

The Romans colonise Aix (123 B.C.), and Verbonno. 118 B.C.

Julius Cæsar subduces Gaul in 8 campaigns. 58 B.C.

Lyons founded. 41 B.C.

Druids religion proscribed by Claudius. A.D. 43.

Adrian visits and favours Gaul, hence called Restorer of the Gauls. 120.

Introduction of Christianity. 100.

Christians persecuted. 177, 202, 257, 286, 288.

The Franks and other invaders defeated by Anrihan. A.D. 241.

And by Probus. 275-277.

Who introduces the culture of the vine. 281.

Maximin defeats the Franks. 288.

Constantine proclaimed emperor in Gaul. 306.

Julian arrives to relieve Gaul, desolated by the barbarians, he defeats the Alemanni at Strasburg. 357.

Julian proclaimed emperor at Paris. 360 dies. 363.

Gaul harassed by the Alemanni. 365-377.

Invasion and settlement of the Burgundians, Franks, Visigoths, &c. 406-450.

The Huns under Attila defeated by Aëtius near Chalons. 451.

Ægidius, the last Roman commander, murdered. 464.

Childeric the Frank takes Paris. 464.

End of the Roman empire of the West, and establishment of the kingdom of the Franks. 476.

(See France.)

GAUNTLET. An iron glove, first introduced in the 13th century, perhaps about 1225. It was a part of the full suit of armour, being the armour for the hand. It was commonly thrown down as a challenge to an adversary.

GAUZE. This fabric was much prized among the Roman people, about the beginning of the first century. "Brocadees and damaska, and tabbies and gauze, have been lately brought over" (to Ireland). *Dean Swift*, in 1698. The manufacture of gauze and articles of a like fabric, at Paisley, in Scotland, where they maintain great repute, was commenced about 1759.

GAVEL-KIND. The custom of dividing paternal estates in land equally among male children, without any distinction, is derived from the Saxons, about A.D. 550. This usage is almost universal in Kent, where it was first practised. By the Irish law of gavel kind even bastards inherited. *Darres*. Not only the lands of the father were equally divided among all his sons, but the lands of the brother also among all his brethren, if he had no issue of his own. *Law Dict.*

GAZETTES. See *Newspapers*.

GENEALOGY (from the Greek *genea*, birth, descent), the art of tracing pedigrees, &c. The earliest pedigrees are those contained in the 5th, 10th, and 11th chapters of *Genesis*. The first book of *Chronicles* contains many genealogies. The pedigree of Christ is given in *Matt.* i. and *Luke* iii. Many books on the subject have been published in all European countries: one at Magdeburg, *Theatrum Genealogicum*, by Henningsen, in 1598. *Anderson*, *Royal Genealogies*, London 1732—*Sims*'s *Manual for the Genealogist*, &c., 1856, will be found a useful guide. The works of Collins (1756 *et seq.*), Edmondson (1764-84), and Nicolas (1825), on the British peerage, are highly esteemed. The Genealogical society, London, was established in 1853.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY. See *Church of Scotland*.

GENERAL WARRANTS See Warrants.

GENERALS This rank has been given to commanders from very remote times. Matthew de Montmorency was the first officer honoured with the title of general of the French armies, A.D. 1203 *Hennault*. It is observed by M. Balzac that cardinal Richelieu first coined the word *Generalissimo*, upon his taking the supreme command of the French armies in Italy, in 1629 See *Commanders in-Chief*

GENEVA, once a city of the Allobroges, a Gallic tribe, became part of the empire of Charlemagne, about A.D. 800, then part of the kingdom of Burgundy. The Republic was founded in 1512. After a variety of changes it became subject to Savoy, but threw off that yoke in 1526. It became allied to the Swiss Cantons in 1584. In consequence of Calvin settling here about 1533, and obtaining much influence, Geneva has been termed the "Rome of Calvinism." Through him Servetus was burnt for heresy in 1553. Memorable insurrection here, Feb. 1781. About 1000 Genevose, in consequence of it, applied, in 1782, to Earl Temple, Lord lieutenant of Ireland, for permission to settle in that country. The Irish parliament voted 50,000*l* to defray the expense of their journey, and to purchase them lands near Waterford. Many of the fugitives came to Ireland in July, 1783, but they soon after abandoned it, at this period many Genevan families settled in England. Another revolution, July 1794. Incorporated with France in 1798. Geneva was admitted into the Swiss Confederation, Dec. 30, 1813.

GENOA (N. Italy) Its ancient inhabitants were the Ligures, who submitted to the Romans, 115 B.C. It underwent the revolutions of the Roman empire till A.D. 950. The Genoese revolted against their count, chose a doge, and became an aristocratic republic, 1030 to 1034. Several revolutions occurred up to 1528, when the celebrated Andrew Doria rescued his country from the dominion of foreign powers. Bombarded by the French in 1684, and by the British in 1688 and 1745. Genoa was taken by the Imperialists, Dec. 8, 1746, but their oppression of the people was such, that the latter suddenly rose, and expelled their conquerors, who again besieged the city the next year, Aug. 17, without effect. The celebrated bank failed, 1750. The city sustained a siege by a British fleet and Austrian army, until literally starved, and was evacuated by capitulation, May and June, 1800, but it was surrendered to the French soon after their victory at Marengo, June 14. The Ligurian republic was founded upon that of Genoa, in 1801, and the doge solemnly invested, Aug. 10, 1802. Genoa was annexed to the French empire, June 1805. It surrendered to the combined English and Sicilian army, April 18, 1814, and was transferred to the king of Sardinia in 1816. The city was seized by insurgents, who, after a murderous struggle, drove out the garrison and proclaimed a republic, April 1849, but soon surrendered to general Marmora.

GENS-D'ARMES, OR GENDARMES These were anciently the French king's horseguards only, but afterwards the companies of the king's *gardes du corps*, the musketeers, and light-horse, were reckoned among them. There was also a company of gentlemen (whose number was about 250), bearing this name. Scots guards were about the person of the kings of France from the time of St. Louis, who reigned in 1226. They were organised as a royal corps by Charles VII. about 1441. The younger sons of Scottish nobles were usually the captains of this guard. The gendarmes took precedence of all other French cavalry. The name was given afterwards to the police, but becoming obnoxious to the people, it was changed in 1830 to "Municipal Guard."

GENTLEMEN (from *gens*, a race or clan) The Gauls observing that, during the empire of the Romans, the *Scularis* and *Gentiles* had the best appointments of all the soldiers, applied to them the terms *écuyers* and *gentilshommes*. This distinction of gentlemen was much in use in England, and was given to the well descended, about A.D. 1430. *Sidney*. Gentlemen by blood were those who could show four descents from a gentleman, who might be created by the king by letters patent.

GENTLEMEN AT-ARMS, CORPS OF This corps (formerly styled the Band of Gentle men Pensioners) is the oldest corps in England, with the exception of the Yeomen of the Guard. It was instituted by Henry VIII. in 1509, and was originally composed entirely of gentlemen of noble blood, whom he named his pensioners or spears. William IV. commanded that this corps should be called his Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, March 17, 1834. *Captain Curling*

GEOGRAPHY The first records we have of geographical knowledge are in the Pentateuch, and in Joshua. Homer, who describes the shield of Achilles as representing the earth, surrounded by the sea, and also the countries of Greece, islands of the Archipelago, and site of Troy. *Iliad*. The priests taught that the temple of Apollo at Delphos

was the centre of the world. Anaximander of Miletus was the inventor of geographical maps, about 568 B.C. Hipparchus attempted to reduce geography to a mathematical basis, about 135 B.C. It was first brought to Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain, about A.D. 1201. *Leonglet*. The invention of the mariner's compass is the important connecting link between ancient and modern geography. The modern maps and charts were introduced into England by Bartholomew Columbus to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent, A.D. 1489. Geography is now divided into mathematical, physical, and political. The study has been greatly promoted during the present century by expeditions at the expense of various governments and societies. The Royal Geographical Society of London, was established in 1830. Its publications are valuable and interesting.

GEOLOGY The science of the earth has been the subject of philosophical speculations from the time of Homer, and is said to have been cultivated in China many ages before the Christian era. It occupied the attention of Pliny, Avicenna, and the Arabian writers. In 1574 Mercati wrote concerning the fossils in the pope's museum. Cesalpino, Majoli, and others (1597), Steno (1669), Scilla (1670), Quirini (1676), Plot and Lister (1678), Leibnitz (1680) recorded observations, and put forth theories on the various changes in the crust of the earth. Hooke (1668), in his work on earthquakes, said that fossils, "as monuments of nature, were more certain tokens of antiquity than coins or medals, and, though difficult, it would not be impossible to raise a chronology out of them." Burnet's "Theory of the Earth," appeared in 1696, Whiston's in 1696, and Buffon's in 1749. Buffon's views were censured by the Sorbonne in 1751, and recanted in consequence. The principle he renounced was that the present condition of the earth is due to secondary causes, and that those same causes will produce further changes. His more eminent fellow labourers and successors were Gesner (1758), Michell (1760), Renss (1762-73), Pallas and Saussure (1793-1800). —Werner (1775) ascribed all rocks to an aqueous origin, and even denied the existence of volcanoes in primitive geological times, and had many followers, Kirwan, De Luc, &c. —Hutton (1788), supported by Playfair (1801), warmly opposed Werner's views, and asserted that the principal changes in the earth's crust are due to the agency of fire. The rival parties were hence termed Neptunists and Vulcanists. —In 1790 William Smith, the father of British geology, published his "Tabular View of British Strata." —In 1807 the Geological Society of London was established, which by collecting a great mass of new data greatly tended to check the disposition to theorise, and led to the introduction of views midway between those of Werner and Hutton. To its Transactions and Journal we must refer for the future history of Geology. —In 1803 the Royal Institution possessed the best geological collection in London, collected by H. Davy, C. Hatchett, and others, and Sir John St. Aubyn, Sir Abraham Hume, and the right hon. C. F. Greville proposed to establish a school of mines there, but failed. —In 1835 Mr. (afterwards Sir Henry) De la Beche suggested the establishment of the present museum of Geology, which began at Craig's Court, and which was removed to its present position in Jermyn street. To him is also due the valuable Geological Maps formed on the Ordnance Survey. The building was erected by Mr. Parnethorne, and opened in 1851. Attached to the museum are the Mining Records office, a lecture theatre, laboratories, &c. Sir H. De la Beche, the first director, died April 13, 1855, and was succeeded by Sir R. I. Murchison. A similar institution was established at Calcutta, in 1840, by the E. I. Company. —The English standard works on geology at the present time are those of Lyell, Phillips, De la Beche, Murchison, Mantell, and Ansted. At the present day geologists are making great progress by bringing to their aid a knowledge of chemistry and natural philosophy, thus dispelling many old crude theories. —The strata composing the earth's crust may be divided into two great classes. 1st, those due to the agency of water, 2nd, to the action of fire, which may be subdivided as follows:

Aqueous formations, stratified, rarely crystalline	{ Sedimentary or Fossiliferous rocks.
	{ Metamorphic or Unfossiliferous.
Igneous formations, unstratified, crystalline	{ Volcanic, as Basalt, &c.
	{ Plutonic, as Granite, &c.

Fossiliferous, or Sedimentary, rocks are divided into three great series,—

The Palæozoic (most ancient forms of life), or Primary	The Neozoic or Cainozoic (more recent forms of life), or Tertiary
The Mesozoic (middle life period), or Secondary	

TABULAR VIEW OF FOSSILIFEROUS STRATA

NEOZOIC. I POST-TERTIARY A. Post-Pliocene 1 Recent. Earth with human remains, &c. —Deltas of rivers.	2 Post-Pliocene. Ancient beach of Brighton, Bluffs of Mississippi. II TERTIARY OR CAINOZOIC SERIES B. Pliocene
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GEOLOGY, continued

- 3 *Newer Pliocene, or Pliotocene* Mammalian Beds, Drift Deposits, Norwich Crag, Australian Braciosa. [*Elephant, Bears, &c*]
4. *Older Pliocene* Bed and Coralline Crag (Suffolk, Antwerp, Normandy)
- C. 5 *Miocene* no British, part of Bourdeaux beds, Virginia sands. [*Mastodon, Gigantic Elk, Salamander, &c.*]
- D 6, 7, 8. *Eocene Group* Lower and Middle Freshwater and Marine Beds Barton Clays, Iracklesham Sands, London, Plastic, and Thanet Clays. [*Palms, Birds, &c*]
- III SECONDARY OR MESOZOIC SERIES
- E 9, 14 *Cretaceous Group* Maestricht beds—Chalk with Flints, Chalk without Flints, Chalk Marl, Upper Green Sand, Gault, Lower Green Sand. [*Fish, Mollusks, &c*]
- 15 *Wealden Group* Weald Clay, Hastings Sand [*Iguanodon, Hylaeosaurus, &c*] [16-25 JURASSIC]
- F *Oolitic Group* 16 is Upper Purbeck Beds, Portland Stone and Sand, Kimmeridge Clay
- 19, 20 Middle Calcareous Grit, Coral Rag, Oxford Clay, Kelloway Rock
- 21, 22 Lower Cornbrash, Forest Marble, Bradford Clay, Great Oolite, 'Stonesfield Slate, Fuller's Earth, Inferior Oolite. [*Ichthyosaurus, Plesiosaurus, Pterodactyl*]
- G 23. *Las Llas Clay and Marl Stone*. [*Equisetum, Amphibia, Labyrinthodon, Trilobite Group*]
- H 24 Upper Variegated Marl. 25 Middle or Muschelkalk (wanting in England). [*Ammonites, Corals, Nuthosaurus, Nautilus*]
- 26 Lower Variegated Sandstone of Lancashire and Cheshire.
- IV PRIMARY OR PALÆOZOIC SERIES
- I 27 *Permian Group* or Magnesian Limestone, Marl Slaters, Red Sandstone and Shale. [*Fish, Fishes, Amphibia*]
- K 28, 29 *Carboniferous Group*, Upper and Lower Coal Measures, Millstone Grit, Mountain Limestone [*Ferns Calamites, Coal*]
- L 30, 31 *Devonian Group* Upper and Lower Silurian, Cornstones, and Marls, Quartzose Conglomerates.
- M 32, 33 *Silurian Group*, Upper and Lower Ludlow Shales, Aymestry Limestone, Wenlock Limestone, Wenlock Shale, Caradoc Sandstone, Llanfyllid Flags.
- N 34, 35 *Cambrian Group*, Upper and Lower Bala Limestone, Festiniog Slates, Bangor Slates and Grits, Wicklow Rock [*Ferns Sigillaria, Stigmara, Calamites, and Cryptogamia*]

GEOMETRY, so termed from its original application to measuring the earth. Its origin is ascribed to the Egyptians, the annual inundations of the Nile having given rise to it by carrying away the landmarks, and the boundaries of farms. Thales introduced geometry into Greece about 600 B.C. Euclid's Elements were compiled about 300 B.C. The doctrine of curves originally attracted the attention of geometers from the conic sections, which were introduced by Plato about 390 B.C. The conchoid curve was invented by Nicomedes, 220 B.C. The science of geometry was taught in Europe in the thirteenth century. Books on geometry and astronomy were destroyed in England, as infected with magic, 7 Edw VI 1552. Simon Stevin's celebrated edition of Euclid first appeared in 1756.

GEORGE. A gold coin current at 6s 8d in the reign of Hen VIII. *Leake*

GEORGE'S CONSPIRACY, in France. General Moreau, general Pichegru, Georges Cadoudal, who was commonly known by the name of George, and others, were arrested at Paris, charged with a conspiracy against the life of Bonaparte, and for the restoration of Louis XVIII, Feb 1804. Pichegru was found strangled in prison, April 5. The conspirators were tried, June 9, when seventeen were sentenced to death, and many to imprisonment. Moreau was suffered to leave France, and was escorted from the Temple to embark for America, June 22. In 1813 he was killed before Dresden (*which see*).

GEORGIA, IN NORTH AMERICA, was settled by gen Oglethorpe in 1732. Separating from the Congress of America, it surrendered to the British, December 1778, and its possession was of vast importance to the royalists in the then war. Count D'Esterre joined the American general Lincoln, and made a desperate attack on Georgia, which failed, and the French fleet returned home. The colony was given up by the British in 1783. See *America*. Georgia, in the Pacific, was visited by captain Cook, in 1775—Georgia, in Asia, so celebrated for the beauty of its women, was ceded to Russia by its last reigning prince in 1800.

GEORGIUM SIDUS, THE PLANET. Discovered by Herschel, and so named by him in honour of George III. March 13, 1781. This planet is sometimes called from its discoverer, "The Herschel," and by foreign astronomers it is called Uranus. Its distance from us is ascertained to be 1800 millions of miles. Pursuing his discoveries respecting this planet, Herschel ascertained it to be surrounded, like Saturn, with rings, and to have six satellites.

GERMANIC CONFEDERATION. Constituted by the Allies, 1815, in place of the Confederation of the Rhine (*which see*). It now consists of—

The empire of Austria, the kingdoms of Prussia, Hanover, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, 7 grand-duchies (Baden, Hesse, &c.), 8 duchies (Brunswick, &c.), 13 principalities and 1 lordship, 4 free cities (Frankfurt, Hamburg, Bremen, and

Lubeck), the Danish duchies (Schleswig and Holstein), the duchies of Luxemburg and Lemberg belonging to Holland. Population of the whole, in 1856, about 42½ millions.

GERMANY *Germania* and *Alemania* Anciently divided into several independent states. The Germans long withstood the attempts of the Romans to subdue them, and although that people conquered some parts of the country, they were expelled before the close of the third century. In the fifth century the might of the Huns and other nations prevailed over the greater portion of Germany. These were subjugated by Charlemagne in the latter part of the eighth century. This great prince took the title of emperor, entailing the dignity upon his family, but after his race became extinct, in 911, the rank was made elective. The house of Austria enjoyed the distinction of emperor almost uninterruptedly from 1437 until 1804. For electoral purposes Germany was divided into circles in 1512, (see *Circles*), which arrangement gave way to the *Confederation of the Rhine*, in 1804. On this latter was founded the *Germanic Confederation* in 1815. See both articles, *Austria*, and the several states.

The Teutones united with the Cymry defeat the Romans in Illyria	B. C.	113	Battle of Prague, which ruined the elector palatine	A. D.	1620
After varying success, are defeated by Marius		102	Battle of Lutzen—death of Gustavus-Adolphus		1632
Hermann or Arminius destroys the Roman legion under Varus	A. D.	9	End of the thirty years war—treaty of Westphalia, establishing religious toleration		1648
Great irruption of Germanic tribes into Gaul	450 &c		John Sobieski, king of Poland, defeats the Turks in many battles, and obliges them to raise the siege of Vienna		1683
Charlemagne after a long contest subdues the Saxons, who become Christians		772-785	The peace of Carlowitz with the Turks		1699
He is crowned emperor of the West at Rome		800	War with France, &c., Marlborough's victory at Blenheim	Aug 18,	1704
He adds a second head to the eagle, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany are united in him		802	Peace of Utrecht		1713
Louis (le Débonnaire) separates Germany from France		839-840	The Pragmatic Sanction (<i>which see</i>)		1722
The German princes assert their independence, and Conrad I. of Franconia reigns		911	The reign of Charles VI. is chiefly occupied with wars against the Turks, and in establishing the Pragmatic Sanction in favour of the succession of his daughter Maria-Theresa, married to the Duke of Lorraine		1711-43
[The electoral character assumed about this time. See <i>Electors</i>]			Francis I., duke of Lorraine, marries the heiress of Austria, the celebrated Maria-Theresa, queen of Hungary (1736), and is elected emperor		1745
Reign of Henry I. [king], surnamed the Fowler, he vanquishes the Huns, Danes, Vandals, and Bohemians		918-934	Joseph II. extends his dominions by the dismemberment of Poland		1772
Otho I. extends his dominions, and is crowned emperor by the pope		962	Francis I. joins in the second partition of Poland		1795
Henry III. conquers Bohemia		1042	[In the ruinous wars between Germany and France, the emperor loses the Netherlands, all his territories west of the Rhine, and his states in Italy, 1793, <i>et seq.</i>]		
Contest between Henry IV. and Gregory VII.		1075	Francis II. assumes the title of emperor of Austria	Aug 11,	1804
Henry's humiliation at Canossa (<i>which see</i>)		1077	Dissolution of the German empire, formation of the Confederation of the Rhine	July 12,	1806
He takes Rome, 1084, and Gregory dies in exile at Salerno		1085	Congress of Vienna	1814 and	1815
Disputes relating to ecclesiastical investitures with the pope	1073-1123		The Germanic confederation (<i>which see</i>) formed		1815
The Guelph and Ghibeline feuds begin		1140	The Zollverein (<i>which see</i>) formed		1818
Conrad III. leads a large army to the holy wars, where it is destroyed by the treachery of the Greeks		1147	Resurrection in Vienna, &c. (see <i>Austria, Hungary, &c.</i>)		1848
Frederic Barbarossa's wars with the Italian republics	1150-77		The king of Prussia takes the lead as an agitator, to promote the reconstituted of the German empire, by a proclamation	Mar 27,	1848
He destroys Milan		1162	German national assembly meet at Frankfurt	May 18,	1848
He ruins Henry the Lion (see <i>Bavaria</i>)		1180	Revolt in Schleswig and Holstein (see <i>Denmark</i>)	March,	1849
He is drowned during the crusade in Syria		1190	German national assembly elects the king of Prussia emperor of Germany	March 28,	1849
Teutonic order of knighthood		1190	He declines the honour	April 8,	1849
Hanseatic League established		1245	He recalls the Prussian members of the assembly	May 14,	1849
Reign of Rodolph, count of Hapsburg chosen by the electors		1273	The Frankfurt assembly transfers its sittings to Stuttgart	May 30,	1849
The famous edict, called the Golden Bull, by Charles IV.		1356	Treaty at Vienna between Austria and Prussia for the formation of a new central power for a limited time, appeal to be made to the governments of Germany	Sept. 30,	1849
Sigismund, king of Bohemia, elected emperor			Protest of Austria against the alliance of Prussia with some of the smaller German states	Nov 12,	1849
He betrays John Huss and Jerome of Prague who are burned alive (see <i>Bohemia</i>)	1414	16	Treaty of Munich between Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg, for a revision of the German union	Feb. 27,	1850
Sigismund being driven from the throne, Albert II., duke of Austria, succeeds		1437	Parliament meets at Erfurt	March,	1850
Era of the Reformation (see <i>Luther</i>)		1517	The king of Wurtemberg denounces the insidious ambition of Prussia	March 15,	1850
War with the pope—the Germans storm Rome		1527	German diet meets at Frankfurt	May 10,	1850
Diet at Speers		1529			
Confession of Augsburg.		1530			
League of Smalcald		1531			
The anabaptists seize Munster 1534, but are suppressed, and John of Leyden slain		1536			
Death of Luther		1546			
War with protestants		1546-52			
Who are helped by Henry II. of France—Peace of Religion at Passau		1562			
Abdication of Charles V.		1556			
The thirty years' war begins between the Evangelic union under elector palatine, and the Catholic league under the dukes of Bavaria		1618			

GERMANY, *continued*

Heese-Cassel refuses to appoint a representative to Erfurt June 7, 1850
 Heese-Darmstadt withdraws from the Prussian league June 30, 1850
 Austria calls an assembly of the German confederation at Frankfurt July 19, 1850
 Which meets at Frankfurt Sept. 2, 1850
 An Austrian and a Bavarian force enter Heese-Cassel, which is also the next day entered by a large Prussian force. See *Heese-Cassel* Nov 1, 1850
 Conferences on German affairs at Dresden Dec. 23 1850 to May 15 1851
 Conference of the Diet at Nuremberg relative to a general code of commerce for Germany Jan. 15, 1857
 Great excitement in Germany at the French

successes in Lombardy—warlike preparations in Bavaria, &c. May and June, 1850
 Meeting of new liberal party at Eisenach, in Saxe-Weimar Seven resolutions put forth recommending that the imperfect federal constitution be changed, that the German diet be replaced by a strong central government that a national assembly be summoned, and that Prussia be invited to take the initiative Aug 14, 1850
 This proposal not accepted by Prussia, and warmly opposed by Hanover Sept. 1850
 The Austrian minister, Rechberg, severely censuring the duke of Saxe-Gotha for a liberal speech, Sept. 4, and accusing the Prussian government of favouring the liberals, meets with cutting retorts Sept 1850

KINGS AND EMPERORS OF GERMANY

CARLOVINGIAN RACE.

- 800 Charlemagne.
 814. Louis *le Debonnaire*, king of France
 840 Lothaire, or Lothar, son of Louis died in a monastery at Treves.
 855. Louis II son of Lothar
 875. Charles II, called the Bald, king of France poisoned by his physician, Zodeschas, a Jew *Hemault*
 877 [Interregnum]
 890. Charles III *le Gros* crowned king of Italy, deposed, succeeded by
 897 Arnulf, or Arnoul crowned emperor at Rome in 896
 899 Louis III called IV the last of the Carlovingian race in Germany

SAXON DYNASTY

- 911 Otto, duke of Saxony refused the dignity on account of his age.
 911 Conrad I duke of Franconia
 918. Henry I surnamed the Fowler, son of Otto, duke of Saxony king
 936 Otto I styled the Great, son of Henry Many writers withhold the imperial title from him until crowned by pope John XII in 963
 973 Otto II the Bloody so stigmatised for his cruelties nicknamed his chief nobility at an entertainment to which he had invited them wounded by a poisoned arrow
 983 Otto III. surnamed the Red, his son, yet in his minority poisoned
 1002 Henry II duke of Bavaria, surnamed the Holy, and the Lame
 1024 Conrad II. surnamed the Salique.
 1039 Henry III the Black, son of Conrad II
 1056 Henry IV son of the preceding a minor, under the regency of his mother Agnes deposed by his son and successor
 1106 Henry V married Maud or Matilda, daughter of Henry I of England.
 1125. Lothaire II surnamed the Saxon
 1138 [Interregnum]

HOUSE OF HOHENSTAUFEN, OR OF SWABIA

1138. Conrad III duke of Franconia.
 1152. Frederick Barbarossa, one of the most splendid reigns in the German annals, drowned by his horse throwing him into the river Saleph.
 1190 Henry VI, his son, surnamed Asper or the Sharp it was this emperor that detained Richard I. of England a prisoner in his dominions

1198. Philip, brother to Henry assassinated at Bamberg by Otto, of Wittelsbach.
 1208. Otto IV surnamed the Superb, recognized as king of Germany, and crowned as emperor the next year excommunicated and deposed.
 1212 Frederick II king of Sicily, the son of Henry VI deposed by his subjects, who elected Henry landgrave of Thuringia. Frederick died in 1250, naming his son Conrad his successor but the pope gave the imperial title to William, earl of Holland.
 1247 William, earl of Holland, died in 1256
 1250 Conrad IV * son of Frederick.
 1256 [Interregnum]
 1257 Richard, earl of Cornwall, and Alphonso, of Castile, nonunated emperors

HOUSES OF HAPSBURG, LUXEMBURG, AND BAVARIA

- 1273 Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, the first of the Austrian family
 1291 [Interregnum.]
 1292 Adolphus, count of Nassau, to be exclusion of Albert, son of Rodolph deposed, slain at the battle of Spire.
 1298. Albert, duke of Austria, Rodolph's son killed by his nephew at Rheinfels
 1308 Henry VII of Luxemburg
 1311 [Interregnum]
 1314 Louis IV (III) of Bavaria, and Frederick III. of Austria, son of Albert, rival emperors Frederick died in 1330
 1330 Louis reigns alone
 1347 Charles IV of Luxemburg In this reign was given at Nuremberg, in 1354, the famous *Golden Bull* which became the fundamental law of the German empire.
 1378 Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, son of Charles, twice imprisoned, and at length forced to resign, but continued to reign in Bohemia.
 1400 Frederick duke of Brunswick assassinated immediately after his election, and seldom placed in the list of emperors
 1400 Rupert, count palatine of the Rhine, crowned at Cologne died in 1410
 1410 Joannes, marquis of Moravia, chosen by a party of the electors died the next year
 1410 Sigismund, king of Hungary, elected by another party On the death of Joannes, he is recognized by all parties, king of Bohemia in 1410

HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.

- 1438 Albert II surnamed the Great, duke of

* His son Conradin was proclaimed king of Sicily, which was, however surrendered to his uncle Manfred, 1264, on whose death it was given by the pope to Charles of Anjou in 1263, Conradin, on the invitation of the Ghibelin party, entered Italy with a large army, and was defeated at Tagliacozzo, Aug 23, 1268, and beheaded at Naples Oct. 26, thus ending the Hohenstaufen family

GERMANY, *continued.*

- Anstria, and king of Hungary and Bohemia died Oct. 27, 1439
1439. [Interregnum.]
- 1440 Frederick IV surnamed the Pacific, elected emperor, Feb. 2, but not crowned until June in 1442
- 1493 Maximilian I, son of Frederick, died in 1519 In 1477, he married Mary of Burgundy Francis I. of France and Charles I. of Spain became competitors for the empire.
- 1519 Charles V (I of Spain), son of Joan of Castile, and Philip of Austria, elected, resigned both crowns, and retired to a monastery, where he died soon after
1558. Ferdinand I, brother to Charles, succeeded by his son.
- 1564 Maximilian II, king of Hungary and Bohemia, succeeded by his son,
- 1576 Rodolph II
- 1612 Matthias, brother of Rodolph
- 1619 Ferdinand II, his cousin, son of the archduke Charles, king of Hungary
- 1637 Ferdinand III, son of the preceding emperor, succeeded by his son,
1638. Leopold I
1705. Joseph I, son of the emperor Leopold.
- 1711 Charles VI, brother to Joseph, succeeded by his daughter,
- 1740 Maria-Theresa, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, whose right to the empire was sustained by England
- 1743 Charles VII, elector of Bavaria, whose claim was supported by France, rival emperor, and contested succession.
- [This competition for the throne of Germany gave rise to an almost general war Charles died in Jan. 1745]
- 1745 Francis I of Lorraine, grand duke of Tuscany, consort of Maria-Theresa.
- 1765 Joseph II son of the emperor Francis and of Maria-Theresa.
- 1790 Leopold II, brother to Joseph, succeeded by his son
- 1792 Francis II In 1804 this prince became emperor of Austria only, as Francis I See Austria.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN AUTHORS

	Born.	Died		Born.	Died		Born.	Died.
Ulfilas (Gothic bible)			Herder	1744	1803	Niobuhr	1776	1831
about A. D. 800			Klopstock	1724	1803	Goethe	1749	1831
Luther (Germ. bible, 1522-34)	1483	1546	Kant	1724	1804	Wm Von Humboldt	1767	1835
Hans Sachs	1404	1573	Schiller	1759	1805	A Wm Schlegel	1767	1845
Leibnitz	1646	1716	Wieland	1733	1813	Tieck	1773	1833
Gollert	1716	1769	Korner	1791	1813	Heine	1797	1856
Lessing	1729	1781	Jean Paul Richter	1763	1825	Alex von Humboldt	1769	1859
Bürger	1748	1794	Voss	1751	1826			
			F Schlegel	1772	1829			

GHENT, an ancient city in Belgium, built about the seventh century. During the middle ages it became very rich. John, third son of Edward III of England, was born here in 1340, (hence named *John of Gaunt*, during the revolt under Van Artevelde, a brewer, 1379-83, against the earl Louis). Ghent rebelled against the emperor Charles V, 1539, for which it was severely punished in 1540. —The "Pacification of Ghent" (when the north and south provinces of the Netherlands united against Spain) was proclaimed, Nov. 8, 1576, and broken up in 1579. Ghent was taken by the duke of Marlborough, in A. D. 1706, and several times taken and retaken by the contending armies during the French wars. The PEACE OF GHENT, between Great Britain and America, was signed Dec. 24, 1814.

GHIBELINES See *Guelphs*

GHIZNEE, or GHUZNÉE. The British under sir J. Keane attacked the citadel of Ghuznee, at two o'clock in the morning, July 23, 1839, it was one of the strongest fortresses in Asia, and was commanded by a son of the ex-king of Cabul. At three o'clock the gates were blown in by the artillery, and under cover of a heavy fire the infantry forced their way into the place, and succeeded at five o'clock in fixing the British colours on its towers. —It capitulated to the Afghans, March 1, 1842. They were defeated Sept. 6, 1842, and general Nott re-entered Ghuznee next day.

GIANTS Goliath of Gath's "height was six cubits and 2 span." (1 Sam xvii 4). The emperor Maximin (A. D. 235) was eight feet and a-half in height, he was also of great bulk, and used the bracelet of his wife as a ring for his thumb, and his shoe was longer by a foot than that of an ordinary man. *Zunglius*. Some say between seven and eight feet, others above eight. "The tallest man that hath been seen in our age was one named Gabara, who, in the days of Claudius the late emperor, was brought out of Arabia. He was nine feet nine inches high." *Pliny*. John Middleton, of Hale, in Lancashire, born in 1578, was nine feet three inches high. * Patrick Cotter, the celebrated Irish giant, born in 1761,

* At Hale, in Lancashire, was born, 1578, John Middleton, commonly called the "Child of Hale," remarkable for his stature and strength. It is reported that one of the Irish lords took him to London, and introduced him, dressed up in a very fantastic style, to king James the First. On his return from London, a portrait was taken of him, which is preserved in the library of Brasenose College, at Oxford, and Dr Flott gives the following account of him — "John Middleton, commonly called the Child of Hale, whose hand, from the carpus to the end of the middle finger was seventeen inches, his palm eight inches and a-half, and his height nine feet three inches, wanting but six inches of the size of Goliath."

was eight feet seven inches in height, his hand, from the commencement of the palm to the extremity of the middle finger, measured twelve inches, and his shoe was seventeen inches long. He died in September, in 1806, in his 46th year. Big Sam, the porter of the Prince of Wales, at Carlton palace, was near eight feet high, and performed as a giant in the romance of *Cymon*, at the Opera-house, while the Drury lane company had the use of that theatre until their own was rebuilt in 1809. Giants' bones, 17, 18, 20, and 30 feet high, were once reported to have been found, but geologists now prove them to be remains of colossal animals. The battle of Marignano (1515) has been termed the "battle of the *Giants*."

GIAOUR, Turkish for Infidel, a term applied to all who do not believe in Mahommedanism. Byron's Poem "The Giaour" was published in 1813.

GIBRALTAR. The ancient Calpe (which, with Abyla on the opposite shore of Africa, obtained the name of the Pillars of Hercules), a town on a rock in south Spain, on which is placed a British fortress, whose immense strength excites wonder and admiration, and renders it impregnable. The height of the rock, according to Cuvier, is 1437 English feet. It was taken by the Saracens under Tarik, whence its present name (*Gebel al Tarik*, Mountain of Tarik), in A.D. 712. In the year 1462 the king of Castile took Gibraltar from the Moors.

Gibraltar attacked by the British under Sir George Rooke, the prince of Meesse Darmstadt, Sir John Leake, and Admiral Byng, July 21st, and taken on the 24th. A.D. 1704. Besieged by the Spanish and French, they lose 10 000 men, and the victorious English but 400. Oct. 11, 1704. The Spaniards again attack Gibraltar, and are repulsed with great loss. 1720. They again attack it with a force of 20 000 men and lose 5000, while the loss of the English is only 300. 1727. Memorable siege by the Spaniards and French, whose prodigious armaments* (the greatest ever brought against a fortress) were wholly overthrown. The siege continued from July, 1778, to Feb. 1783.

Royal battery destroyed by fire. Nov. 1800. Engagement between the French and English fleets in the bay, the *Hannibal* of 74-guns lost. July 6, 1801. The *Royal Carlos* and *St. Hermenegildo* Spanish ships, each of 112 guns, blew up, with their crews, at night-time, in the Straits here, and all on board perished. July 12, 1801. A malignant disease caused a great mortality here, in 1804. A dreadful plague raged. 1805. A malignant fever raged. Aug. 1814. Again, when a proclamation issued for closing the courts of justice and places of public worship. Sept. 5, 1828. The fatal epidemic ceased. Jan. 12, 1829.

GILDING. First practised at Rome, about 145 B.C. The capitol was the first building on which this enrichment was bestowed. *Pliny*. Of gold leaf for gilding, the Romans made but 750 leaves, four fingers square, out of a whole ounce. *Pliny*. It consequently was more like our plating. *Trusler*. A single grain of gold may now be stretched out under the hammer into a leaf that will cover a house. *Dr. Halley*. Gilding with leaf gold on *bole ammoniac* was first introduced by Margaritone in 1273. The art of gilding on wood, previously known, was improved in 1680. See *Electrotype*.

GIN, ardent spirit flavoured with the essential oil of juniper berry. The act for laying an excise upon gin passed July 14, 1736. It had been found, in the preceding year, that in London alone 7044 houses sold gin by retail, and it was so cheap that the poor could intoxicate themselves for one penny. The heavy excise of five shillings per gallon, and obliging all retailers to take out a licence, in a great measure put a stop to this depopulating evil. *Salmon*. About 1700 of these houses were suppressed in London in 1750. *Clarke*.

GIPSIES. See *Gypsies*.

GIRAFFE, or **CAMELOPARD**. This beautiful animal, a native of the interior of Africa, was well known to the ancients. In 1827, one was brought to England for the first time as a present to George IV. It died in 1829. On May 25, 1835, four giraffes, obtained by M. Thibaut, were introduced into the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, where a young one was born in 1839.

GIRONDISTS, the name of a party which played an important part in the French revolution, and was principally composed of deputies from the department of the Gironde. At first they were ardent republicans, but after the cruelty of Aug. and Sept., 1792, they

* In one night their floating batteries were destroyed with red hot balls, and their whole line of works annihilated by a sortie from the garrison, commanded by general Elliot, Nov. 27, 1781. The enemy's loss in munitions of war on this night alone, was estimated at upwards of 3,000,000*l.* sterling. The army amounted to 40 000 men. But their grand defeat, by a garrison of only 7000 British, occurred Sept. 18, 1782. The duke of Crillon commanded 12,000 of the best troops of France. 1000 pieces of artillery were brought to bear against the fortress, besides which there were 47 sail of the line, all three deckers, 10 great floating batteries, esteemed invincible, carrying 212 guns. Innumerable frigates, xebecs, bomb-ketches, cutters, and gun and mortar boats, while small craft for disembarking the forces covered the bay. For weeks together, 8000 shells were daily thrown into the town, and on a single occasion, 8000 barrels of gunpowder were expended by the enemy.

laboured strenuously to restrain the cruelties of the Mountain party, to whom they succumbed. Their leaders, Brissot, Vergniaud, and many others were guillotined Oct 31, 1793, at the instigation of Robespierre. Lamartine's eloquent "*Histoire des Girondins*," published in 1847, tended to hasten the revolution in 1848

GISORS, BATTLE OF (France), Oct. 10, 1198, between the armies of France and England, in which the former was signally defeated by Richard I, who commanded in person the English army, and whose parole for the day was "*Dieu et mon droit*"—"God and my right," and from this time it has been the motto to the royal arms of England.

GLADIATORS They were originally malefactors, who fought for their lives, or captives who fought for freedom. They exhibited at the funeral ceremonies of the Romans, 263 A.C., probably following the Greek custom of sacrificing to the manes of deceased warriors the prisoners taken in battle. Gladiator fights afterwards exhibited at festivals, about 215 A.C. When *Dacia* was reduced by Trajan, 1000 gladiators fought at Rome in celebration of his triumph for 123 days, A.D. 103. These combats were suppressed in the East by Constantine the Great, A.D. 325. Finally suppressed by Theodoric in 500. *Langlet*

GLANDELAGH, BISHOPRIC OF (Ireland), has been united to the archbishopric of Dublin since the year A.D. 1214. St. Kiven seems to have been the founder of this see, he resigned in 612. Glandelagh is now commonly known by the name of the Seven Churches, from the remains of so many buildings contiguous to the cathedral.

GLASGOW (Lanarkshire), the largest city in Scotland. Its prosperity was immensely increased after the union in 1707, in consequence of its obtaining some of the American trade. Population in 1707 about 12,000, in 1850 about 420,000.

Erected into a burgh	A.D. 1180	New college buildings erected	A.D. 1811
Charter was obtained from James II	1451	(first popular commotion)	April, 1811
University founded by bishop Turnbull about	1461	Trials for treason followed	July, 1811
Made a royal burgh by James VI	1611	Theatre again burnt	Jan. 1829
Town wasted by a great fire	1654	The Royal Exchange, a most sumptuous edifice, opened	Sept. 8, 1829
Charter of William and Mary	1690	Great fire, loss 150,000 <i>l.</i>	Jan. 14, 1832
Glasgow Covenant published	1710	British Association meet here	1840
First vessel sailed to America for its still great import, tobacco	1718	Wellington's statue erected	Oct. 8, 1844
Great Shawfield riot	1725	False alarm of fire at the theatre, when 70 persons are crushed to death	Feb. 17, 1849
Calico printing begun	1743	Failure of Western Bank of Scotland, and City of Glasgow banks, and other firms	Nov. 1857
Plundered by rebels	1745	In which great frauds were discovered	Oct. 1858
Theatre opened	1764	New waterworks at Loch Katrine opened by the Queen	Oct. 14, 1850
Power-loom introduced	1778	[To supply 60 million gallons a day engineer, J. F. Bateman, cost between 600,000 <i>l.</i> and 700,000 <i>l.</i>]	
Theatre burnt	1780		
Chamber of Commerce formed	1783		
Trades' Hall built	1791		
Spinning machinery by steam introduced	1795		
Anderson's University founded	1796		

GLASGOW, BISHOPRIC OF Kint, in his *Antiquities*, says it was founded by St. Kentigern, *alias* Mungo, in 560, while others affirm that Mungo was a holy man who had a cell here, and whose sanctity was held in such veneration that the church was dedicated to him. Dr. Heylin, speaking of the see of St. Asaph, in Wales, says that *this* see was founded by St. Kentigern, a Scot, then bishop of Glasgow, in 583. This prelate became archiepiscopal in 1491, and ceased at the Revolution. Glasgow is now a post-revolutionary bishopric. The cathedral was commenced in 1121, and has been beautified and improved at various periods since. It has a noble crypt. See *Bishops*.

GLASGOW LOTTERIES were the last drawn in Britain, they were granted by licence of parliament to the commissioners for the improvement of Glasgow. The third and final Glasgow lottery was drawn in London, at Cooper's Hall, Aug. 28, 1834. Their repetition was forbidden by 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (1834).

GLASITES (IN SCOTLAND) AND SANDHEMANIANS (IN ENGLAND), names given to a small body of Christians, whose tenets (professedly derived from the Holy Scriptures alone) are set forth in the "*Testimony of the King of Martyrs*" published by John Glas, a minister of the Church of Scotland in 1727, and in a work by his son in law, Robert Sandeman, entitled "*Letters on Theron and Aspasio*" (1755). Churches were formed by them on what were considered the primitive models, about 1728 in Scotland, and about 1755 in England, and later, 1792, some of which still exist. They hold that justifying faith is the gift of God, and not to be taught or acquired by man, that it must and will always produce love to God and good works, and also, that all Christ's commandments are to be obeyed, and none others to be added. They partake of the Lord's supper and hold love-feasts weekly (see *Agape*), and meet during the week for mutual exhortation. They avoid eating blood, &c. in accordance with Acts xv. 29.

GLASS The Egyptians are said to have been taught the art of making glass by Hermes. The discovery of glass took place in Syria. *Pliny* Glass-houses were erected in Tyre, where glass was a staple manufacture for many ages. This article is mentioned among the Romans in the time of Tiberius, and we know, from the ruins of Pompeii, that windows were formed of glass before A D 79. Italy had the first glass windows, next France, whence they came to England. Used for windows in private houses in the reign of Henry II 1177, but imported *Anderson* Glass is said to have been brought to England in 676 by Benedict Biscop, abbot of Wearmouth. The manufacture was established in England at Crutched friars, and in the Savoy, in 1557. *Stow* The duties on glass were entirely remitted, 1845.

GLASS, PAINTING ON This was a very early art. It was practised at Marseilles in a beautiful style, about A D. 1500. It is said we had the art in England towards the twelfth century. It reached to a state of great perfection about 1530.

GLASS PLATE For coach windows, mirrors, &c., made at Lambeth by Venetian artists, A D 1673, under the patronage of Villiers, duke of Buckingham. This branch of the manufacture was improved by the French, who made very large plates, and further improvements in it were made in Lancashire, in 1773, when the British Plate Glass Company was established. There are now several large factories of plate glass in England, and the principal shops in London have large plate glass windows, many being single panes.

GLASTONBURY The first Christian church in Britain was, according to monkish history, erected here, about A D 60, and, according to the like authority, this place was the residence of Joseph of Arimathea about that time. A church was built here by Ina, about 708. The town and abbey burnt, 1184. An earthquake did great damage in 1276. Richard Whiting, the last abbot, who had 100 monks and 400 domestics, was hanged on Tor hill in his pontificals, with the abbots of Reading and Colchester, for refusing to take the oath of supremacy to Henry VIII 1539.

GLENCOE, MASSACRE OF This was the horrible massacre of the unsuspecting inhabitants, the Macdonalds, merely for not surrendering before the time stated in king William's proclamation, viz Dec 31, 1691. Sir John Dalrymple, called the master of Stair, their inveterate enemy, obtained a decree "to extirpate that set of thieves," which the king is said to have signed without perusing. Every man under 70 was to be slain. This mandate was executed with the blackest treachery. The 120 soldiers were hospitably received by the Highlanders. On Feb 13 the massacre began. About 60 men were brutally slain, and many women and children, their wives and offspring, were turned out naked in a dark and freezing night, and perished by cold and hunger. This black deed was perpetrated by a part of the earl of Argyle's regiment. It excited great indignation in England, and an inquiry was set on foot in 1695, but no capital punishment followed.

GLOBE The globular form of the earth, the five zones, some of the principal circles of the sphere, the opacity of the moon, and the true cause of lunar eclipses, were taught, and an eclipse predicted, by Thales of Miletus, about 640 B C. Pythagoras demonstrated, from the varying altitudes of the stars by change of place, that the earth must be round, that there might be antipodes on the opposite part of the globe, that Venus was the morning and evening star, that the universe consisted of twelve spheres—the sphere of the earth, the sphere of the water, the sphere of the air, the sphere of fire, the spheres of the moon, the sun, Venus, Mercury, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the sphere of the stars, about 506 B C. Aristarchus, of Samos, maintained that the earth turned on its own axis, and revolved about the sun, which doctrine was held by his contemporaries as so absurd, that the philosopher had nearly lost his life by his theory, 280 B C. To determine the figure of the earth, a degree of latitude has been measured in different parts of the world by eminent philosophers, for this purpose Bouguer and La Condamine were sent to Peru, and Maupertuis and others to Lapland, in 1735. France and Spain were measured by Mechain, Delambre, Biot, and Arago, between 1792 and 1821. Measurements have been also made in India by col Everest, and published in 1830. Experiments have been made by pendulums to demonstrate the rotation of the earth by Foucault in 1851, and to determine its density, in 1826, 1828, and 1854, by Mr. Airy, now Astronomer Royal. See *Circumnavigators*.

GLOBES, ARTIFICIAL It is said that a celestial globe was brought to Greece from Egypt B C 368, and that Archimedes constructed a planetarium about B C 212. The globe of Gottorp is a concave sphere, eleven feet in diameter, containing a table and seats for twelve persons, and the inside representing the visible surface of the heavens, the stars and constellations all distinguished according to their respective magnitudes, and being turned by means of curious mechanism, their true position, rising, and setting is shown. The out-

side is a terrestrial globe. This machine is called the globe of Gottorp, from the original one of that name, which, at the expense of Frederick III duke of Holstein, was erected at Gottorp, under the direction of Adam Olearius, and was planned after a design found among the papers of the celebrated Tycho Brahe. Frederick IV of Denmark presented it to Peter the Great in 1718, it was nearly destroyed by fire in 1757, but it was afterwards reconstructed. *Ooze* The globe at Pembroke hall was erected by Dr Long, it far surpasses the other, being eighteen feet in diameter, and thirty persons can sit conveniently within it while it is in motion. In 1851, Mr Abrahams erected in Leicester square, for Mr Wyld, a globe 60 feet 4 inches in diameter, lit from the centre by day, and by gas at night.

GLOBE THEATRE, BANKSIDE (London) See *Shakespeare's Theatre*

GLORY The glory or nimbus drawn by painters round the heads of saints, angels, and holy men, and the circle of rays on images, were adopted from the Caesars and their flatterers, by whom they were used in the first century. The doxology of the prayer *Gloria Patri* was ordained in the Church of Rome, and was called doxology because it began with *doxa, glory*, A.D. 382.

GLOUCESTER. Once a Roman colony, built by Arviragus, A.D. 47, in honour of Claudius Caesar, whose daughter he had married. In 1278 the statutes of Gloucester were passed at a parliament held by Edward I. This city was incorporated by Henry III, it was fortified by a strong wall, which was demolished, after the Restoration in 1660, by order of Charles II, as a punishment for the obstinate resistance of the city to Charles I, in 1643, under col. Massey. The Gloucester and Berkeley canal was completed in April 1827.

GLOUCESTER, SEE OF One of the six bishoprics erected by Henry VIII in 1541, and formerly part of the diocese of Worcester. It was united to that of Bristol in 1836. The cathedral church which belonged to the abbey was dissolved by that king, and its revenues were appropriated to the maintenance of the see. The abbey which was founded by king Wulphere about 700, was burnt in 1102, and again in 1122. In it are the tombs of Robert, duke of Normandy, and Edward II. In the king's books, this bishopric is valued at 315*l* 17*s* 2*d* per annum.

RECENT BISHOPS OF GLOUCESTER.

1802. George Isaac Huntingford, translated to Hereford, June, 1815	1824 Christopher Bethell, translated to Exeter, 1830
1815 Hon. Henry Ryder, translated to Lichfield, 1834	1830 James Henry Monk died
	1850. Charles Baring (the present bishop, 1850).

GLOVES In the middle ages, the giving of a glove was a ceremony of investiture in bestowing lands and dignities, and two bishops were put in possession of their sees by each receiving a glove, A.D. 1002. In England, in the reign of Edward II the deprivation of gloves was a ceremony of degradation. The Glovers' company of London was incorporated in 1556. Embroidered gloves were introduced into England in 1580, and are still presented to judges at maiden assizes.

GLUCINUM (from *glukus*, sweet). In 1798 Vauquelin discovered the earth *glucina* (so termed from the sweet taste of its salts). It is found in the beryl and other crystals. From glucina Wohler and Bussy obtained the rare metal glucinum in 1828. *Gmelin*.

GLUCOSE See *Sugar*

GLUTEN, an important ingredient of grain, particularly wheat. It contains nitrogen, and has been therefore termed the vegetable principle. Its discovery is attributed to Beccaria, an Italian philosopher of the eighteenth century.

GLYCERINE. Discovered by Scheele about 1780, and termed by him the "sweet principle of fats." It is obtained pure by saponifying olive oil or animal fat with oxide of lead or litharge. Glycerine is now much employed in medicine and the arts.

GNOSTICS (from the Greek *gnôsis*, knowledge). Heretics who appeared from the first rise of Christianity, and who endeavoured to combine the simple principles of the Gospel with the Platonic and other philosophers. They were so called because they pretended to extraordinary illuminations and knowledge. Priscillian, a Spaniard, was burnt at Treves as a heretic, in 384, for endeavouring to revive Gnosticism.

GOBELIN TAPESTRY, so called from a noted house at Paris, formerly possessed by famous wool dyers, whereof the chief, called Giles Gobelin, who lived in the reign of Francis I, is said to have found the secret of dyeing scarlet, which was from him called the scarlet of the Gobelins, the house and the river beside it also took the same name. This

house was purchased by Louis XIV for a manufactory of all manner of curious works for adorning the royal palaces, under the direction of mons Colbert, especially tapestry, designs for which were drawn by the celebrated Le Brun, by appointment of the king, A.D. 1666

"GOD BLESS YOU!" We are told that in the time of pope Pelagius II a plague raged at Rome, of so fatal a nature that persons seized with it died sneezing and gaping, whence came the custom of saying "*God bless you!*" when a person sneezes, and of Roman Catholics making the sign of the cross upon the mouth when any one yawns, A.D. 582 *Nouv. Diet*

GODERICH, VISCOUNT, HIS ADMINISTRATION He* (afterwards earl of Ripon) became first minister on the death of Mr Canning, Aug 8, 1827 Resigned Jan. 1828

Duke of Portland, *president of the council.*

Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor*

Earl of Carlisle, *lord privy seal.*

Viscount Dudley, Mr Huskisson, and the marquess of Lansdowne, *foreign, colonial, and home secretaries.*

Lord Palmerston, *secretary at war*

Mr Wynn, *president of the India board.*

Mr Charles Grant (afterwards lord Glenelg), *board*

of trade

Mr Horries, *chancellor of the exchequer*

Mr Tierney, *master of the mint, &c.*

GODFATHERS AND GODMOTHERS The Jews are said to have had godfathers in the circumcision of their sons, but there is no mention of them in scripture. In the Christian Church sponsorship in baptism arose in the desire of assuring that the child should be of the religion of Christ. Some consider it to be derived from the Roman law. It was first ordained to be used, according to some, by pope Alexander, according to others, by Sixtus, and others refer it to Telesphorus, about A.D. 130, and others to Hyginus about 140. In Roman Catholic countries bells have godfathers and godmothers at their baptism.

GODOLPHIN ADMINISTRATION The earl of Godolphin became prime minister to queen Anne, May 8, 1702. He received the treasury staff two days afterwards, and resigned Aug. 8, 1710. See *Administrations*

Sidney, lord (afterwards earl) Godolphin, *treasury*

Thomas, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, *lord*

president

John Sheffield, marquess of Normanby, afterwards

duke of Norfolk and Buckingham, *privy seal*

Hon. Henry Boyle, *chancellor of the exchequer*

Sir Charles Hedges and the earl of Nottingham (the

latter succeeded by the rt. hon. Robert Harley,

created earl of Oxford, in 1704), *secretaries of state*

&c.

GODWIN'S OATH "Take care you are not swearing Godwin's oath." This caution to a person taking a voluntary and intemperate oath, or making violent protestations, had its rise in the following circumstance related by the monks. Godwin, earl of Kent, was tried for the murder of prince Alfred, brother of Edward the Confessor, and pardoned, but died at the king's table while protesting with oaths, his innocence of the murder, supposed by the historians of those times to have been choked with a piece of bread, as a judgment from Heaven, having proved it might stick in his throat if he were guilty of the murder, A.D. 1053. *Orth. Hist. Eng.*

GODWIN SANDS These are sand banks off the east coast of Kent, and occupy a space that was formerly a large tract of ground belonging to Godwin, earl of Kent, the father of king Harold II. This ground was afterwards given to the monastery of St. Augustine at Canterbury, but the abbot neglecting to keep in repair the wall that defended it from the sea, the whole tract was drowned in the year 1100, leaving these sands, upon which many ships have been wrecked. *Salmon*

GOLD † The purest and most ductile of all the metals, for which reason it has, from the earliest ages, been considered by almost all nations as the most valuable. It is too soft to be used pure, and to harden it is alloyed with copper or silver. Our coin consists of twenty-two carats of pure gold, and two of copper. In the early ages no metals were used but those found pure, as gold, silver, and copper. By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 96 (1854), gold wares are allowed to be manufactured at a lower standard than formerly (wedding rings excepted), by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 60, 1855.

GOLD COIN The first certain record we have of gold being coined in England, is A.D. 1257. The first regular gold pieces were struck in the reign of Edward III. 1344. The English florin was struck in 1354, in which year, also, the method of assaying gold was established. The standard was altered in 1527. All the gold money was called in, and re-

* Born 1782, held various inferior appointments from 1809 to 1818, when he became president of the board of trade, was chancellor of the exchequer from 1818 to April 1827, when he became colonial secretary, which office he held in the Grey cabinet, Nov. 1830.

† The amalgamation of gold is described by Pliny (about A.D. 77) and Vitruvius (about B.C. 27). The alchemist Basil Valentine (in the 15th century) was acquainted with the solution of the chloride of gold and fulminating gold. Andreas Camerus in 1685, described the preparation of gold purple, which was then adapted by Kunkel to make red glass, and to other purposes. *Quina.* Gold has been subjected to the researches of eminent chemists, such as Berzelius and Faraday, up to the present day.

coined, and the first window-tax imposed to defray the expense and deficiency in the recoinage, 7 Will III 1695 Guineas were first coined in 1678, they were reduced in currency from twenty-two shillings to twenty-one in 1717 Broad pieces were called in, and recoinced into guineas in 1732 The gold coin which was brought into the Mint by proclamation in 1775 6, amounted to about 15,563,593*l*, the expense of collecting, melting, and re-coining it, was 754,019*l*. Act for weighing gold coin passed June 13, 1774 See articles *Coin* and *Guineas* "The quantity of gold that passed through the Mint, since the accession of queen Elizabeth to the throne, in 1558, to the beginning of 1840, is 3,363,561 pounds weight, troy Of this, nearly one half was coined in the reign of George III namely, 1,593,078 pounds weight, troy The value of the gold coined in the reign of that sovereign was 74,501,586*l* The total value of the gold coin issued from the Mint, since 1558, is 154,702,885*l*" *Professor Faraday* The weight of gold coined in Victoria's reign, from June 1837 to Jan 1848, was 746,452*lb*, the value of this amount coined was 29,886,457*l*—Gold coined in 1853 (*Australian Gold*), 12,664,125*l*, in 1854, 4,354,201*l*, in 1855, 9,245,264*l*, in 1856, 6,476,060*l*

GOLDEN HORDE, a name given to the Mongolian Tartars who established an empire in Kaptchak (or Kibzak) now S E. Russia, about 1224, their ruler being Batou, grandson of Gengis Khan They invaded Russia, and made Alexander Newski grand duke 1252 At the battle of Bielawisch, in 1481, they were crushed by Ivan III and his allies the Nogai Tartars.

GOLD FISH Brought to England from China in 1691, but not common till 1723

GOLD MINES Gold is found in various parts of the earth, but is most abundant in Africa, Japan, and South America, in which last gold was discovered by the Spaniards in 1492, from which time to 1731 they imported into Europe 6000 millions of pieces of eight, in register gold and silver, exclusively of what were unregistered In 1730, a piece of gold weighing ninety marks, equal to sixty pounds troy (the mark being eight ounces), was found near La Paz, a town of Peru. Gold was discovered in Malacca in 1731, in New Andalusia in 1785, in Ceylon in 1800, and it has been found in Cornwall, and in the county of Wicklow in Ireland The Ural or Oural mountains of Russia have produced gold in large quantity, and since 1847 gold has been drawn in vast quantities annually from California, and since 1851 from Australia, in which year a piece weighing 106 pounds was brought from Melbourne to London On April 28 1858, a nugget said to weigh 146 pounds was shown to the queen. See *Californus* and *Australia severally* In 1858 gold was discovered in what is now termed New Columbia (*which see*)

GOLD ROBBERY Three boxes, hooped and sealed, containing gold in bars and coin to the value of between 18,000*l* and 20,000*l* were sent from London, May 15, 1855 On their arrival in Paris, it was found that ingots to the value of 12,000*l* had been abstracted, and shot substituted, although the boxes bore no marks of violence Many persons were apprehended on suspicion, but the police obtained no true till Nov 1856 Three men named Pierre, Burgess, and Testet, were tried and convicted Jun 13 15, 1857, on the evidence of Edward Agut, an accomplice They had been preparing for the robbery for eighteen months previous to its perpetration

GOLD WIRE, LEAF, &c Gold wire was first made in Italy about A D 1350 An ounce of gold is sufficient to gild a silver wire above 1300 miles in length, and such is its tenacity that a wire the one eightieth part of an inch will bear the weight of 500 *lb* without breaking *Fourcroy* A single grain of gold may be extended into a leaf of fifty six square inches, and gold leaf can be reduced to the 300,000th part of an inch, and gilding to the ten millionth part. *Kelly's Cambist*

GOLDEN BULL. See *Bulls*

GOLDEN FLEECE See *Argonauts*

GOLDEN FLEECE, ORDER OF THE. Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, in A D 1429, instituted a military order by this name. The number of knights was thirty one The king of Spain afterwards became grand master of the order, as duke of Burgundy It was said to have been instituted on account of the immense profit the duke made by wool. The first solemnities were performed at Burgos, at this duke's marriage with Isabel of Portugal. The knights wore a scarlet cloak lined with ermine, with a collar opened, and the duke's cipher, in the form of a B, to signify Burgundy, together with flints striking fire, with the motto "*Ande ferit, quam flamma micat.*" At the end of the collar hung a golden fleece, with this device, "*Pretium non vile laborum.*" The order afterwards became common to all the princes of the house of Anstrin, as being descended from Mary, daughter of Charles the Bold, last duke of Burgundy

GOLDEN NUMBER. The cycle of nineteen years, or the number which shows the years of the moon's cycle, its invention is ascribed to Meton, of Athens, about 432 B.C. *Pliny* To find the golden number or year of the lunar cycle, add one to the date and divide by nineteen, then the quotient is the number of cycles since Christ, and the remainder is the golden number

GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY (London) Began about 1327 and incorporated 16 Rich. II 1392 The mark or date of the Goldsmiths' company wherewith to stamp standard silver and gold wares is made by letters from A to U, and commenced in 1796, so that the year 1850 is M, the year 1851 is N, the year 1852 is O, the year 1853 is P, and so on, changing the letter every year The old hall was taken down in 1829, and the present magnificent edifice was opened in 1835 See *Assay*

GOOD FRIDAY (probably God's Friday) From early times, this day has been held as a solemn fast, in remembrance of the crucifixion of our Saviour on Friday, April 3, A.D. 33 Its appellation of *good* appears to be peculiar to the Church of England our Saxon forefathers denominated it *Long Friday*, on account of the great length of the offices observed and fastings enjoined on this day

GOOJERAT, BATTLE OF, IN INDIA, on Feb 21, 1849 Lord, afterwards visct. Gough, with 25,000 men and 100 guns, attacked the enemy, numbering 60,000 men with 59 guns. The Sikh chief was strongly posted between two river courses, which protected his flanks, and yet allowed him good manœuvring space to retire either on the east or west side of the town of Goojerat, which afforded shelter and protection to his rear The fight began at seven in the morning By four o'clock the enemy had been driven from every post, and was in general retreat, which the field artillery and cavalry converted into a total rout and flight They were pursued with great slaughter for about fifteen miles, and next morning an adequate force took up the direct pursuit Some of the enemy's guns, and the whole of their ammunition and camp equipage, fell into the hands of the British Shere Singh escaped with only 8000 men Goojerat was taken, and also Jailum and Rhotas The loss on the British side was 100 killed and 900 wounded

GOOSE AS MICHAFI MAN This custom has been thus accounted for, and though the fact has been contradicted, it is yet pertinaciously, but erroneously maintained Queen Elizabeth, on her way to Tilbury Fort on the 29th September, 1588, dined at the ancient seat of sir Neville Umfreyville, near that place, and among the dishes which the knight had provided for her entertainment were two geese The queen ate heartily, and asking for a bumper of burgundy, drank "Destruction to the Spanish Armada!" At the moment that she returned the tankard to the knight, news arrived that the Spanish fleet had been destroyed by a storm She immediately took another bumper, and was so much pleased with the event, that every year after on that day she had a goose served up The court made it a custom, and the people the fashion ever since "The custom is of much older date, and is equally observed on the continent as in England" *Clavis Calendaræ*

GORDIAN KNOT The knot made of the thongs that served as harness to the waggon of Gordius, a husbandman, who was afterwards king of Phrygia. Whosoever loosed this knot, the ends of which were not discoverable, the oracle declared should be emperor of Persia Alexander the Great cut away the knot with his sword until he found the ends of it, and thus, in a military sense at least, thus "conqueror of the world" interpreted the oracle, 330 B.C.

GORDON'S "NO POETRY" MOB Occasioned by the real of lord George Gordon On Jan. 4, 1780, he tendered the petition of the Protestant Association to lord North, and on June 2, headed the mob of 40,000 persons who assembled in St George's Fields, under the name of the Protestant Association, to carry up a petition to parliament for the repeal of the act which granted certain indulgences to the Roman Catholics The mob once raised could not be dispersed, but proceeded to the most daring outrages, pillaging, burning, and pulling down the chapels and houses of the Roman Catholics first, but afterwards of several other persons, breaking open prisons and setting the prisoners free, even attempting the Bank of England, and in a word totally overcoming the civil power for nearly six days. On June 3rd, the Roman Catholic chapels and numerous mansions were destroyed, the Bank attempted, and gaols opened,—among these were the King's Bench, Newgate, Fleet, and Bridewell prisons, on the 5th, thirty six fires were seen blazing at one time At length by the aid of armed associations of the citizens, the horse and foot guards, and the militia of several counties, then embodied and marched to London, the mob was quelled. In the end, 210 of the rioters were killed, and 248 wounded, of whom 75 died afterwards in the hospitals Many were tried, convicted, and executed Lord George was tried for high treason, Feb. 5, 1781, but was acquitted.

GOREE. Near Cape Verd, on the coast of Africa. Planted by the Dutch, A.D. 1617. It was taken by the English admiral Holmes in 1663, and was ceded to France by the treaty of Nimueguen in 1678. Goree was again taken by the British in 1758, 1779, 1800, and 1804. Governor Wall, formerly governor of this island, was hanged in London, Jan. 23, 1802, for the murder of sergeant Armstrong, committed by him while in command at Goree in 1782.

GORKY (S. E. Ireland), **BATTLE OF** Between the king's troops and the Irish rebels, in which the former, after a desperate engagement were defeated with considerable loss. The king's forces losing several pieces of artillery, retreated to Gorey, and afterwards to Arklow, abandoning both towns, the insurgents being nearly 20,000 strong, while the troops opposed to them were comparatively of small amount. fought June 4, 1798.

GORGET The ancient breast plate, or gorget, was very large, and extended to the body and limbs of the warrior or knight as armour, but its size and weight varied at different periods. The present modern diminutive breast plate was in use at the period of the Restoration, 1660, or shortly after. See *Armour*.

GORILLA, a large ape of West Africa, in anatomical structure the nearest approach to man of any known animals. It is a match for the lion, and attacks the elephant with a club. It is considered to be identical with the hairy people called *Gorillas* by the navigator Hanno, in his Periplus, about B.C. 400 or 500. In 1847 a sketch of a gorilla's cranium was sent to Professor Owen by Dr. Savage, then at the Gaboon river. Preserved specimens have been recently brought to Europe, and a living one died on its voyage to France. In 1859 Professor Owen gave an able summary of our knowledge of this creature in a discourse at the Royal Institution. The Gorilla was not known to Cuvier.

GOSPELLERS The name given to the followers of Wickliffe, who first attempted the reformation of the Church from the errors of Popery, about A.D. 1377. *Bishop Burnet*. Wickliffe opposed the authority of the pope, the jurisdiction of the bishops, and the temporal power of the Church, and is called the father of the Reformation. *Watkins*.

GOSPELS, THE. St. Mark wrote his gospel A.D. 44, St. Matthew in the same year, St. Luke in 55, and St. John in 98. *Butler*. John wrote his gospel at Ephesus, two years after he was thrown into a cauldron of burning oil, from which he was taken out unhurt, and banished to the Isle of Patmos. *Idem*. Dr. Robert Bray was one of the authors of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Countries, incorporated in 1701. A body termed "Bray's Associates" still exists, its object being to assist in forming and supporting clerical parochial libraries.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE began about the ninth century after Christ, and spread over Europe. Its great feature is the pointed arch, hence it has been suggested to call it the *pointed style*. Its invention has been claimed for several nations, particularly the Saracens. The following list is abridged from Mr. Godwin's Chronological Table of English Architecture.

ANGLO-ROMAN—B.C. 55 to about A.D. 160—St. Martin's church, Canterbury.

ANGLO-SAXON—A.D. 800 to 1000—Earl's Barton church, St. Peter's, Lincolnshire.

GOTHIC ANGLO-NORMAN—A.D. 1000 to 1135—Rochester cathedral nave, St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, St. Cross, Hants, &c.

EARLY POINTED—A.D. 1135 to 1172—Temple church, London; parts of Winchester Wells, Salisbury, and Durham cathedrals, and Westminster Abbey.

POINTED called Pure Gothic—A.D. 1172 to 1377—Exeter cathedral, Waltham Cross, &c., St. Stephen's, Westminster.

FLORID POINTED—A.D. 1377 to 1500—Westminster Hall, King's College, Cambridge. St. George's chapel, Windsor, Henry VII's chapel, Westminster.

ELIZABETHAN—A.D. 1509 to 1625—Northumberland House, Strand, Windsor Castle, Hatfield House, schools at Oxford.

Revival of Grecian architecture about 1625, Banqueting House, Whitehall, &c. The revival of Gothic architecture commenced about 1825. A controversy as to its expediency still endures (1850).

GOTHS A warlike nation that inhabited the space between the Caspian, Pontus, Euxine, and Baltic seas. They attacked the Roman empire, A.D. 251. They were defeated by Claudius, and 320,000 slain, A.D. 269. After the destruction of the Roman empire by the Huns, the Ostrogoths, under Theodoric, became masters of the greater part of Italy, where they retained their dominion till A.D. 553, when they were finally conquered by Narses, Justinian's general. The Visigoths settled in Spain, and founded a kingdom, which continued until the country was subdued by the Saracens.

GRACE AT MEAT The table was considered by the ancient Greeks as the altar of friendship, and held sacred upon that account. They would not partake of any meat until they had first offered part of it, as the first fruits, to their gods. The short prayer said before, and by some after meat, in all Christian countries from the earliest times, is in conformity with Christ's example, *John vi. 11, &c.* *Lenglet*.

GRACE. This title was first assumed by Henry IV of England, on his accession, in 1399. The title of *Excellent Grace* was assumed by Henry VI about 1435. Until the time of James I. 1603, the king was addressed by that title, and afterwards by the title of *Majesty* only. "Your Grace" is the manner of addressing an archbishop and a duke in this realm, and means the same as "Your Goodness," "Your Clemency," &c. *Bacon*

GRÆCIA, MAGNA, colonies planted by the Greeks, 974—743 B.C. See *Italy*

GRAFTON'S, DUKE OF, ADMINISTRATION, succeeded that of lord Chatham, Dec. 1767. Terminated by lord North becoming prime minister in 1770. See *North's Administration*

Augustus Henry, duke of Grafton, first lord of the treasury
 Frederick, lord North, chancellor of the exchequer
 Earl Gower, lord president.
 Earl of Chatham, lord privy seal.
 Earl of Shelburne and viscount Weymouth, secretaries of state.

Sir Edward Hawke, first lord of the admiralty
 Marquess of Granby, master-general of the ordnance.
 Lords Sandwich and Le Despencer, joint postmasters-general.
 Lord Hertford, duke of Ancaster, Thomas Townshend, &c.
 Lord Camden, lord chancellor

GRAHAM'S DIKE (Scotland). A wall built in A.D. 209 by Severus Septimus, the Roman emperor, or, as others say, by Antoninus Pius. It reached from the Frith of Forth to the Clyde. The eminent historian Buchanan relates that there were considerable remains of this wall in his time, and some vestiges of it are to be seen even to this day.

GRAMMARIANS. Anciently, the most eminent men in literature were denominated grammarians. A society of grammarians was formed at Rome so early as 276 B.C. *Blair*. Apollodorus of Athens, Varro, Cicero, Messala, Julius Cæsar, Nilius, Aelius Donatus, Remmius, Palemon, Tyrannion of Pontus, Athenæus, and other distinguished men, were of this class. A Greek grammar was printed at Milan in 1476, Lily's Latin grammar (*Brevis Institutio*), 1513, Landley Murray's English grammar, 1795, Cobbett's English grammar, 1818, Harris's *Hermes* was published in 1750, and Horne Tooke's *Æpæ Pteroeonta*, or the "Diversions of Purley," in 1786, both excellent treatises on the philosophy of language and grammar. Cobbett declared Mr. Canning to have been the only purely grammatical orator of his time, and Dr. Parr, speaking of a speech of Mr. Pitt's, said, "We threw our whole grammatical mind upon it, and could not discover one error."

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. See *Education*

GRAMPIAN HILLS, BATTLE OF. This is a celebrated engagement between the Scots and Picts, the former under Galgacus, and the latter under Agricola, fought A.D. 79. These hills, in the centre of Scotland, take their name from a single hill, the Mons Grampius of Tacitus, where Galgacus waited the approach of Agricola, and where the battle was fought so fatal to the brave Caledonians.

GRAMPOUND (Cornwall). Memorable case of bribery and other corrupt practices in this borough, when several persons were convicted, among them sir Manasseh Lopez, who was sentenced by the court of King's Bench to a fine of 10,000*l* and two years' imprisonment, 1819. The borough was disfranchised by the house of commons, June 8, 1821.

GRANADA, a renowned city of Spain, was subdued by the Moors in the tenth century, and formed at first part of the kingdom of Cordova. In 1236, Mohammed al Hamar made it the capital of his new kingdom of Granada, which was highly prosperous till its subjugation by the great captain Gonsalvo de Cordova, in 1492. In 1609 and 1610, the useful and industrious Moors were expelled from Spain, by the bigoted Philip III., to the lasting injury of his country. Granada was taken by marshal Soult in 1810, and held till 1812. See *New Granada*.

GRANARIES. The Romans formed granaries in seasons of plenty, to secure food for the poorer citizens, and all who wanted it were provided with corn from these reservoirs, in necessitous times, at the cost of the public treasury. There were three hundred and twenty-seven granaries in Rome. *Unit Hist*. Twelve new granaries were built at Bridewell to hold 6000 quarters of corn, and two storehouses for seacoal to hold 4000 loads, thereby to prevent the sudden dearth of these articles by the great increase of inhabitants, 7 James I. 1610. *Stow*

GRAND ALLIANCE, between England, the emperor, and the States-General, signed at Vienna, May, 12, 1689, to which Spain and the duke of Savoy afterwards acceded.

GRAND JUNCTION CANAL. This canal joins several others in the centre of the country, which hence form a communication between the rivers Thames, Severn, Marsey, Trent, and, consequently, an inland navigation to the four principal seaports, London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull. The canal commences at Braunston, on the west borders of Northamptonshire, and enters the Thames near London, 1790.

GRAND PENSIONARY A title held by chief state functionaries in Holland, in the sixteenth century. In the constitution given by France to the Batavian republic, previously to the erection of that state into a kingdom, the title of Grand Pensionary was revived, and given to the head of the government, April 29, 1805. The eminent statesman, Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, previously Batavian ambassador to London, was made the Grand Pensionary. The republic became a kingdom under Louis, the brother of Napoleon, the next year. The office of Grand Pensionary was subsequently restored. See *Holland*.

GRANICUS (N W of Asia Minor), **BATTLE OF**, May 22, 334 B.C., in which Alexander the Great signally defeated the Persians. The Macedonian troops crossed the Granicus in the face of the Persian army, although the former did not exceed 30,000 foot and 5000 horse, while the Persian army amounted to 600,000 foot and 20,000 horse. *Justin*. The victors lost fifty five foot soldiers and sixty horse. Sardis capitulated, Miletus and Halicarnassus were taken by storm, and numerous other great towns submitted to the conqueror. *Bossuet*.

GRAPES The fruit of the vine. Previously to the reign of Edward VI grapes were brought to England in large quantities from Flanders, where they were first cultivated about 1276. The vine was introduced into England in 1552, and was first planted at Bloxhall, in Suffolk, in that year, and in other places in the neighbourhood of London soon after. In the gardens of Hampton Court palace is a celebrated vine, allowed to surpass any in Europe, it is 72 feet by 20, and has in one season produced 2272 bunches of grapes, weighing 18 cwt, the stem is 13 inches in girth, it was planted in 1769. *Leigh*.

GRAPHITE (from the Greek *graphein*, to write), a peculiar form of mineral carbon, with a trace of iron, improperly termed black lead and plumbago. Sir Humphry Davy in 1809 investigated into the relations of three forms of carbon, the diamond, graphite, and charcoal.

GRATES The hearths of the early Britons were fixed in the centre of their halls. The fire place originally was perhaps nothing more than a large stone depressed below the level of the ground to receive the ashes. There were arched hearths among the Anglo-Saxons, and chafin dishes were most in use until the general introduction of chimneys about 1200. See *Chimneys*, and *Stoves*.

GRAVITATION This, as a supposed innate power, was noticed by the Greeks, and also by Seneca, who speaks of the moon attracting the waters, about A.D. 38. Kepler enlarged upon it, about A.D. 1615, and Hook published Gravitation as a system. The principles of gravity were demonstrated by Galileo at Florence about 1633, but the great law on this subject was laid down by Newton about 1687.

GREAT BRITAIN See *Britain, England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Population, &c*.

GREAT BRITAIN STEAM SHIP This stupendous iron steam vessel, commanded by captain Hosken, formerly a naval officer, sailed from the Mersey river, Liverpool, bound for New York, July 26, 1845, and arrived Aug. 10. She sailed to the same place in the forenoon of Sept. 22, 1846, with a large cargo of goods and 185 passengers, the greatest number that had ever sailed to America by steam. The same evening, having had the wind quite in her favour all day, and having made rapid progress, the passengers were suddenly alarmed by a concussion, as if the vessel had struck upon a rock, and soon discovered that she was aground in Dundrum bay, in Ireland. They were landed at that place in safety, but all attempts to get the *Great Britain* off at the time were ineffectual. She lay stranded in Dundrum bay until Aug. 27, 1847, when Messrs J. Brunel, jun., and Bremner, the engineers, succeeded in getting her off, she having sustained little damage from the shock, or the waves rolling over her for nearly a year.

GREAT EASTERN and WESTERN See *Steam Navigation*.

GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND The first seal used by Edward the Confessor was called the broad seal, and affixed to grants of the crown, A.D. 1048. *Baker's Chron*. The most ancient seal with arms on it is that of Richard I. The great seal of England was stolen from the house of lord chancellor Thurlow, in great Ormond street, into which some thieves broke, and carried it away, with other property, March 24, 1784, a day before the dissolution of parliament, it was never recovered. A new seal was brought into use on the union with Ireland, Jan. 1, 1801. A new seal for Ireland was brought into use, and the old one defaced, Jan. 21, 1832.

GREECE The first inhabitants of this justly celebrated country of the ancient world are said to have been the progeny of Javan, fourth son of Japheth. Greece was so called from a very ancient king named Græcus, and another king named Hellen gave his subjects the appellation of Hellenists. Homer calls the inhabitants indifferently Myrmidons

forms and ceremonies are similar to those of the Romain Church, but it disowns the supremacy of the pope, and is strongly opposed to many others of the doctrines and practices of its rival. It is the established religion of Russia.

GREEK FIRE. A composition of combustible matter (now thought to have been principally naphtha, long known in the East), said to have been invented by Callinicus, an ingenious engineer of Heliopolis, in Syria, in the seventh century, in order to destroy the Saracens' ships, which was effected by the general of the fleet of Constantine Pogonatus, and 30,000 men were killed. This fire burnt in water, and diffused itself on all sides. Nothing but oil, or a mixture of vinegar, urine, and sand, could quench it. It was blown out of long tubes of copper, and shot out of cross-bows, and other spring instruments. The invention was kept a secret for many years by the court of Constantinople, but was at last acquired by the Turks. It was superseded by gunpowder, and is now lost.

GREEK LANGUAGE. It was first studied in Europe about A.D. 1450, in France, 1473, William Grocyen, or Grokeyn, a learned English professor of this language, travelled to acquire its true pronunciation, and introduced it at Oxford, where he had the honour to teach Erasmus, 1490. Wood's *Athen Oxon*. England has produced many eminent Greek scholars, of whom may be mentioned professor Porson, who died in 1808, Dr Parr, who died in 1825, and Dr C Burney, who died 1817.

GREEN BAG INQUIRY. This inquiry arose out of the famous *Green Bag*, full of documents of alleged seditions, laid before parliament by lord Sidmouth, Feb 2, 1817. Secret committees presented their reports, Feb 19, and bills were brought in on the 21st of the same month, to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* act, and prevent seditious meetings, at the time very general throughout the kingdom.

GREEN CLOTH, BOARD OF. In the department of the lord steward of the household. The state of the household of the sovereign is entirely committed to the discretion of the lord steward. Attached to this board was a court, one of the most ancient in England, which had jurisdiction of all offences committed in the king's palaces, and the verge of the court. It is called the Green Cloth, from the table whereat they sat being covered with a green cloth, and without a warrant from this court, none of the king's servants can be arrested for debt.

GREENLAND (an extensive Danish colony in North America) Discovered by some Icelanders, under Eric Raude, about A.D. 980, and thus named on account of its superior verdure compared with the latter country. It was visited by Frobenius, in 1576. The first ship from England to Greenland was sent for the whale fishery by the Muscovy company, 2 James I. 1604. In a voyage performed in 1630, eight men were left behind by accident, and suffered incredible hardships till the following year, when the company's ships brought them home. *Tindal*. The Greenland Fishing Company was incorporated in 1693. — Hans Egede, a Danish missionary, founded a new colony, called *Godthaab*, or Good Hope, in 1720-3, and other missionary stations have been since established. Scoresby surveyed Greenland in 1821, and capt. Graetz, by order of the king of Denmark, in 1829-30.

GREENOCK (Renfrew, Scotland) Charters were granted in 1635 and in 1670 to John Shaw, of the barony of Greenock. Prior to 1697, it was an inconsiderable fishing station, but during that year the Scottish Indian and African Company resolved to erect salt works in the Frith, and hence arose the attention of sir John Shaw, its superior, to the maritime advantages of its situation. It was erected into a burgh of barony in 1757. The erection of the new quay was entrusted to James Watt, about 1773. East India harbour was built 1805-19, and Victoria harbour 1840-50.

GREEN PARK (near Buckingham palace, London) Forms a part of the ground inclosed by Henry VIII, and is united to St James's and Hyde parks by the road named Constitution hill. Over the arch at the entrance, the Wellington statue was placed in 1846. On the north side was a reservoir of the Chelsea water works, which was filled up in 1856.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL. One of the noblest structures of the kind in the world. It stands upon the spot where formerly stood the royal palace of several of our monarchs. It was much enlarged by Edward IV and Henry VII, and adorned by Henry VIII, who was born here, as also were his daughters Mary and Elizabeth here his son Edward VI died. Charles II intended to build a new palace here on a very grand scale, and accordingly erected one wing of this grand edifice, but died before any other part of the design was finished. In this state it remained till Mary and William III formed the plan of making his palace useful to the kingdom, and the hospital was instituted in 1694. The forfeited

estate of the attainted earl of Derwentwater (beheaded in 1716) was bestowed upon it. Sixpence per month was first contributed by every seaman, and the payment was advanced to one shilling, from June 1797. This hospital lodges about 3000 old and disabled seamen (2710 in 1853), and possesses a revenue exceeding 70,000*l* per annum. A charter was granted to it in Dec. 1775. The chapel, the great dining-hall, and a large portion of the buildings appropriated to the pensioners, were destroyed by fire, Jan. 2, 1779. The chapel was rebuilt in 1789—Greenwich fair was discontinued, April 1857.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY Built at the solicitation of sir Jonas Moore and sir Christopher Wren, by Charles II., on the summit of Flamsteed hill, so called from the great astronomer of that name, who was the first astronomer royal here. The English began to compute the longitude from the meridian of this place, 1675, some make the date 1679. This observatory contains among other instruments a transept circle by Troughton, a transit instrument of eight feet by Bird, two mural quadrants of eight feet, and Bradley's zenith sector. The telescopes are forty and sixty inch achromatics, and a six feet reflector. In 1852, the electric telegraph signal ball and illuminated clock in the Strand were completed, and put in connection with those at Greenwich observatory.

ASTRONOMERS ROYAL.

John Flamsteed	1675	John Pond	1811
Dr Halley	1719	George Biddell Airy	1835
Dr Bradley	1742	(The present Astronomer Royal, under	
Dr N Bliss	1762	whose able superintendence the apparatus have	
Dr Nevil Maskelyne	1764	been greatly increased and improved, 1850).	

GREGORIAN CALENDAR. The calendar, so called, was ordained to be adopted by pope Gregory XIII., from whom it derives its name, having been reformed under him, in 1582. It was introduced into the Roman Catholic states of Europe in that year, into most other states, 1699 to 1710. England, Denmark, and Sweden, rejected this calendar but England adopted it (by act of parliament), Sept. 3rd (which was changed to 14th), 1752. To the time of Gregory, the deficiency in the Julian calendar had amounted to ten days, and in the year 1752 it had amounted to eleven days. See *Calendar*.

GRENADA See *Granada* and *New Granada*.

GRENADES A powerful missile of war, so named from *Granado*, Spanish, or from *Pomum granatum*. It is a small hollow globe, or ball, of iron, about two inches in diameter, which being filled with fine powder and set on fire by a fusee at a touchhole, the case flies into shatters, to the damage of all who stand near. This shell was invented in 1594. *Harris*.

GRENADIER The Grenadier corps was a company armed with a pouch of hand grenades, established in France in 1667, and in England in 1685. *Brown*.

GRENVILLE ADMINISTRATION Succeeded the Bute administration, in April, 1763, and resigned in July, 1765. See *Administrations*, 1763.

Rt. hon. George Grenville (born 1712, died 1770), <i>first</i>	Marquess of Granby <i>or</i> <i>brisance</i>
<i>lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer</i>	Lord Holland (late Mr. Fox), <i>paymaster</i>
Earl Granville (succeeded by the duke of Bedford),	Rt. hon. Welbore Ellis, <i>secretary-at-war</i>
<i>lord president</i>	Viscount Barrington, <i>treasurer of the navy</i>
Duke of Marlborough, <i>privy seal</i> .	Lord Hillsborough, <i>first lord of trade</i> .
Earls of Halifax and Sandwich, <i>secretaries of state</i> .	Lord Healey (afterwards earl of Northampton), <i>lord</i>
Earl Gower, <i>lord chamberlain</i> .	<i>chancellor</i>
Lord Egmont, <i>admiralty</i>	Duke of Rutland, lords North, Trevor, Hyde, &c.

GRENVILLE'S, LORD, ADMINISTRATION See "*All the Talents*"

GRESHAM COLLEGE (London) Founded by sir Thomas Gresham, in 1575. He was the founder of the Royal Exchange, and left a portion of his property in trust to the city and the Mercers' Company to endow this college for, among other uses, lectures in divinity, astronomy, music, and geometry, and readers in civil law, physics, and rhetoric, and to promote general instruction, he died 1579. The lectures commenced in Gresham's house near Broad street, June 1597, where the Royal Society first met in 1645, and continued, with interruption, till 1710. The buildings were pulled down in 1768, and the Excise office erected on the site. The lectures were then read in a room over the Royal Exchange for many years on the rebuilding of the present exchange, the Gresham committee erected the present building in Basinghall street, which was designed by G. Smith, and opened for lectures, Nov. 2, 1843. It cost above 7000*l*.

GREYNA-GREEN MARRIAGES Greytna is the nearest and most accessible point in Scotland from the sister kingdom, and in its neighbourhood fugitive marriages were con-

tracted. The practice was begun by a tobacconist named John Pausley, who lived to a great age, and died in 1814. His first residence was at Megg's Hill, on the common or green betwixt Gretna and Springfield, to the last of which villages he removed in 1782. A man named Elliott was lately the principal officiating priest. The ceremony was brief and simple. The parson (a tobacconist or blacksmith) asked the anxious lovers whence they came, and what parish they belonged to, in order to register their answers, they were next asked if they were willing to receive each other for better, for worse, &c. Thus being ascertained, and a wedding ring passed between them, they were declared to be married persons. The fees paid to the parson are said to have been sometimes very handsome—so much as a hundred pounds having been occasionally paid him for his five minutes' work. The General Assembly, in 1826, attempted to suppress this system, but without effect.—An act was passed in 1856, which made these marriages illegal after that year.

GREY'S, EARL,* ADMINISTRATION Succeeded the Wellington administration in Nov 1830. It carried the Reform bill (*which see*), and terminated July 1834. See *Administrations*, 1830.

Earl Grey, *first lord of the treasury*
 Viscount Althorpe, *chancellor of the exchequer*
 Marquess of Lansdowne, *president of the council*
 Earl of Durham, *privy seal*
 Viscounts Melbourne, Palmerston and Goderich,
home, foreign, and colonial secretaries
 Sir James Graham, *admiralty*

Lord Auckland and Mr Charles Grant (afterwards,
 1830 lord Glenelg), *boards of trade and control*
 Lord Holland, *duke of Lancaster*
 Lord John Russell, *paymaster of the forces*
 Duke of Richmond, earl of Carlisle, Mr Wynne,
 &c.
 Lord Brougham, *lord chancellor*

GROATS This name has been proverbial for a small coin. *Shakespeare* It is from the Dutch *groat*, and is a coin of the value of fourpence. *Ray* Groats were the largest silver currency in England until after 1351, and were coined in almost all reigns. The modern fourpence is the diminutive groat. Of these there were coined, in 1836, to the value of 70,884*l*, in 1837, 16,038*l*, and large amounts since.

GROCERS The business of grocer is one of the oldest trades in England. The word anciently meant "ingrossers or monopolisers," as appears by a statute, 37 Edw III 1363. "Les Marchauntz nonne engrossent totes maners de mar handises vendables." The Grocers' Company is one of the twelve chief companies of the city of London, it was established in 1345, and incorporated in 1429.

GROCHOW, BATTLE OF, near Praga, a suburb of Warsaw, between the Poles and Russians, Feb 20, 1831. After an obstinate contest, continuing the whole of one day and great part of the next, the Poles remained masters of the field of battle. The Russians shortly after retreated, having been foiled in their attempt to take Warsaw. They are said to have lost 7000 men, and the Poles 2000.

GROG The sea term for rum and water, arose from admiral Vernon, who was called *Old Grog*, having first introduced it on board ship, about 1743. This brave admiral did great service in the West Indies, by taking Porto Bello, Chagre, &c., but by his disagreement with the commander of the land forces, the expedition against Carthagena in 1741 failed. He commanded in the Downs in 1745, and next year was dismissed the service by his majesty's commands, for writing two pamphlets, by which letters of the secretary of state, &c., were made known. He died in 1757.

GUADALOUPE, a West India island, discovered by Columbus in 1493. The French took possession of it in 1635, and colonised it in 1664. Taken by the English in 1759, and restored in 1763. Again taken by the English in 1779, 1794, and 1810. The allies, in order to allure the Swedes into the late coalition against France, gave them this island. It was, however, by the consent of Sweden, restored to France, at the peace in 1814.

GUANO, or HUANO (the Peruvian term for manure). The excrement of sea-birds that nestle in prodigious swarms along the Peruvian shores. This substance is found chiefly on certain small islands, called the Lobos, lying off the coasts of Peru and Bolivia. Humboldt was the first, or one of the first, by whom it was brought to Europe, on ascertaining its value in agriculture, and it has recently been introduced into England. *M'Culloch*. The importations into the United Kingdom appear to have commenced in 1842. 283,000 tons of guano were imported in 1845, of which 207,679 tons were from the western coast of Africa. In the subsequent years, the importations have been equally large. They amounted to 243,016 tons in 1851, of these latter, 6522 tons came from Western Australia.

* Born March 15, 1764, M.P., as Charles Grey in 1786, first lord of the admiralty and afterwards foreign secretary in 1806, resigned in 1806 on account of his favouring Roman Catholic emancipation, died July 17, 1846.

GUARDS The custom of having guards is said to have been introduced by Saul, 1093 *See* *Eusebius* Guards about the persons of European kings is an early institution Body guards were appointed to attend the kings of England, 2 Hen VII 1485 Horse Guards were raised 4 Edw VI 1550 The three regiments, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Foot Guards were raised in 1660, and the command of them given to colonel Russell, general Monk, and lord Lanthigow The 2nd regiment, or Coldstream, was the first raised *See* *Coldstream* These guards were the beginning of our standing army The Horse Grenadier Guards, first troop raised in 1693, was commanded by general Cholmondeley, the second troop was raised in 1702, and was commanded by lord Forbes, this corps was reduced in 1783, the officers retiring on full pay *See* *Horse Guards*, *Yemen of the Guard*, and *National and Imperial Guards*

GUATEMALA A republic in Central America, declared independent, March 21, 1847 President (1859) General Carrera, elected 1851 Population 970,450

QUEBRES *See* *Paraces*

GUELPHS AND Ghibelines, the names given to the papal and imperial factions whose conflicts destroyed the peace of Italy from the 12th to the 15th century (the invasion of Charles VIII of France in 1495) The origin of the names is uncertain, but it is ascribed to the contest for the imperial crown between Conrad of Hohenstaufen, duke of Swabia, lord of Wiblingen (hence *Ghibelin*), and Henry, nephew of Welf, or Guelf, duke of Bavaria, in 1138 The former was successful, but the popes, and many of the Italian cities, took the side of his rival *See* *Guelf* and *See* *Ghibelin*, are said to have been used as war cries in 1139 The Ghibelines were almost totally expelled from Italy in 1267, when Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufens, was beleaguered by Charles of Anjou — Guelf is the name of the present royal family of England *See* *Bismarck* The Guelfic order of knighthood was instituted for the kingdom of Hanover by the prince regent, afterwards Geo IV, in 1816

GUERNSEY *See* *Jersey*

GUILDHALL (London) This edifice was built in 1411 It was so damaged by the great fire of 1666, that its re-erection became necessary, an undertaking which was completed in 1669, no part of the ancient building remaining, except the interior of the porch and the walls of the hall The front was not erected until 1780 Beneath the west window are the colossal figures of Gog and Magog, said to represent a Saxon and an ancient Briton The hall has contained 7000 persons, and is used for city feasts Here were entertained the allied sovereigns in 1814, and Napoleon III in 1855

GUILLOTINE. The inventor of the guillotine (about 1785) was Joseph Ignatius Guillotin, an eminent physician, distinguished as a senator, and esteemed for his humanity, his design was to render capital punishment less painful by decapitation, and he felt greatly annoyed at this instrument of death being called by his name He was imprisoned during the revolutionary troubles, and ran some hazard of being subjected to its deadly operation, but (contrary to a prevailing opinion) escaped, and lived to become one of the founders of the Academy of Medicine at Paris, and died in 1814, greatly respected — An instrument somewhat similar may be seen in an engraving accompanying the *Symbolic Questions* of Achilles Bocchius, 4to, 1555 (see the Travels of Father Labat in Italy), it is there called the *Mannara* At Halifax, England (see *Halifax* and *Maiden*), and in Scotland, it was likewise in use, and served to behead its introducer, the regent Morton

GUINEA, on the West Coast of Africa. This coast was discovered by the Portuguese about 1460 From their trade with the Moors originated the Slave trade Sir John Hawkins was the first Englishman who made a merchandise of the human species *See* *Bell* He was assisted in his enterprise by a number of English gentlemen, who subscribed money for the purpose He sailed from England in Oct. 1562, with three ships proceeded to the coast of Guinea, purchased or forcibly seized 300 negroes, sold them profitably at Hispaniola, and returned home richly laden with hides, sugar, ginger, and other merchandise, in Sept. 1563. This voyage led to other similar enterprises. *See* *Hakluyt*. *See* *Slave Trade*.

GUINEAS. An English gold coin, so named from their having been in 1663 first coined of gold brought by the African Company from the coast of Guinea. They were then valued at 20s but were worth 30s in 1695 They were reduced in currency at various times, in 1717 to 21s In 1811 an act was passed forbidding their exportation and their sale at a price above the current value, 21s Broad pieces (hammered coins of James I, &c) were coined into guineas in 1732 3 The first guineas bore the impression of an elephant, on account of their having being coined of this African gold. Since the first issue of sovereigns in July 1, 1817, guineas have not been coined.

GUINEGATE, BATTLE OF See *Spurs*.

GUN-COTTON A highly inflammable and explosive substance, discovered by professor Schonbein of Basel, and made known by him in 1846. It is, to all appearance, common cotton wool, and is purified cotton steeped in a mixture composed of equal parts of nitric and sulphuric acid, and afterwards dried. Dr Böttlinger and others also lay claim to the discovery * See *Colloidon*.

GUNPOWDER. The invention of gunpowder is generally ascribed to Bertholdus or Michael Schwartz, a Cordelier monk of Goslar, south of Brunswick, in Germany, about A.D. 1320. But many writers maintain that it was known much earlier in various parts of the world †. Some say that the Chinese possessed the art a number of centuries before. Its composition, moreover, is expressly mentioned by our own famous Roger Bacon, in his treatise *De Nullitate Magia*. He died in 1292 or 1294.

GUNPOWDER PLOT. The memorable conspiracy known by this name, for springing a mine under the houses of parliament, and destroying the three estates of the realm—king, lords, and commons, there assembled, was discovered on Nov. 4, 1605. It was projected by Robert Catesby, and several persons of rank were leagued in the enterprise. Guy Faux was detected in the vaults under the House of Lords preparing the train for being fired on the next day. Catesby and Percy (of the family of Northumberland) were killed, Guy Faux, sir Everard Digby, Rockwood, Winter, and others, died by the hands of the executioner, Jan. 30, 1606. Henry Garnett, a Jesuit, was executed as an accomplice, May 3, following. An anonymous letter sent to lord Montagu led to the discovery. It contained the following words, "Though there be no appearance of any star, yet I say they shall receive a terrible blow this parliament, and yet they shall not see who hurts them." The vault called Guy Faux cellar, in which the conspirators lodged the barrels of gunpowder, remained in the late houses of parliament till 1825, when it was converted into offices.

GUNS See *Artillery*.

GUTTA PERCHA. This highly useful substance is procured from the sap of the *Isomandra Gutta*, a large forest tree, growing in the Malayan Peninsula and on the islands near it. It was made known in England, by Drs D. Almeida and Montgomery, at the Society of Arts in 1843. As a non conductor of electricity it is at present an invaluable aid in constructing the submarine telegraph.

GUY'S HOSPITAL. This celebrated London hospital is indebted for its origin to Thomas Guy, a wealthy bookseller, who, after having bestowed immense sums on St. Thomas's, determined to be the sole founder of another hospital. At the age of seventy-six, in 1721, he commenced the erection of the present building, and lived to see it nearly completed. It cost him 18,793*l*, in addition to which he endowed it with 219,499*l* 200,000*l* were bequeathed to this hospital by Mr. Hunt, to provide additional accommodation for 100 patients, his will was proved Sept. 24, 1829.

GYMNASIUM. A place among the Greeks where all the public exercises were performed, and where not only wrestlers and dancers exhibited, but also philosophers, poets, and rhetoricians, repeated their compositions. In wrestling and boxing, the athletes were often naked (*gymnos*), whence the word *Gymnasium*. They anointed themselves with oil to brace their limbs, and to render their bodies slippery, and more difficult to be grasped. The first modern treatise on the subject of gymnastics was published in Germany in 1798. London society formed, 1826.

GYMNOSOPHISTÆ. A sect of philosophers in India. They lived naked, as their name implies. For thirty seven years they are said to have exposed themselves in the open air to the heat of the sun, the inclemency of the seasons, and the coldness of the night. They were often seen in the fields, fixing their eyes full upon the disc of the sun from the time of its rising till the hour of its setting. Sometimes they stood whole days upon one foot in burning sand. Alexander (334 B.C.) was astonished at the sight of men who seemed to despise bodily pain, and who injured themselves to the greatest tortures without uttering a groan, or expressing any fear. *Pliny*.

* The diet of Frankfort voted, October 8, 1846, a recompense of 100,000 florins to professor Schonbein and Dr. Böttlinger, as the inventors of the cotton powder provided the authorities of Mayence, after seeing it tried, pronounced it superior to gunpowder as an explosive, but its use, as a substitute for gunpowder in gunnery, is still a matter of uncertainty as the ignition of the cotton is not under the same control. Of its utility however, in blasting and mining operations, not the slightest doubt can exist. Though cheaper and more powerful than gunpowder, it is still inferior to it in many respects.

† A scientific inquirer, W. Hunter, after a careful examination of the question, in 1847, thus states the result:—"July and August, 1846, may therefore be safely assumed to be the time when the explosive force of gunpowder was first brought to bear on the military operations of the English nation."

GYPSIES, or **EGYPTIANS**, in French, *Bohèmes*, Italian, *Zingari*, Spanish, *Gitanos*, German, *Zigeuner*, a nation of vagrants supposed by some to be descendants of Hindoos expelled by Timour, about 1399. They appeared in Germany and Italy early in the 15th century. Although expelled from France in 1580, and from most countries soon after, they are yet found in every part of Europe, as well as in Asia and Africa. In England an act was made against their itinerancy, in 1580, and in the reign of Charles I thirteen persons were executed at one assizes for having associated with gypsies for about a month, contrary to the statute. The gypsy settlement at Norwood was broken up, and they were treated as vagrants, May 1797. There were in Spain alone, previously to 1800, more than 120,000 gypsies, and many communities of them yet exist in England. Notwithstanding their intercourse with other nations, they are still, like the Jews, in their manners, customs, visage, and appearance, almost wholly unchanged. Their pretended knowledge of futurity still gives them power over the superstitious and ignorant. The Bible has been translated into the gypsy dialects.

GYROSCOPE, (from *gyrore*, to revolve), the name of a now popular rotatory apparatus (1859), invented by Fessel of Cologne (1853), since improved by professor Wheatstone and M. Foucault of Paris. It is similar in principle to the rotatory apparatus of Bohnenberger of Tübingen (born 1765, died 1831).—The gyroscope exhibits the combined effects of the centrifugal and centripetal forces, and the remarkable results of the cessation of either. It thus illustrates the great law of gravitation.

H

HABEAS CORPUS. The subjects' *Writ of Right*, passed "for the better securing the liberty of the subject," 31 Charles II c. 2, May 27, 1679.^{*} This act (founded on the old common law) is next in importance to *Magna Charta*, for so long as the statute remains in force no subject of England can be detained in prison, except in cases wherein the detention is shown to be justified by the law. The *Habeas Corpus* act can alone be suspended by the authority of parliament, and then for a short time only, and when the emergency is extreme. In such a case, the nation parts with a portion of its liberty to secure its own permanent welfare, and suspected persons may then be arrested without cause or purpose being assigned. *Blackstone*

Act suspended for a short time in A.D. 1689, 1696, 1708	Again, on account of Irish insurrection	1803
Suspended for Scots rebellion	Again, owing to alleged secret meetings (see <i>Green Bap</i>)	Feb. 31, 1817
Suspended for twelve months	Bill to restore the <i>Habeas Corpus</i> brought into parliament	Jan. 28, 1818
Suspended for Scots rebellion in 1744-5		
Suspended for American war 1777-9		
Again by Mr Pitt, owing to French revolution 1794	Suspended in Ireland, owing to the insurrection in that kingdom	July 24, 1848
Suspended in Ireland, on account of the great rebellion 1798	Restored there, the rebellion having been suppressed	March 1, 1849
Again, and in England Aug. 28, 1799		
Suspended on a division, 189 against 42 majority 147 April 14, 1801		

HACKNEY COACHES. In France, a strong kind of cob horse (*haquenée*) was let out on hire for short journeys: these were latterly harnessed (to accommodate several wayfarers at once) to a plain vehicle called *coche à haquenée*, from this some derive the name, but others derive it from *hack*. The legend that traces their origin to Hackney, near London, is a vulgar error.—Four were set up in London by a capt. Bailey in 1625 and from their convenience soon increased in number. They were limited by the star chamber in 1635, restricted to 200 in 1637 and in 1652. In 1662, the number was raised to 400, in 1694, to 700, in 1715, to 800, in 1771, to 1000, in 1814, to 1100, and finally, in 1815, to 1300 one horse hackney carriages (afterwards cabriolets) were permitted to be licensed. In 1833 all restriction as to number ceased, by 2 Will. IV 1831.—(The original fare was 1s a mile.) In 1711, 200 *Hackney Chairs* were licensed. Office removed to Somerset-house, 1782. Coach makers made subject to a licence, 1785. Hackney chariots licensed in 1814. Lost and Found office for the recovery of property left in hackney coaches, established by act 55 Geo. III 1815. The *cabriolets* are of Parisian origin, and were introduced about 1823. All public vehicles are now regulated by the act 16 & 17 Vict. cc. 33, 127 (June and Aug. 1853), by which they are placed under the control of the commissioners of police. See *Cabriolets* and *Omnibuses*.

^{*} By this act, if any person be imprisoned by the order of any court, or of the queen herself, he may have a writ of *habeas corpus*, to bring him before the court of queen's bench or common pleas, who shall determine whether his commitment be just.

HAGUE. The capital of the kingdom of Holland, once called the finest *village* in Europe the place of meeting of the States-General, and residence of the former earls of Holland since 1250, when William II built the palace here. Here the States in 1580 abrogated the authority of Philip II of Spain, and held a conference in 1610, upon the five articles of the remonstrants, which occasioned the synod of Dort. Treaty of the Hague entered into with a view to preserve the equilibrium of the North, signed by England, France, and Holland, May 21, 1659. De Witt was torn in pieces here, Aug. 20, 1762. The French took possession of the Hague in January, 1795, favoured by a hard frost, they marched into Holland, where the inhabitants and troops declared in their favour, a general revolution ensued, and the stadtholder and his family were compelled to leave the country and escape to England. The Hague was evacuated in Nov. 1813, shortly after the battle of Leipsic, and the stadtholder returned to his dominions and arrived here in Dec. that year.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE. An institution of the East India Company, wherein students were prepared for the company's service in India. It was founded in 1800, and was closed Dec. 31, 1857, by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 53.

HAINGAULT FOREST (Essex). One of the celebrated forests of England. In this forest stood the ancient Fairlop oak (*which see*), blown down in February, 1820. It is said to have been 1800 years old. An act of parliament was passed, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43, for disafforesting Haingault, the deer to be removed, and all persons having forestal or other rights to have compensation. It is then to be inclosed, and roads made, Aug. 1, 1851. By 21 & 22 Vict. c. 37 (1858), allotments may be granted.

HAIR. By the northern nations, and in Gaul, hair was much esteemed, and hence the appellation *Gallus comatus*, and cutting off the hair was inflicted as a punishment among them. The royal family of France had it as a particular mark and privilege of the kings and princes of the blood, to wear long hair artfully dressed and curled. "The clerical tonsure is of apostolic institution." *Isidorus Hispalensis*. Pope Amicetus forbade the clergy to wear long hair, A.D. 155. Long hair was out of fashion during the protectorate of Cromwell, and hence the term *Round heads*. It was again out of fashion in 1795, and very short hair was in mode in 1801. Hair powder came into use in 1590, and in 1795 a tax was laid upon persons using it, which yielded at one time 20,000*l*. per annum. The tax is now 17 *3s* 6*d*. for each person annually.

HAITI. See *Hayti*.

HALICARNASSUS, in CARIA (AMIA MION), the reputed birth place of Herodotus, 484 B.C., and the site of the tomb of Mausolus, erected 352. It was taken by Alexander, 334. See *Mausoleum*.

HALIDON HILL, BATTLE OF. Fought near Berwick, on July 19, 1333, between the English and Scots, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of upwards of 14,000 slain, among whom were the regent Douglas and a large number of the nobility, while a comparatively small number of the English suffered. After this great and decisive victory, Edward placed Edward Balliol on the throne of Scotland.

HALIFAX (Yorkshire). The woollen manufacture was established here in the fifteenth century. It became very great, and prodigious quantities of cloth, kerseys, shalloons, &c. being continually on the tenters and liable to be stolen, the town, at its first incorporation, was empowered to punish capitally any criminal convicted of stealing to the value of upwards of thirteen pence halfpenny, by a peculiar engine, which beheaded the offender in a moment. King James I. in 1620, took this power away. See *Maiden*. In 1857 Mr J. Crossley announced his intention of founding a college here, and Mr F. Crossley presented the town with a beautiful park.

HALIFAX, EARL OF, HIS ADMINISTRATION. The earl of Halifax became minister in the first year of the reign of George I. Oct. 1714, and died in 1715. This ministry was succeeded by Robert Walpole's.

Charles, earl of Halifax, *first lord of the treasury* (succeeded on his death by the earl of Carlisle).
William Lord Cowper, afterwards earl Cowper, *lord chancellor*.
Daniel, earl of Nottingham, *lord president*.
Thomas, marquess of Wharton, *privy seal*.

Edward, earl of Oxford, *admiralty*.
James Stanhope, afterwards earl Stanhope, and Charles, viscount Townshend, *secretaries of state*.
Sir Richard Onslow, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Dukes of Montrose and Marlborough, lord Berkeley, &c.
rt. hon. Robert Walpole, Mr Pulteney, &c.

HALLELUJAH AND AMEN. Hebrew expressions frequently used in the Jewish hymns from the Jewish they came into the Christian Church. The meaning of the first is *Praise the Lord*, and of the second *So be it*. They are said to have been first introduced by Haggai, the prophet, about 520 B.C., and their introduction from the Jewish into the Christian

Church is ascribed to St. Jerome, one of the primitive Latin fathers, about A.D. 390
Cass's Hist. Lit

HALYS, BATTLE OF The great battle fought upon the river Halys between the Lydians and Medes. It was interrupted by an almost total eclipse of the sun, which occasioned a conclusion of the war between the two kingdoms, May 28, 585 B.C. (the fourth year of the 48th Olympiad) *Pliny Nat Hist* 11 Officers give the date 603 and 610 B.C. This eclipse had been predicted many years before by Thales of Miletus *Herodotus* 1: 75

HAMBURG A free city, N W Germany, founded by Charlemagne, about A.D. 800. It joined the Hanseatic League in the thirteenth century, and became a flourishing commercial city. In 1296 it obtained the title of a free imperial city by permission of the dukes of Holstein, but was subject to them till 1618, in 1768 it purchased its total exemption from all their claims. France declared war upon Hamburg for its treachery in giving up Napper Tandy (see Tandy), Oct. 1799. British property sequestered, March 1801. Hamburg taken by the French after the battle of Jena in 1806. Incorporated with France in 1810. Evacuated by the French on the advance of the Russians into Germany in 1813, and restored to its independence by the allied sovereigns, May 1814. Awful fire here, which destroyed numerous churches and public buildings, and 2000 houses, it continued for three days, May 4, 1842. On Jan. 1, 1855, more than half the city was inundated by the Elbe. Population in 1857, 220,401.

HAMPTON COURT PALACE (Middlesex) Built by cardinal Wolsey on the site of the manor house of the knights hospitallers. In 1525, he presented it to his royal master, Henry VIII, it being, perhaps, the most splendid offering ever made by a subject to a sovereign. Here Edward VI was born, Oct. 12, 1537 and his mother, Jane Seymour, died, Oct. 24 following, and Mary, Elizabeth, Charles, and others of our sovereigns, resided. Most of the old apartments were pulled down, and the grand inner court built by William III in 1694, when the gardens, occupying 40 acres, were laid out. In this palace was held, Jan. 14-16, 1604, the celebrated conference between the Presbyterians and the members of the Established Church, which led to a new translation of the Bible. See *Conference*.

HANAPER OFFICE. An office of the court of Chancery, where writs relating to the business of the subject, and their returns, were anciently kept in *hanapero* (in a hanaper), and those relating to the crown were kept in *parva baya* (a little bag). Hence arose the names *Hanaper* and *Petty Bag Office*. The hanaper was originally a wicker basket, with a cover and a lock, and made for easy removal from place to place. The office was abolished by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103 (1842).

HANAU (Hesse Cassel), **BATTLE OF** Between a division of the combined armies of Austria and Bavaria, of 30,000 men, under general Wröde, and the French, 70,000 strong, under Napoleon I. The French were on their retreat from Leipzig when encountered by the allies at Hanau. The French suffered very severely, though the allies, who displayed great military skill and bravery, were compelled to retire, Oct. 30, 1813.

HANDEL'S COMMEMORATIONS. The *first* musical festival in commemoration of this illustrious composer was held in Westminster Abbey, May 26, 1784. It was the grandest display of the kind ever attempted in any nation, king George III and queen Charlotte, and above 3000 persons being present. The musical band contained 268 vocal and 245 instrumental performers, and the receipts of three successive days were 12,746l. These concerts were repeated in 1785, 1786, 1790, and 1791, when they ceased till the *second* great commemoration on June 24, 26, and 28, 1834, in the presence of king William IV and queen Adelaide, when there were 644 performers. In consequence of this commemoration the Sacred Harmonic Society was formed, which meets at Exeter Hall.—This society, in conjunction with the Crystal Palace Company, projected a grand performance of Handel's music, which took place June 20, 22, and 24, 1859, the centenary of his death.* On the 20th the *Messiah* was performed, on the 22nd, *Selections*, and on the 24th (when the prince-consort, the king of the Belgians, and 26,827 persons were present), the *Israel in Egypt* was performed. There were 2765 vocal and 393 instrumental performers, and the performance was highly successful. The receipts amounted to about 83,000l., from this there were deducted 18,000l. for expenses, of the residue (15,000l.), two parts accrued to the Crystal Palace Company, and one part to the Sacred Harmonic Society. Handel's harpsichord, original scores of his oratorios, and other interesting relics, were exhibited.

* The performances on June 15, 17, 19, 1857, at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, were rehearsals. On June 17, there were 2000 vocal and 886 instrumental performers in the presence of the queen, prince, and 11,000 persons. The receipts are stated to have been 23,860l. and the clear profit 9000l. On July 2, 1858, another grand concert took place.

HANDKERCHIEFS, wrought and edged with gold, used to be worn in England by gentlemen in their hats, as favours from young ladies, the value of them being from five to twelve pence for each, in the reign of Elizabeth, 1558 *Stow's Chron* Handkerchiefs were of early manufacture, and are mentioned in our oldest works. Those of the celebrated Paisley manufacture were first made in that town in 1748

HANGED, DRAWN, AND QUARTERED The first infliction of this barbarous punishment took place upon a pirate named William Marise, a nobleman's son, 25 Hen III 1241 Five gentlemen attached to the duke of Gloucester were arraigned and condemned for treason, and at the place of execution were hanged, cut down alive instantly, stripped naked, and their bodies marked for quartering, and then pardoned, 25 Hen VI 1447 *Stow* The last execution in this manner was that of the Cato street conspirators (*which see*), May 1, 1820 The punishment of death by hanging has been abolished in numerous cases by various statutes. *See Death, Punishment of* Hanging in chains was abolished 4 Will IV 1834

HANGO BAY (Finland) On June 5, 1855, a boat commanded by lieut Geneste left the British steamer, *Cossack*, with a flag of truce, to land some Russian prisoners. They were fired on by a body of riflemen, and five were killed, several wounded, and the rest made prisoners. The Russian account, asserting the irregularity to have been on the side of the English, has not been substantiated

HANOVER. A kingdom, formerly an electorate, N W Germany Hanover is composed of territories which belonged to the dukes of Brunswick (*which see*) Hanover became the ninth electorate, A D 1692 It suffered much during the seven years' war, 1756-63 It was seized by Prussia, April 3, 1801, was occupied by the French, June 5, 1803, delivered to Prussia, in 1805, and part of it was annexed to Westphalia, 1810 Regained for England by the crown prince of Sweden, Nov 6, 1813, and erected into a kingdom, Oct. 12, 1814 The duke of Cambridge appointed lieutenant governor in Nov 1816, when a representative government was established Visited by George IV in Oct 1821 Ernest, duke of Cumberland, succeeded to the throne, June 20, 1837 In 1848 he granted a constitution to his subjects with electoral rights, which was annulled in obedience to the decree of the Federal diet of April 12, 1855 — Population of Hanover in 1855, 1,819,777

ELECTORS AND KINGS OF HANOVER.

1692. Ernest-Augustus, youngest son of George that son of William duke of Brunswick Luneburg who obtained by lot the right to marry (*see Brunswick*). He became bishop of Osnaburg in 1692, and in 1679 inherited the possessions of his uncle John duke of Calenberg, created elector of Hanover in 1692

[He married in 1669 the princess Sophia, daughter of Frederick, elector palatine, and of Elizabeth, the daughter of James I of England. In 1701, Sophia was declared next heir to the British crown after William III, Anne, and their descendants]

1698. George-Lewis, son of the preceding married his cousin Sophia, the heiress of the duke of Brunswick Zell Became king of Great Britain, Aug 1, 1714, as GEORGE I

1727 George-Augustus, his son (GEORGE II of England), June 11

1760. George-William Frederick his grandson (GEORGE III. of England), Oct. 25.

KINGS OF HANOVER.

1814 George-William Frederick (the preceding sovereign), first king of Hanover, Oct. 12.

1820 George-Augustus-Frederick, his son (GEORGE IV of England), Jan. 29

1830 William Henry, his brother (WILLIAM IV of England), June 26.

[Hanover separated from the crown of Great Britain *]

1837 Ernest-Augustus, duke of Cumberland, brother to William IV of England on whose demise he succeeded (as a distinct inheritance) to the throne of Hanover June 20

1851 George V (Frederick born May 27, 1819), son of Ernest ascended the throne on the death of his father Nov 18 The PRESENT (1859) king of Hanover

Her Prince Ernest-Augustus, born Sept. 21, 1846

HANOVERIAN SUCCESSION *See Accession.*

HANSE TOWNS A commercial union called the Hanseatic League (from *hansa*, association) was formed by a number of port towns in Germany, in support of each other against the piracies of the Swedes and Danes this association began about 1140, and the league was signed in 1241 At first it consisted only of towns situate on the coasts of the Baltic Sea, but its strength and reputation increasing, there was scarce any trading city in Europe but desired to be admitted into it, and in 1370 it consisted of sixty six cities, besides forty four confederates. They proclaimed war against Waldemar, king of Denmark,

* In 1857, the king of Hanover claimed from this country certain crown jewels (value about 120,000*l*) which belonged to George III. After submitting the claim to arbitration, the jewels were given up in Jan. 1858.

about the year 1348, and against Erick in 1428, with forty ships, and 12,000 regular troops besides seamen. This gave umbrage to several princes, who ordered the merchants of their respective kingdoms to withdraw their effects. The thirty years' war in Germany (1618-48), broke up the strength of the association. In 1630, the only towns of note of this once powerful league retaining the name, were Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen. The league suffered also by the rise of the commerce of the Low Countries, in the fifteenth century. The many privileges they enjoyed in England by treaty were abolished by Elizabeth in 1578.

HAPSBURG (or **HABSBURG**), **HOUSE OF** One of the most illustrious families in Europe. Hapsburg was an ancient castle of Switzerland, on a lofty eminence near Schintznach. This castle was the cradle of the house of Austria, whose ancestors are traced back to the seventh century, but did not attain much importance till the thirteenth, when Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, was elevated to the archduchy of Austria, and the empire of Germany, A.D. 1273. See *Germany* and *Austria*.

HARFLEUR (seaport, N W France), was besieged by Henry V, and taken Sept 22, 1415.

HARLAW (Aberdeenshire), **BATTLE OF** Fought between the earl of Mar, who commanded the royal army, and Donald, the lord of the Isles. It was very fatal to many of the nobility and gentry, and the bravest soldiers in the kingdom, and Buchanan asserts there perished in this conflict more illustrious men than had fallen in foreign wars during many previous years, some houses losing all their males. The battle was continued with great desperation on both sides, but neither army was victorious, July 24, 1411.

HARLEIAN LIBRARY, containing 7000 manuscripts, was bought by the right hon. Mr secretary Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and is now in the British Museum. A large portion of this nobleman's life was spent in adding to his literary stores, in the collection of which he expended a great part of the wealth which his public employments had enabled him to accumulate. He died May 21, 1724. The Harleian Miscellany, a selection from the MSS. and Tracts of his library was published in 1744 and 1808.

HARMONIC STRINGS Pythagoras is said to have invented harmonic strings in consequence of hearing four blacksmiths working with hammers in harmony, whose weights he found to be six, eight, nine, and twelve, or rather by squares, as thirty six, sixty four, eighty one, and one hundred and forty four.—The **HARMONIKA**, or musical glasses, arise from the tone of them were first formed by an Irish gentleman named Puckeridge. *Franklin*. The instrument was improved by Dr Franklin in 1760.

HARMONISTS. A sect of enthusiasts founded in Wurtemberg by Rapp, about 1780. Not much is known of their tenets, but they held their property in common, and considered marriage only a civil contract. They emigrated to America, not finding toleration in Germany, and built New Harmony in Indiana in 1815. The well known visionary and enthusiast, Robert Owen, purchased this town, about 1823, but he ultimately failed in his scheme of a "social" community, and returned to England to propagate his doctrines, with, however, little success. See *Socialists*. The Harmonists removed to Pittsburg in Pennsylvania in 1822.

HARNESS The leathern dressings used for horses to draw chariots, and also chariots, are said to have been the invention of Erichthonius of Athens, who was made a constellation after his death, under the name of *Bootes*, about 1487 B.C. Harness was first made of ropes, then of sea-weed, and afterwards of leather, as at present, for coaches and waggons. *Pardon*, *Ashe*.

HARO, **CRY OF** The *Clameur de Haro* is derived from Raoul, the French name for Rollo, ancestor of our Norman princes of England, whose equity was not inferior to his valour, and whose very name had an effect upon his subjects, even after his death. This cry was set up, because Rollo had administered justice with such exactness, that those who had injury done them used to call out *A Raoul!* By virtue of this cry, the person who met an adverse party in the streets, obliged him to go before the judge, who decided their differences, at least provisionally. *Henault*.

HARP It is traced to the earliest nations. David played the harp before Saul, 1068 B.C. 1 Sam. xvi. 23. The lyre of the Greeks is the harp of the moderns. The Romans had their harp, so had the Jews, but it had very few strings. The Cimbric or English Saxons had this instrument. The celebrated Welsh harp was strung with gut, and the Irish harp, like the more ancient harps, with wire.*

* One of the most ancient harps existing is that of Bryan Boiroimhe, monarch of Ireland. It was given by his son Donagh to pope John XVIII, together with the crown and other regalia of his father, in

HARRISON'S TIME-PIECE Mr John Harrison, an ingenious mechanic of Foulby, near Pontefract, was the inventor of this celebrated instrument. In 1714, the government offered rewards for methods of determining the longitude at sea, in consequence, Harrison came to London. His first time-piece was produced in 1735, his second in 1739, his third in 1749, and his fourth, which procured him the reward of 20,000*l* offered by the Board of Longitude, was produced a few years after. He obtained 10,000*l* of his reward in 1764, and other sums, for further improvements in his chronometer in following years, amounting to more than 24,000*l* in all. See *Clocks and Watches*

HARROGATE (Yorkshire) The first or old spa in Knaresborough forest was discovered by capt. Slingsby in 1571, a dome was erected over the well at the expense of lord Roselyn in 1786. There are two other chalybeate springs, called the Alum well and the Towit spa. The most noted of the mineral springs is the sulphureous well, discovered in 1783. The theatre was erected in 1788, and there are an assembly room and a library. The Bath hospital was erected by subscription in 1825.

HARROW ON THE HILL SCHOOL (Middlesex), founded and endowed by John Lyon in 1590, and distinguished as one of the first classical seminaries in England. To encourage archery, the founder instituted a prize of a silver arrow to be shot for annually on the 4th of August, but the custom has been abolished. The church may be seen for many miles round, and thus gave rise to the well known *bon-mot* of Charles II, who cut short some theological discussion that took place in his presence relative to the claims of religious sects to the title of the visible church, by declaring "that the visible church was the parish church of Harrow, which could be seen everywhere." Sir R. Peel the statesman and lord Byron the poet were educated here.

HARTWELL (Buckinghamshire) The retreat of Louis XVIII, king of France, 1807. 14. He landed in England at Yarmouth, Oct 6, 1807, and took up his residence at Gosfield Hall, in Essex, and afterwards came to Hartwell, living in retirement, as the count de Lille. His consort died here in 1810. On his restoration to the throne, he embarked at Dover for France, April 24, 1814. See *France*

HASTINGS (Sussex), BATTLE OF, in which more than thirty thousand were slain, fought between Harold II of England, and William, duke of Normandy, in which the former lost his life and kingdom. William, hence surnamed the Conqueror, was soon after crowned king of England, and introduced a memorable epoch, known as the Conquest, in the annals of the country, Oct. 14, 1066. The day of this battle was, also, the anniversary of Harold's birth. He, with his two brothers, also slain, was interred at Waltham Abbey, Essex.

HASTINGS, WARREN,* TRIAL OF Mr Hastings, governor general of India, tried by the peers of Great Britain for high crimes and misdemeanors, but acquitted, although he had committed many acts during his government which, it was thought, ought to have led to a different result. Among other charges against him, was his acceptance of a present of 100,000*l* from the nabob of Oude (see *Chunar, Treaty of*), and this was not a solitary instance of this irregular means of accumulating wealth. The trial lasted seven years and three months, it commenced Feb 13, 1788, and terminated in his acquittal, April 25, 1795. Mr Sheridan's celebrated speech, on the impeachment of Mr Hastings, excited great admiration.

HATFIELD'S ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF GEORGE III May 11, 1800, was a field day in Hyde park, and during a review of the troops a shot from an undiscovered hand was fired, which wounded a young gentleman who stood near the king. On the evening of the same day, his majesty was at Drury lane theatre, when a man from the pit fired a pistol at him, his name was Hatfield, but he was found upon his trial to be deranged, and was sentenced to be confined as a lunatic during the remainder of his life. Hatfield died Jan. 23, 1841, aged 69 years.

HATS. See *Caps*. First made by a Swiss at Paris, A D 1404. They are mentioned in history at the period when Charles VII made his triumphal entry into Rouen, in 1449. He wore a hat lined with red velvet, and surmounted with a rich plume of feathers. It is from

order to obtain absolution for the murder of his brother Teig. Adrian IV alleged this as being one of his principal titles to the kingdom of Ireland in his bull transferring it to Henry II. This harp was given by Leo X. to Henry VIII, who presented it to the first earl of Clanricarde. It then came into possession of the family of De Bungi, next into that of Mac Mahon of Clenagh, county of Clare, afterwards into that of Mac Namara of Ilmerick, and was at length deposited by the right hon. William Conyngham in the College Museum, Dublin, in 1782.

* He was born in 1732, went to India as a writer in 1750, became governor-general of Bengal in 1773, of India, 1778, governed ably, but, it is said, unscrupulously and tyrannically, till he resigned in 1785. He died a privy-councillor in 1818.

this reign that the general use of hats and caps is to be dated, at least in France, which henceforward began to take place of the chaperons and hoods that had been worn before in France *Hennault*. Hats were first manufactured in England by Spaniards, in 1610, before this time both men and women wore close knit woollen caps. *Stour* Very high crowned hats were worn by queen Elizabeth's courtiers, and high crowns were again introduced in 1788. A stamp-duty was laid upon hats in 1784, and again in 1796, it was repealed in 1811. Silk hats began to supersede beaver about 1820.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, N W France, was defended for the Huguenots by the English in 1562. It was successfully attacked by Rodney from July 6 to 9, 1759. Again bombarded in 1794 and 1795, and by sir Richard Strachan, May 25, 1798. Declared to be in a state of blockade, Sept 6, 1803. The attempts of the British to burn the shipping here failed, Aug 7, 1804.

HAWKERS AND PEDLARS First licensed to sell their commodities in 1697. They were anciently esteemed fraudulent persons who went from place to place to sell or buy any commodity in a clandestine or unfair and unlicensed manner, but now they are those who sell about the streets by virtue of a licence from commissioners, who are appointed for that purpose by 50 Geo III c. 41 (1810).

HAYMARKET, London. The hay market in this street was opened 1664, in the reign of Charles II. *Stow*. The Haymarket-theatre was originally opened in 1702. The bottle-conjuror's dupe of the public occurred at this theatre, Jan 16, 1748. See *Bottle Conjuror*. Mr Foote's patent, 1747. The theatre purchased by the late Mr Colman of Mr Foote, for a life annuity, Jan 1, 1777. Rebuilt 1767, again by Mr Nash, the present structure, in 1821. — A fatal accident occurred in endeavouring to gain admission, Feb 3, 1794, sixteen persons were trodden to death, and numbers bruised and wounded, many of whom afterwards died. See *Theatres*. The new theatre was opened July 4, 1821. The late market here for hay was removed to Cumberland market, Jan 1, 1831.

HAYTI, OR **HAITI**, Indian name of St. Domingo, a West India island. Discovered by Columbus in 1492 and named Hispaniola. Before the Spaniards finally conquered it, they are said to have destroyed in battle or cold blood, 3,000,000 of its inhabitants, including women and children. It remained in the hands of the Spaniards till 1630, when the Filibusters and French Buccaneers seized it, they held great part till 1697, when the French government took possession of the whole colony. The negroes revolted against France, Aug 23, 1791, and massacred nearly all the whites in 1793. The French directory recognised Toussaint l'Ouverture as general in chief in 1794. Toussaint established an independent republic in St. Domingo, July 22, 1801. He surrendered to the French, May 7, 1802, and was conducted to France, where he died in 1803. A new insurrection having broke out under the command of Dessalines, the French quitted the island in Nov 1803. Dessalines made a proclamation for the massacre of all the whites, March 29, 1804. Dessalines was crowned emperor by the title of Jacques I Oct 8, 1804. He was assassinated Oct 17, 1806, when the isle was divided. Henry Christophe, a man of colour, became president in Feb 1807, and was crowned emperor by the title of Henry I in March 1811, while Pethion ruled as president at Port-au Prince. Numerous black nobility and prelates were created same year. Pethion died, and Boyer was elected in his room, in May 1818. — Christophe committed suicide in Oct 1820. Independence declared at St Domingo in Dec 1821. Decree of the king of France confirming it, April 1825. Hayti was proclaimed an empire under its late president Solonque, who took the title of Faustin I Aug 26, 1849 crowned April 18, 1852. His son came to England for education in Dec 1853, and assumed the name of Dalval. The peace of the island has since been frequently disturbed. Faustin atts king the republic of St. Domingo was repulsed Feb 1, 1856. On Dec 25, 1858, Faustin was deposed, and general Geffard appointed president of the Republic of Hayti.

HEAD ACT The most iniquitous and merciless statute ever passed by a parliament. *Scully*. It was enacted in Ireland by the Junta of the Pale, at the town of Trim, the earl of Desmond being lord deputy, 5 Edw IV 1465, and under it indiscriminate murder of the native Irish was committed, and the murderers pardoned. For the nature and objects of this act, see note to article *Ireland*, A.D. 1465.

HEALTH, GENERAL BOARD OF The Public Health act, for the promotion of the public health, was passed 11 & 12 Vict. (c 63), Aug 31, 1848. It directs the appointment of local boards throughout England for the purposes of the act. This statute, which is minute in its provisions, and already salutary in its operation, has been followed by other acts of equally sanitary regulation, whereof one is the Lodging Houses act, passed in July, 1851. This board was reconstructed in Aug 1854, and sir B Hall was placed at its head with a

salary of 2000*l.*, succeeded by the rt. hon. W F Cowper, Aug 1855, and by Ch. B. Adderley in 1858 The expenses for the year 1856-7 were 12,825*l.* In 1858 this board was incorporated into the privy council establishment, Dr Simon being retained as medical officer

HEARTH, or CHIMNEY TAX. An oppressive and unpopular tax upon every fire-place or hearth in England, imposed by Charles II in 1662, when it produced about 200,000*l.* a year It was abolished by William and Mary at the Revolution in 1689 It was afterwards imposed again, and again abolished.

HEAT (called by French chemists *Caloric*) Little progress had been made in the study of the phenomena of heat till about 1757 when Joseph Black, put forth his theory of latent heat (which heat he said was absorbed by melting ice), and of specific heat, Cavendish, Lavoisier, and others, continued Black's researches Sir John Leslie put forth his views on radiant heat in 1804 Count Rumford espoused the theory that heat consists in motion among the particles of matter, which view he supported by experiments on friction (recorded in 1802) This theory has been further substantiated by the experiments of Mr Joule, of Manchester, in 1843, who asserts that heat is the equivalent of work done. It is now called the dynamical or mechanical theory of heat. In 1854 Professor Wm. Thomson of Glasgow published his researches on the dynamical power of the sun's rays The minds of philosophers are still engaged on this subject.

HEBRIDES, or Western isles of Scotland, were long subject to Norway, but were ceded to Scotland in 1264, and annexed to the Scottish crown in 1540 by James V See *New Hebrides*

HECATOMB, a sacrifice among the ancients of a hundred oxen, more particularly observed by the Lacedæmonians when they possessed a hundred capital cities In the course of time this sacrifice was reduced to twenty three oxen, and in the end, to lessen the expense, goats and lambs were substituted for oxen *Potter*

HECLA, MOUNT Its first eruption is recorded as having occurred A.D 1004 About twenty two eruptions have taken place, according to Olsson and Paulson. The most dreadful and multiplied convulsions of this great volcanic mountain occurred in 1766, since when a visit to the top in summer is not attended with great difficulty For particulars of an eruption in 1784 5, see *Iceland* The mount was in a state of violent eruption from Sept. 2, 1845 to April 1846 Three new craters were formed, from which pillars of fire rose to the height of 14,000 English feet. The lava formed several hills, and pieces of pumice stone and scoria of 2 cwt. were thrown to a distance of a league and a half, the ice and snow which had covered the mountain for centuries were wholly melted into prodigious floods.

HEGIRA, ERA OF THE. Dates from the flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, which event took place in the night of Thursday, the 12th of July, A.D 622 The era commences on the following day, viz the 16th July Many chronologists have computed this era from the 15th July But Cantemir has given examples proving that, in most ancient times, the 16th was the first day of the era, and there is now no doubt it is so See *Mahometanism and Medina*

HEIDELBERG, in Germany, was the capital of the Palatinate, 1362-1719 The protestant electoral house becoming extinct in 1693, a bloody war ensued, in which the famous castle was ruined, and the elector removed his residence to Mannheim It was annexed to Baden in 1802 Here was the celebrated Heidelberg Tun, constructed in 1343, when it contained twenty-one pipes of wine Another was made in 1664 which held 600 hogsheads This was emptied and knocked to pieces by the French in 1688, but a new and larger one was fabricated in 1690, which held 800 hogsheads, and was formerly kept full of the best Rhemish wine, and the electors have given many entertainments on its platform, but this convivial monument of ancient hospitality is now mouldering in a damp vault, quite empty

HELDER POINT, in Holland The fort and the whole of the Dutch fleet lying in the Texel, surrendered to the British forces under the duke of York and sir Ralph Abercrombie, for the service of the prince of Orange In the action, 540 British were killed, Aug 30, 1799 The place was, however, relinquished, after a short possession, in October following See *Bergen*.

HELEN, a Grecian princess, according to the Greek mythology, daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and sister of the heroes Castor and Pollux. She was so celebrated for her beauty as to be demanded in marriage by the chief of the Greek princes. She chose Menelaus, king of Sparta, for her husband, but was induced to elope from him by Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy This led to the Trojan war, which lasted 1193 to 1183 B.C

HELENA, St. See *St. Helena*.

HELIGOLAND, an island in the North Sea, was taken from the Danes by the British, Sept. 5, 1807, and formed a *dépôt* for British merchandise intended for the continent during the war. Confirmed to England by the treaty of Kiel, Jan 14, 1814, the same treaty by which Norway was ceded to Sweden. Though a mere rock, it is an important possession of the British crown

HELIOGRAPHY (from *hēlios*, the sun) See *Photography*

HELIOMETER, &c. A valuable scientific instrument for measuring the diameters of the sun, moon, planets and stars, invented by Savary, in 1743, applied by M. Bouguer, in 1747. The **HELIOSCOPE** (a peculiar sort of telescope, prepared for observing the sun so as not to affect the eye) was invented by Christopher Scheiner in 1625. There are now various improved instruments for these purposes

HELLENES, the Greek race, which supplanted the Pelasgians from the 15th to the 11th century B C, derive their name from Hellen, king of Phthia about B.C. 1600. They separated into the Dorians, Æolians, Ionians, and Achæans. See *Greece*.

HELLESPONT. A narrow arm of the sea betwixt Europe on the west, Asia on the east, the Propontis, or Sea of Marmora, northward, and the Ægean Sea, now the Archipelago, southward. The present name is the Strait of the Dardanelles. The Hellespont took its original name from Helle, daughter of Athamas, king of Thebes, who was drowned here. It is celebrated for the loves of Hero and Leander. Leander was drowned in a tempestuous night as he attempted to swim across the Hellespont, and Hero, in despair, threw herself into the sea, 627 B.C. *Strabo, Herodotus*. See *Xerxes*

HELL-FIRE CLUBS were impious associations in London, which existed for some time, but were ultimately suppressed by an order in council. There were three, to which upwards of forty persons of quality of both sexes belonged. They met at Somerset house, at a house in Westminster, and at another in Conduit-street, Hanover square. They assumed the names of the patriarchs, prophets, and martyrs, in derision, and ridiculed, at their meetings, the doctrine of the Trinity and the mysteries of the Christian religion, 7 Geo I 1721. *Salmon*

HELMETS. Among the Romans the helmet was provided with a vizor of grated bars, to raise above the eyes, and beaver to lower for eating, the helmet of the Greeks was round, that of the Romans square. Richard I of England wore a plain round helmet, and after this monarch's reign most of the English kings had crowns above their helmets. Alexander III of Scotland, 1249, had a flat helmet, with a square grated vizor, and the helmet of Robert I was surmounted by a crown, 1306. *Grolier*

HELOTS, *captives*, derived by some from the Greek *helan*, to take, by others from Helos, against the inhabitants of which the Spartans bore desperate resentment for refusing to pay tribute, 883 B.C. The Spartans, it is said, not satisfied with the ruin of their city, reduced the Helots to the most debasing slavery, and called all the slaves of the state, and the prisoners of war, *Helots*, and exposed them to every species of contempt and ridicule. The number of the Helots was much enlarged by the conquest of Messenia, B.C. 668. They are considered to have been four fifths of the inhabitants of Sparta. But in the Peloponnesian war the Helots behaved with uncommon bravery, and were rewarded with their liberty, 431 B.C. Yet this act of justice did not last long, and the sudden disappearance of 2000 manumitted slaves was attributed to the Lacedæmonians. *Herodotus*

HELVETII, a Celtic-Germanic people, who inhabited what is now called Switzerland. Invading Gaul B.C. 61, they were opposed and beaten by Julius Cæsar B.C. 55, near Geneva.

HELVETIAN REPUBLIC. Switzerland having been conquered by the French in 1797, a republic was established in 1798 with this title. See *Switzerland*

HEMP AND FLAX. Flax was first planted in England, when it was directed to be sown for fishing nets, A.D. 1533. Bounties were paid to encourage its cultivation in 1783, and every exertion should be made by the government and legislature to accomplish such a national good. In 1785 there were imported from Russia, in British ships, 17,095 tons of hemp and flax. *See John Sinclair*. The annual importation of these articles now amounts to about 100,000 tons. More than 180,000 lb of rough hemp are used in the cordage of a first rate man of war, including rigging and sails.

HEPTARCHY. * The Heptarchy (or government of seven kings) in England was gradually formed from A.D. 455, when Hengist became the king of Kent. The Heptarchy

* There were at first nine or ten Saxon kingdoms, but Middlesex soon ceased to exist, and Bernicia and Deira were generally governed by one ruler as Northumberland.

terminated in A.D. 828, when Egbert reduced the other kingdoms, and became sole monarch of England. For the several kingdoms of the Heptarchy, see *Britain* and *Octarchy*.

HERACLIDÆ, the descendants of Hercules, who were expelled from the Peloponnesus about B.C. 1200, but reconquered it B.C. 1103 or 1109. The return of the Heracids into the Peloponnesus is a famous epoch in chronology, all the history preceding that period being accounted fabulous.

HERALDRY Signs and marks of honour were made use of in the first ages of the world. *Nisbet*. The Phrygians had a sow, the Thracians, Mars, the Romans, an eagle, the Goths, a bear, the Flemings, a bull, the Saxons, a horse, and the ancient French a lion, and afterwards the fleur-de-lis, *which see*. Heraldry, as digested into an art, and subjected to rules, may be ascribed, in the first instance, to Charlemagne, about the year 800, and in the next to Frederick Barbarossa, about the year 1152, it began and grew with the feudal law. *Sir George Mackenzie*. The great English works on heraldry are those of Barcham, or Barkham, published by Gwillim (1610), and Edmondson (1780).

HERALDS' COLLEGE To Edward III. 1340, is attributed the appointment of two heraldic kings at arms for the south and north (Surroy, Norroy). Richard III. endowed the college in 1484, and Philip and Mary enlarged its privileges, and confirmed them by letters patent. Formerly in many ceremonies the herald represented the king's person, and therefore wore a crown, and was always a knight. This college has an earl marshal, 3 kings at arms (Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy), 6 heralds (Richmond, Lancaster, Chester, Windsor, Somerset, and York), 4 pursuivants, and 2 extra heralds. See *Earl Marshal*, and *Kings-at-Arms*. The building in Doctors' Commons, London, was erected in 1683 by sir Christopher Wren, after the great fire in 1666.

HERARA (ARRAGON), BATTLE OF In this battle Don Carlos, of Spain, in his struggle for his hereditary right to the throne of that kingdom, at the head of 12,000 men, encountered and defeated general Buerens, who had not much above half that number of the queen of Spain's troops. Buerens lost about 1000 in killed and wounded, Aug. 24, 1837.

HERAT, on the confines of Khorasân, a strong city called the key of Afghanistan, capital of a state formed by Shah Mahmoud in 1818. Population in 1830, 100,000. The Persians were baffled in an attempt to take it in 1838, but took it Oct. 25, 1856, in violation of a treaty made in 1853. In consequence, war ensued between Great Britain and Persia. Peace was made in April, 1857 (see *Persia*). Herat was restored July 27 following.

HERCULANEUM. An ancient city of Campania, overwhelmed, together with Pompeii, by an eruption of Vesuvius, Aug. 23 or 24, A.D. 79. Herculaneum was buried under streams of lava, and successive eruptions laid it still deeper under the surface. All traces of them were lost until 1711, and in 1713 many antiquities were discovered. In 1788 excavations were resumed, and works of art, and monuments and memorials of civilised life, were discovered. 150 volumes of MSS. were found in a chest, in 1754, and many antiquities were purchased by sir William Hamilton, and repurchased by the trustees of the British Museum, where they are deposited, but the principal antiquities are preserved in the museum of Portici. The "*Antichità di Ercolano*," 8 vols. folio, were published by the Neapolitan government, 1757-92.

HEREFORD, BISHOPRIC OF Erected A.D. 676, Putta being made bishop. The cathedral was founded by a nobleman named Milfride, in honour of Ethelbert, king of the East Saxons, who was treacherously made away with by his intended mother-in-law, the queen of Mercia. The see is valued in the king's books at 768*l.* *per annum*.

RECENT BISHOPS OF HEREFORD

1803. Folliott H. W. Cornwall, translated to Worcester, 1808.	1832. Hon. Edward Grey, died June 24, 1837.
1808. John Luxmoore, translated to St. Asaph, 1815.	1837. Thomas Musgrave, translated to York, Dec. 1847.
1815. George Isaac Huntingford, died April 29, 1832.	1847. Renn D. Hampden (the present bishop, 1859).

HERETICS (from the Greek *hairesis*, choice). Paul says, "After the way they call *heresy*, so worship I the God of my fathers," A.D. 60 (Acts xxiv. 14). Heresy was unknown to the Greek and Roman religions. Simon Magus is said to have broached the Gnostic heresy about A.D. 41. This was followed by the Manichees, Nestorians, Arians, &c. Formerly the term heresy denoted a particular sect, now heretics are those who propagate their private opinions in opposition to the Roman Catholic Church. *Bacon*. Tens of thousands of them have suffered death by torture in Roman Catholic countries. *Burnet*.

See Inquisition. Thirty heretics came from Germany to England to propagate their opinions, and were branded in the forehead, whipped, and thrust naked into the streets in the depth of winter, where, none daring to relieve them, they died of hunger and cold, 1160 *Speed*. In the reign of Henry VIII, at one period, to be in possession of Tindal's Bible constituted heresy. Certain laws against heretics were repealed, 25 Hen. VIII 1534 5.—The last person executed for heresy in Britain was Thomas Aikenhead, at Edinburgh, 1696. The orthodox Mahomedans are Sunnites, the heretics Shites, Druses, &c.

HERITABLE RIGHTS AND MOVABLE RIGHTS. In the Scottish law denoting what in England is meant by real and personal property, *real* property in England answering nearly to the heritable rights in Scotland, and *personal* property to the movable rights. Scotch heritable jurisdictions (*i.e.* feudal rights), valued at 164,232*l.* were bought up in 1747 (20 Geo II c. 43), and restored to the crown.

HERMITS. See *Monachism*.

HERO, BRITISH MAN OF WAR. The *Hero*, of 74 guns, lost in a tremendous storm (with several other ships) off the Texel, when the whole of her crew, amounting to nearly 600 men perished, Dec 24, 1811. The English were this year very successful in their various expeditions by sea, but the fleet, by staying too late in the Baltic, in its return suffered severely. The *St. George*, of 98 guns, and the *Defence*, another ship of the line, and a frigate, with 2000 men on board, perished in the storm.

HERRING-FISHERY. This fishery was largely encouraged by the Scotch so early as the ninth century. The herring statute was passed in 1357. The mode of preserving herrings by pickling was discovered about 1397, and gave rise to the herring fishery as a branch of commerce. *Anderson*. The British Herring Fishery company was instituted Sept. 2, 1750.

HERRINGS, BATTLE OF THE. This battle, fought Feb 12, 1429, when the English were besieging Orleans, obtained its ludicrous, yet lasting name, from an incident occurring at the time, the duc de Bourbon, in attempting to intercept a convoy on the road to the English camp before Orleans, was severely beaten, it was a convoy of salt fish, and the action by which this supply of provisions to the besieging army was prevented from falling into the hands of the French, was called the battle of the herrings, a name it has borne ever since. *Vertot*.

HERSCHEL TELESCOPE, THE. Sir W Herschel's seven, ten, and twenty foot reflectors were made about 1779. He discovered the Georgium Sidus (*which see*) March 21, 1781, and a volcanic mountain in the moon, in 1783, and about this time laid the plan of his great forty foot telescope, which he completed in 1789, when he discovered two other volcanic mountains, emitting fire from their summits. In 1802, he, by means of his telescopes, was enabled to lay before the Royal Society a catalogue of 5000 new nebulae, nebulous stars, planetary nebulae, and clusters of stars which he had discovered. The great telescope was taken down in 1822, and one of 20 feet focal length erected by sir J Herschel, who afterwards took it to the Cape of Good Hope and with it made his valuable observations.

HESSE (W. Germany), the seat of the Catti, formed part of the empire of Charlemagne, and from the rulers of it in his time, the present are descended. It was joined to Thuringia till about 1263, when Henry I (son of a duke of Brabant and Sophia daughter of the landgrave of Thuringia), became landgrave of Hesse. The most remarkable of his successors was Philip the Magnanimous (1509), an eminent warrior and energetic supporter of the Reformation, who signed the Augsburg Confession in 1530 and the League of Smalcald in 1531. At his death, in 1597, Hesse was divided into Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Darmstadt, under his sons, William and George. Their descendants played an eminent part in the convulsions of Germany during the 17th and 18th century.

HESSIE-CASSEL.

1847 The elector Frederick-William I † (born Aug 30, 1803), Nov 20, now reigning (1856).

HESSIE-DARMSTADT.

1848. The grand duke Louis III (born June 9, 1806), June 16, now reigning (1856).

* Six thousand Hessian troops arrived in England, in consequence of an invasion being expected, in 1756. The sum of 471,000*l.* three per cent. stock, was transferred to the landgrave of Hesse, for Hessian auxiliaries lost in the American war, at 30*l.* per man, Nov 1786. The Hessian soldiers were again brought to this realm at the close of the last century, and served in Ireland during the memorable rebellion there in 1798.

† The elector of Hesse had, in 1850, remodelled the constitution given to his people in 1831 (by which the chamber had the exclusive right of voting the taxes), and did not convene the chamber until the usual time for closing the session had arrived, when his demand for money for the ensuing year, 1851, was laid before it. The chamber called, unanimously, for a regular budget, that it might examine into, and discuss, its items. The elector dissolved the chamber, and declared the whole of his dominions in a state of siege.

In 1803 Hesse-Cassel became an electorate, and in 1806 Hesse Darmstadt a grand duchy, which titles were retained in 1814. In 1806 Hesse-Cassel was incorporated with the kingdom of Westphalia, but in 1814 the electorate was re-established. Population of electoral Hesse, in 1854, 755,830, the grand duchy, in 1855, 836,424, Hesse-Homburg, in 1855, 24,937.

HESSE-HOMBURG This landgraviate was established in the person of Frederic son of George of Hesse-Darmstadt, in 1596. His descendant Augustus Frederic married May 7, 1818, Elizabeth daughter of George III of England, who had no issue. This landgraviate was absorbed into the grand duchy of Hesse in 1806, but re-established in 1815 with additional territories. The landgrave Ferdinand (born April 26, 1783) succeeded his brother, Sept. 8, 1848, and now reigns (1859).

HEXHAM (Northumberland), **BISHOPRIC OF** The see of Hexham was founded in the infancy of the Saxon Church, it had ten bishops successively, but by reason of the spoil and rapine of the Danes, it was discontinued, the last prelate was appointed in A.D. 810. The **BATTLE OF HEXHAM**, in which the Yorkist army of Edward IV obtained a complete victory over the Lancastrian army of Henry VI, was fought May 15, 1463.

HIBERNIA, THE SHIP, captain Brenn, bound from Liverpool to New South Wales, with 232 persons on board, of whom 208 were passengers going out as settlers, destroyed at sea by fire, kindled through the negligence of the second mate, in W. long 22° and S. lat. 4° 150 lives were lost through the insufficiency of the boats to contain more than a third of the people on board, Feb. 15, 1833.

HIEROGLYPHICS (Sacred engravings) Picture writing, the expression of ideas by representation of visible objects, used chiefly by the Egyptians. Young, Champollion, and others (in the present century), have done much to elucidate hieroglyphics. Hieroglyphic characters were invented by Athotes, 2112 B.C. *Usher*

HIGH CHURCH AND LOW CHURCH See *Church of England*. These sections in the church of England became very prominent in the reigns of queen Anne and George I. Dr Sacheverel, preacher at St. Saviour's, Southwark, was prosecuted for two seditious sermons (preached Aug. 14, and Nov. 9, 1709), the object of which was to rouse the apprehensions of the people for the safety of the Church, and to excite hostility against the dissenters. His friends were called High Church, and his opponents Low Church, or moderate men, 8 Anne, 1710. The queen, who favoured Sacheverel, presented him with the valuable rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He died in 1724.

HIGH COMMISSION, COURT OF An ecclesiastical court erected by 1 Eliz. c. 1, 1559, by which all spiritual jurisdiction was vested in the crown. This court originally had no power to fine or imprison, but under Charles I. and archbishop Laud, it assumed enormous and illegal powers, and was one of the grievances complained of by the parliament, by whom it was abolished in 1641.

HIGH PRIEST See *Priest*.

HIGH TREASON The highest offence known to the law, and in regulating the trials for which was enacted the memorable statute, so favourable to British liberty, the 25th of Edward III. 1352. By this statute two living witnesses are required in cases of high treason, and it arose in the refusal of parliament to sanction the sentence of death against the duke of Somerset. It is that which regulates indictments for treason at the present day. By the 40th Geo. III. 1800, it was enacted that where there was a trial for high treason in which the overt act was a direct attempt upon the life of the sovereign, such trial should be conducted in the same manner as in the case of an indictment for murder.*

and subject to martial law, Sept. 7, 1850. In the end, he was obliged to flee to Hanover, and subsequently to Frankfurt, and on Oct. 14 he formally applied to the Frankfort diet for assistance to re-establish his authority in Hesse. On Nov. 6 following an Austro-Bavarian force of 10,000 men with 20 pieces of artillery, entered Hesse-Cassel, under the command of Prince Thurnund-Taxis, who fixed his headquarters in Hanau, and on the next day a Prussian force entered Cassel. The elector returned to his capital, Dec. 27, 1850, the taxes having been previously collected under threats of imprisonment. The Austro-Bavarian and Prussian troops afterwards evacuated the electorate. In 1852 the constitution of 1831 was abolished and a new one established.—The elector and his chamber are now (Nov. 1859) in a state of disagreement.

* The last two cases of persons executed for high treason were 1st, William Cundell, *alias* Connell, and John Smith. They were tried on a special commission, Feb. 6, 1812, being two of fourteen British subjects taken in the enemy's service in the Isles of France and Bourbon. Mr. Abbott, afterwards lord Tenterden and chief justice, and sir Vicary Gibbs, attorney-general, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Brougham, now lord Brougham, defended the prisoners. The defence was, that they (the prisoners) had assumed the French uniform for the purpose of aiding their escape to England. The two above-mentioned were hanged and beheaded on the lodge of Horsefonger-lane gaol on March 16, 1812. All the other convicts were pardoned upon condition of serving in colonies beyond the seas. 2nd, the *Cato Street Conspirators* (which see), May 1, 1820.

HIGHNESS The title of *Highness* was given to Henry VII, and this, and sometimes *Your Grace*, was the manner of addressing Henry VIII, but about the close of the reign of the latter-mentioned king, the title of "Highness" and "Your Grace" were absorbed in that of "Majesty" Louis XIII of France gave the title of Highness to the prince of Orange, in 1644, this prince had previously only the distinction of Excellency *Henault*. Louis XIV gave the prince of Orange the title of High and Mighty Lords, 1644 *Idem*.

HINDOO ERA (see *Cal-yuga*) Began 3101 B.C., or 756 before the Deluge, in 2348 The Hindoos count their months by the progress of the sun through the zodiac. The Samoet era begins 56 B.C., and the Saca era, A.D. 79 They are all used by the Hindoo nations

HIPPOTAMUS (Greek, *river horse*), a native of Africa, known to, but incorrectly described by ancient writers Hippopotami were exhibited at Rome by Antoninus, Commodus, and others, about A.D. 138, 180, and 218 The first brought to England, arrived May 25, 1850, and is now in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's park, London, another (a female, four months old), was placed there in 1854 Two young ones born at Paris, in May 1858 and June 1859, were killed by their mother

HISPANIOLA. See *Hayti*.

HISTORY Previously to the invention of letters the records of history are vague, traditionary and erroneous The Bible, the Pagan Chronicle, the histories of Herodotus and Ctesias, and the poems of Homer, are the foundations of early ancient history Later ancient history is considered as ending with the destruction of the Roman empire in Italy, A.D. 476, and modern history dates from the age of Charlemagne, about A.D. 800 There was not a professorship of modern history in either of our universities until the years 1724 and 1736, when Regius professorships were established by George I and George II

HOBART TOWN, or **HOBARTON**, a sea-port, and the capital of Van Diemen's Land It stands on the west bank of the Derwent, at the foot of the Table Mountain, and was established in 1804, by Colonel Collins, the first lieutenant governor of the island, who died here in 1810 See *Van Diemen's Land*

HOCHKIRCHEN (Saxony), **BATTLE OF**, Oct. 14, 1758, between the Prussian army commanded by Frederick II., and the Austrians commanded by count Daun The king was surprised in his camp, and defeated by the Imperial general In this battle, field marshal Keith, an illustrious Scotsman, in the service of Prussia, was killed, and such was the respect which his name inspired, that count Daun and Lacy, the Austrian generals, shed tears on beholding his corpse, and ordered its interment with military honours, Oct. 14, 1758

HOCHSTADT, a city on the Danube, in Bavaria, near which several important battles have been fought (1) Sept. 20, 1703, when the Imperialists were defeated by the French and Bavarians, under marshal Villars and the elector of Bavaria. (2) Aug. 13, 1704, called the battle of Blenheim (*which see*) (3) June 19, 1800, when Moreau totally defeated the Austrians, and avenged the defeat of the French at Blenheim.

HOHENLINDEN (Bavaria), **BATTLE OF**, Dec. 3, 1800, between the Austrian and French armies, the latter commanded by general Moreau The Imperialists were defeated with great loss in this hard fought battle, their killed and wounded amounting to 10,000 men and their loss in prisoners to 10,000 more, Dec. 3, 1800 The forces opposed were nearly equal in numbers The peace of Luneville followed.

HOHENSTAUFEN, **HOUSE OF** See *Germany* and *Guelfs*

HOHENZOLLERN, **HOUSE OF** See *Prussia*

HOLLAND (signifies *Hollow land*, or, some say *Wooded land*), a kingdom N.-W. Europe, the chief part of the northern Netherlands. It is composed of land rescued from the sea, and is defended by immense dykes. It was inhabited by the Batavi in the time of Cæsar, who made a league with them It became part of the province of Gallia Belgica, and afterwards part of the kingdom of Austrasia. From the 10th to the 15th century it was governed by counts, under the German emperors. In 1486, Philip of Burgundy wrested it from his niece, the celebrated and unfortunate Jacqueline of Holland, daughter of the last count With the other Netherlands, it came under the house of Austria by the marriage of Mary of Burgundy and the archduke Maximilian in 1477 The Hollanders embraced the reformed doctrines with great zeal, and endured fierce persecution from the emperor Charles V and his son Philip II of Spain The Netherlands revolted in 1572, and the seven provinces, of which Holland is the principal, had their independence recognised by Philip III in 1609 See *Belgium*.

HOLLAND, *continued*

Thierry I, first count of Holland	A.D. 936	Indecisive sea fights, June 1-4, victory of Monk over De Hayter	July 25, 1666
Holland united to Hainault, 1390, and Brabant, 1416, annexed to Burgundy	1480	Triplic alliance of England, Holland, and Sweden against France	1668
Government of Philip of Austria, 1495 of Margaret of Austria and Charles V, 1606 of Philip II	1555 1560	Charles II basely deserts Holland, and unites with France	1670
Philip II establishes the Inquisition	1560	The French overrun Holland	1671
Commencement of the revolt under William prince of Orange	1572	Desperate condition of the States—the poplacio massacre the De Witts—William III made stadtholder	1672
The pacification of Ghent—union of the north and south provinces	1576	The French repelled by the sluices being opened	1672
The ten southern provinces submit to the prince of Parma		Indecisive campaigns	1672-73
The seven northern provinces contract the League of Utrecht	1579	William marries princess Mary of England	1677
And declare their independence	Sept. 20, 1580	Peace with France (Nimeguen)	1678
Assassination of William of Orange	July 10 (June 30), 1584	William becomes king of England	1689
The provinces solicit help from England and France, expedition of the earl of Leicester, English and Dutch disagree	1585-7	Sanguinary war with France	1689-96
Battle of Zutphen—sir Philip Sidney killed	Sept. 22, 1586	Peace of Breda signed	Sept. 11, 1697
Prince Maurice appointed stadtholder	1587	Death of William	March 8, 1703
Death of Philip II. His son Philip III cedes the Netherlands to Albert of Austria, and the infant Isabella	1598	No stadtholder appointed—administration of Heinsius	1703
Campaigns of Maurice and Spinola	1599-1604	War against France and Spain, campaigns of Marlborough	1702-13
Maurice totally defeats the archduke at Nieuport	July 2, 1600	Peace of Utrecht	March 10, 1718
The independence of the United Provinces recognised, truce for twelve years	April 9 (March 30), 1609	Holland supports the empress Maria-Theresa	1743-8
Batavia, in Java, built	1610	Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle	Oct. 1748
Fierce religious dissensions between the Arminians and Gomarists	1610-19	War with England for naval supremacy—Holland loses colonies	1781-4
Maurice favours the latter and intrigues for royal power	1616	Civil wars in the Low Countries	1787-9
Synod of Dort, and persecution of the Arminians	1618-19	The French republican army march into Holland and the people declare in their favour	1793
Execution of the illustrious Barneveld, May 13, 1619	1619	Unsuccessful campaign of the duke of York	1794
Renewal of the war Maurice saves Bergen op-Zoom	1623	Battle of Camperdown, Duncan signally defeats the Dutch	Oct. 11, 1797
His tyrannical government, plot against him, sixteen persons executed	1623	The Dutch fleet, of twelve ships of the line, with thirteen Indianan surrenders to the British Admiral Duncan, without firing a gun	Aug. 23, 1799
His death, his brother Frederick succeeds him and annuls the persecution	1625	A new constitution is given to the Batavian republic the chief officer (R. J. Schimmelpenninck) takes the title of Grand Pensionary	April 28, 1805
Manhattan, now New York, North America, founded massacre of English at Amboyna, East India	1624	Holland erected into a kingdom, and Louis Bonaparte declared king	June 5, 1806
Victories of Van Tromp, who takes two Spanish fleets off the Downs, Sept. 16 and Oct. 21	1639	The ill-fated Walchoren expedition	1809
Peace of Westphalia, the republic recognised by Europe	1648	Louis abdicates	July 1, 1810
War with England—naval actions—Blake defeats De Ruyter, Oct. 22 but is surprised by Van Tromp, who takes some English ships and sails through the channel with a broom at his mast-head	Nov. 23, 1652	Holland united to France	July 9, 1810
Indecisive sea fights, June 12-14, death of Van Tromp, July 21, peace follows	1653	Restored to the house of Orange, and Belgium annexed to its dominions	Nov. 18, 1818
Victorious war with Sweden	1659	The prince of Orange proclaimed sovereign prince of the united Netherlands	Dec. 6, 1818
Another war with England	1665	Religious discord between Holland and the southern provinces	1817, &c.
		The revolution in Belgium	Aug. 25, 1830
		Belgium separated from Holland	July 12, 1831
		Holland renounces the war against Belgium	Aug. 8, 1831
		Treaty between Holland and Belgium signed in London	April 19, 1839
		Abdication of William I	Oct. 7, 1840
		Death of the ex-king William I	Dec. 12, 1844
		Louis Bonaparte, count de St. Leu ex-king of Holland, dies of apoplexy at Lughorn	July 26, 1846

PRINCES OF ORANGE (see *Orange*), STADTHOLDERS.

1502. Philibert de Chalon.	1625. Frederick Henry (brother) STADTHOLDER.
1580. René de Nassau, his nephew	1647. William II, STADTHOLDER married Mary, daughter of Charles I of England, by whom he had a posthumous son, who succeeded as [1650-73 The States govern without a stadtholder]
1544. William of Nassau, styled the Great, cousin to René, recovers the principality of Orange in 1569. Nominated STADTHOLDER in 1579 killed by an assassin hired by Philip II. of Spain, July 10, 1584	1660. William Henry STADTHOLDER in 1672, married Mary, eldest daughter of James II of England, 1677
1584. Philip-William, his son stolen away from the University of Louvain the Dutch would never suffer him to reside in their provinces died in 1618.	1702-47. No stadtholder
1618. Maurice, the renowned general, became STADTHOLDER in 1687, he was a younger son of William by a second marriage.	1702. John William, nephew of William III loses the principality of Orange, which is annexed to France
	1747. William Henry becomes HEREDITARY STADT-

HOLLAND, continued

- HOLDERS.** He married princess Anne of England, succeeded by his son.
 1751 William VI., retired on the invasion of the French in 1795, died in 1806.
 1795 [Holland and Belgium united to the French republic]
 1806 William Frederick succeeded his father

KINGS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

- 1806 Louis Bonaparte, made king of Holland by his brother Napoleon, June 5, 1806, abdicated, July 1 1810
 1810. [Holland again united to France.]
 1813. House of Orange restored. William Frederick prince of Orange, born 1772, proclaimed Dec. 6, 1813 took the oath of fidelity as sovereign prince, March 30 1814 and assumed the style of King of the Netherlands, March 16. 1815 formally abdicated in favour of his son, Oct. 7, 1840, died, Dec. 12, 1843
 1840 William II., born, Dec. 6, 1792 succeeded on his father's abdication died, March 17, 1840
 1849 William III son of the preceding born, Feb. 19 1817 The present (1860) king heir Prince William, born Sept. 4, 1840.

HOLLAND, Nrw See *Australia* and *Australasia*

HOLMFIRTH FLOOD The Bilbury reservoir above Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, in Yorkshire, suddenly burst its banks, and levelled to the ground four mills, many ranges of houses and other buildings, destroying the lives of more than 90 persons, and devastating property estimated at from half a million to 800,000*l*., and throwing upwards of 7000 individuals out of work, Feb. 5, 1852

HOLSTEIN AND SCHLESWIG (N W Germany), duchies belonging to Denmark The country, inhabited by Saxons, was subdued by Charlemagne in the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards formed part of the duchy of Saxony In 1106 or 1110, Adolph of Schauenburg became count of Holstein his descendants ruled till 1459, when Adolph VII died without issue, and the states of Holstein and Schleswig elected Christian, king of Denmark, his nephew, as then duke, through fear of his arms In 1544, his grandson, Christian II., divided his states amongst his brothers, with the condition that the duchies should remain subject to Denmark The eldest branch of the family now reigns in Denmark from a younger branch (the dukes of Holstein Gottorp) descended, through marriage, the kings of Sweden from 1751—1818, and the reigning family in Russia since 1762, when the duke, as the husband of Anna, became czar In 1773, Catherine II of Russia ceded Holstein Gottorp to Denmark in exchange for Oldenburg, &c The duchies were occupied by the Swedes in 1813, but restored to Denmark in 1814 In 1848 they took up arms against their proposed incorporation with Denmark, but submitted in 1851 See *Denmark* The dispute still continues, but it is hoped will be shortly settled by the intervention of the greater powers of Europe

HOLY ALLIANCE. The famous league, so called, between the emperors of Russia (its originator) and Austria, and the king of Prussia, by which they ostensibly bound themselves, among other things, to be governed by Christian principles in all their political transactions and future conduct, with a view to perpetuating the peace they had achieved, and then enjoyed This alliance was ratified at Paris, Sept. 26, 1815 It was severely censured in this country

HOLY MAID OF KENT Elizabeth Barton, so styled, was spirited up by the Roman Catholic party to hinder the Reformation, by pretending to inspirations from Heaven. She foretold that Henry VIII would die a speedy and violent death if he divorced Catherine of Spain and married Anne Boleyn, and direful calamities to the nation. Barton and her confederates were hanged at Tyburn, April 20, 1534 *Rapin*

HOLY PLACES IN PALESTINE. The possession of these places has been a source of contention between the Greek and Latin churches for several centuries In the reign of Francis I they were placed in the hands of the Latin monks, under the protection of the French government, by a treaty with the then sultan, but the Greeks from time to time obtained firmans from the Porte invalidating the rights of the Latins, who were at last (in 1757) expelled from some of the sacred buildings, which were committed to the care of the Greeks by a hatha scherrif, or imperial ordinance In 1808 the holy sepulchre was partially destroyed by fire, and rebuilt by the Greeks, who thence claimed additional privileges, and thus caused fresh dissensions. In 1819 the Russian and French governments interfered, and sent envoys (M Dashkoff and M Marcellus) to adjust the dispute, but an arrangement was prevented by the Greek revolution in 1821 In 1850 the subject was again agitated, and the Porte proposed that a mixed commission should adjudicate on the rival claims. M. Titoff, the Russian envoy, acting on behalf of the Greeks, and M. Lavalette, the French envoy, on that of the Latins, took up the question very warmly The result of the commission was,

that a firman was issued by the Porte, March 9, 1852, confirming and consolidating the rights previously granted to the Greek Christians, and declaring that the Latins had no right to claim exclusive possession of certain holy places specified, but permitting them to possess a key of the church at Bethlehem, &c, as in former times. The French government acquiesced in this decision, though with much dissatisfaction, but the Russian envoy still desired the key to be withheld from the Latin monks. Shortly after, M D'Ozeroff made a formal declaration of the right of Russia to protect the orthodox in virtue of the treaty of Kaniardi in 1774, and demanded that the firman of March 9, 1852, should be read at Jerusalem, although it militated against his pretensions, which was accordingly done. The dispute still continued, the Porte being exposed to the charges of both the Russian and French governments, March, 1853. On Feb. 28, Prince Menschikoff arrived at Constantinople as envoy extraordinary, and in addition to the claims respecting the holy places, made those demands respecting the protection of the Greek Christians in Turkey which led to the war of 1854-6. See *Russo Turkish War*.

HOLY ROOD, the festival of the Holy Cross, or Holy Cross, was instituted on account of the recovery of a large piece of the cross by the emperor Heraclius, after it had been taken away, on the plundering of Jerusalem, about the year of Christ 615. The feast of the finding (or invention) of the Cross is on May 3, that of the exaltation of the Cross, Sept. 14. At Boxley abbey, in Essex, was a crucifix, called the *Rood of Grace*, at the dissolution it was broken in pieces as an imposture by Hilsey, bishop of Rochester, at St Paul's Cross, London.

HOLYROOD PALACE (Edinburgh). The abbey of Holyrood was for several centuries the residence of the monarchs of Scotland. The abbey, of which some vestiges remain, was founded by David I in the year 1128, and in the burial place within its walls are interred several of his successors. The palace is a large quadrangular edifice of hewn stone, with a court within surrounded by piazzas. In the north west tower is the bed chamber which was occupied by queen Mary, and from an adjoining cabinet to which David Rizzio, her favourite, was dragged forth and murdered, March 9, 1566. The palace as it now stands is not of high antiquity. Its north west towers were built by James V, but the remaining part of the palace was added during the reign of Charles II. See *Edinburgh*. Great improvements were made in 1857.

HOLY WAHS. See *Crusades*.

HOLY WATER. Said to have been used in churches as early as A D 120. *Ashc*

HOMELDEN (Northumberland), BATTLE OF. Between the Scots, headed by the earl of Douglas, and the Percies (among them Hotspur), in which the Scots were defeated. In this fierce battle Douglas was taken prisoner, as were the earls of Angus, Murray, and Orkney, and the earl of Fife, son of the duke of Albany, and nephew of the Scottish king, with many of the nobility and gentry fought Sept. 14, 1402.

HOMER'S ILIAD AND ODYSSEY. The misfortunes of Troy furnish the two most perfect Epic poems in the world, written by the greatest poet that has ever lived, about 915 B C. The first begins with the wrath of Achilles, and ends with the funeral of Hector, the second recounts the voyages and adventures of Ulysses after the destruction of Troy. Various dates are assigned to these works, from 962 to 915 B C. Among the thousands of volumes burnt at Constantinople, A D 477, are said to have been the works of Homer written in golden letters on the great gut of a dragon, 120 feet long.

HOMICIDE. This crime was tried at Athens by the Areopagites, 1507 B C. He that killed another at any public exercise of skill, or who killed another that lay hid to do a person mischief of a grievous nature, was not deemed guilty. He who killed a man taken with another's wife, sister, daughter, or concubine, or he that killed a man who, without just grounds, assaulted another violently, was not deemed a homicide. Among the Jews, wilful murder was capital, but for chance medley the offender was to fly to one of the cities of refuge, and there continue till the death of the high priest, A C 1451 (*Num xxxv*), 9 Geo IV c. 31 (1828), distinguishes between justifiable homicide and homicide in its various degrees of guilt, and circumstances of provocation and wilfulness. See *Murder*.

HOMILIES. Sermons or discourses in early Christian times delivered by the bishop or presbyter, in a homely manner, for the common people.—They were ordered to be read in those churches that were not furnished with a minister sufficiently learned to compose proper discourses, and to prevent unsound doctrine being taught. The Book of Homilies was drawn up by archbishop Crammer, 1 Edw VI 1547, and another was prepared by an order of Convocation, 5 Eliz. 1563. *Stow*

HOMŒOPATHY A medical hypothesis promulgated at the commencement of the present century by the late Dr Hahnemann, of Leipsic, according to which every medicine has a specific power of inducing a certain diseased state of the system, and if such medicine be given to a person suffering under the disease which it has a tendency to induce, such disease disappears, because two similar diseased actions cannot simultaneously subsist in the same organ. *Brande.* Infinitesimal doses of medicine, such as the millionth of a grain of aloes, are employed, it is said, with efficacy. The real merits of the system consist in its inducing the patient to regulate his diet and habits according to the dictates of common sense.—The Hahnemann hospital was opened in Bloomsbury square, Sept 16, 1850

HONEY MOON Among the ancients a beverage prepared with honey, such as that known as mead, and as metheglin, in England, was a luxurious drink. It was a custom to drink of diluted honey for thirty days, or a moon's age, after a wedding feast, and hence arose the term *honey-moon*, of Teutonic origin. Attila, the Hun, drank, it is said, so freely of *hydromel* on his marriage day, that he died in the night of suffocation, 453 A D

HONG-KONG An island off the coast of China, was taken by capt Elliott, Aug 23, 1839, and ceded to Great Britain, in 1842. Its chief town is Victoria, built in 1842, and erected into a bishopric in 1849. Sir John Bowring was governor from 1854 to 1859

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, "Evil be to him who evil thinks" It is said that the countess of Salisbury, at a ball at court, happening to drop her garter, the king Edward III took it up, and presented it to her with these words, which afterwards became the motto of the garter, but this statement is unsupported by sufficient authority.—The order was instituted, April 23, 1349

HONOUR. Temples were erected to Honour by the Romans. The first was built by Scipio Africanus, about B.C. 197, and others were raised to her worship by C. Marius, about B.C. 102.—The *Legion of Honour* was created by Bonaparte in 1802

HOPS. Introduced from the Netherlands into England, about A.D. 1524, and used in brewing, but the physicians having represented that they were unwholesome, parliament was petitioned against them, and their use was prohibited in 1528. *Anderson.* At present there are between 50,000 and 60,000 acres, on an average, under the culture of hops in England. They are grown chiefly in Herefordshire, Kent, and Wiltshire. In the year ending Jan 5, 1853, there were 46,157½ acres under hops in England and Wales, which paid 447,144 duty, the quantity yielded was 51,102,494 lbs., whereof 955,855 lbs. were exported.

HORATHI AND CURIATHI The Romans and the Albans, contesting for superiority, chose three champions on each side to determine it. The three Horathi (Roman knights) and the Curiathi (Albans) engaged in the combat which, by the victory of the Horathi, united Alba to Rome, about B.C. 669

HORN, HORNPIPE The horn is thought to be, next to the reed, the earliest wind instrument, and it has been found among all savage nations on the first intercourse with them of civilised man. The horn was first made of that substance, and hence the name, afterwards of brass, with keys, improved at various times.—The dance called the hornpipe is supposed to be so named from its having been performed to the Welsh *pub-corn*, that is, hornpipe, about A.D. 1300. *Spencer*

HORNE TOOKE, &c The trial of Messrs Hardy, Tooke, Joyce, Thelwall, and others, on a charge of high treason, caused a great sensation in England. They were taken into custody on May 20, 1794. Mr Hardy was the first who was put to the bar, Oct. 29, same year, and after a trial which lasted eight days, he was honourably acquitted. John Horne Tooke was next tried, and was acquitted, Nov 20, and Mr Thelwall, also, was acquitted, Dec. 5, when all the other accused parties were discharged. Acts were passed to prohibit Mr Thelwall's political lectures in 1795. See *Gagging Bills* and *Thelwall*.

HOROLOGY See *Clocks*

HORSE.* The people of Thessaly were excellent equestrians, and probably were the first among the Greeks, at least, who rode upon horses, and broke them in for service in war, whence arose the fable that Thessaly was originally inhabited by centaurs. "Solomon

* In March, 1858, Mr J. S. Rarey an American, made a great sensation in London by taming vicious and wild horses, and even a zebra from the Zoological Gardens. His system is founded on a profound study of the disposition of the animal, and in kindness. He initiated many illustrious persons in his method (on March 30, 1858, Lord Palmerston and twenty others), binding them to secrecy, from which they were released in June, 1858, when his book was reprinted in England without his consent. In July, 1859, he was engaged to instruct cavalry officers and riding masters of the army

had 40,000 stalls of horses for his chariots, and 12,000 horsemen," *a.c.* 1014 *1 Kings* iv 26 The power of the horse is equal to that of five or six men *Smeaton*. The Greeks and Romans had some covering to secure their horses' hoofs from injury In the ninth century horses were only shod in the time of frost. The practice of shoeing was introduced into England by William I 1066 In England there are two millions of draught and pleasure horses, and one hundred thousand agricultural horses, which consume the produce of seven millions of acres. The horse tax was imposed in 1784, and was then levied on all saddle and coach horses in England. Its operation was extended, and its amount increased, in 1796, and again in 1808 The existing duty upon "horses for riding" only, in England, amounts to about 350,000*l.* per year See *Race Horses*

HORSE GUARDS They were instituted in the reign of Edward VI 1550 *Salmon*. The first troop of the Horse Grenadier Guards was raised in 1693, and was commanded by general Cholmondeley, and the second troop, commanded by lord Forbes, was raised in 1702. There was a reduction of the Horse and Grenadier Guards, and Life Guards, as now established, were raised in their room, May 26, 1788 *Phillips* The present edifice called the Horse Guards was erected by Ware about 1730 In the front are two small arches, where horse-soldiers, in full uniform, daily mount guard. In a part of the building is the office of the commander in chief

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES Horticulture, the art of cultivating gardens, is a late word in our dictionaries (from *hortus* and *cultura*), and was first used by Evelyn The horticultural society of London was founded in 1804, and was incorporated April 17, 1808, the Edinburgh society in 1809, and that of Dublin in Jan 1817 The Transactions of the London society (1812, &c.) have attracted great attention In 1822 the planting of the society's garden at Chiswick was begun The annual exhibitions there date from 1831 Of late years the society has not been prosperous, and in 1859 the library was sold, but in July a proposal for laying out a garden for the society, on the Brompton estate belonging to the Crystal Palace commissioners, was under consideration The plan received the support of the queen, nobility, &c

HOSPITALERS See *Malla*

HOSPITALS OF LONDON Several of these most valuable and merciful institutions are of ancient date, and richly endowed The "five royal hospitals" under "the pious care of the lord mayor of London," &c. are, St Bartholomew's, St Thomas's, Bridewell, Bethlehem, and Christ's See *Infirmaries* The Royal Dispensary in Aldersgate street was the first established, 1770 The following are the principal hospitals —

Bethlehem (for lunatics)		Hahnemann	1850	Orthopaedic	1838
founded	A D 1547	Hospital of surgery	1827	Small Pox	1746
Charing-Cross founded 1818,		Idiot's	1847	St Bartholomew's (see Bar-	
new hospital built	1841	Jews	1747	tholomew &c.)	1546
City of London Lying in	1750	King's College	1830	St George's	1785
Consumption (Brompton)	1841	Lock	1746	St Luke's (lunatics)	1761
Dreadnought ship	1821	London	1740	St Mary's, Paddington	1843
Fever	1802	Lying in, British	1740	St Thomas's	1668
Free, Gray's Inn Lane	1828	Lying-in, City road	1750	University College	1694
General Lying in	1765	Middlesex	1747	Westminster	1719
German (Dulaton)	1845	Queen Charlotte's Lying in	1752	Women's, Soho Square	1843
Guy's (see Guy's)	1721	Ophthalmic (Finsbury)	1804		

HOST, ELEVATION OF THE Introduced into Roman Catholic worship, and prostration enjoined, in A D 1201 Pope Gregory IX was the first pontiff who decreed a bell to be rung as a signal for the people to betake themselves to the adoration of the host, 1228, which is done to this day *Ross* The supposed miracle of the consecrated host being visibly changed into the body of our Lord, is referred by Henault to 1290

HOURS. The day began to be divided into hours from the year 298 *a.c.* when L. Papirius Cursor erected a sun dial in the temple of Quirinus at Rome Previously to the invention of water clocks (*which see*), 158 *b.c.*, the time was called at Rome by public criers The Chinese divide the day into twelve parts of two hours each The Italians reckon twenty four hours round, instead of two divisions of twelve hours each, as we do In England, the measurement of time was, in early days, alike uncertain and difficult one expedient was by wax candles, three inches burning an hour, and six wax candles burning twenty four hours these candles are said to have been invented by Alfred, clocks and hour-glasses not being then known in England, A D 886 For the *Hours of prayer* see *Breviary*

HUDSON'S BAY Discovered by captain Henry Hudson, when in search of a north-west passage to the Pacific Ocean, A D 1610, but, in fact, this part of North America may

more properly be said to have been discovered by Frobiasher in the reign of Elizabeth, although Hudson ventured further north. The latter, passing the winter in this bay on his fourth voyage, was, with four others, thrown by his sailors into a boat, and left to perish. The Hudson's Bay Company obtained a charter in 1670. The renewal of the charter awaits discussion (1859). The forts were destroyed by the French in 1686 and 1782.

HUE AND CRY The old common law process of pursuing "with horn and with voice," from hundred to hundred, and county to county, all robbers and felons. Formerly, the *hundred* was bound to make good all loss occasioned by the robberies therein committed, unless the felon were taken, but by subsequent laws it is made answerable only for damage committed by riotous assemblies. The pursuit of a felon was aided by a description of him in the *Hue and Cry*, a gazette established for advertising felons in 1710. *Ashc*

HUGUENOTS (a term derived by some from the German *Eulgenossen*, confederates, by others from Hugues, a Genevese Calvinist) applied to the Reformed party in France, followers of Calvin. They took up arms against their persecutors in 1561. After a delusive edict of toleration, a great number were massacred at Vassy in 1562 (March 1) when the Civil Wars began, which lasted with some intermission till the edict of Nantes in 1629. The massacre of St Bartholomew's day, Aug 24, 1572, occurred during a truce. See *Calvinists*, *Bartholomew*, and *Edict*.

HUMANE SOCIETY, ROYAL (London) This institution for the recovery of persons apparently drowned, was founded in 1774, by Drs Goldsmith, Heberdon, Towers, Lettson, Hawes, and Cogan, but principally by the exertions of the last three gentlemen. The society has 221 receiving houses, all of which are supplied with perfect and excellent apparatus, and designated by conspicuous boards, announcing their object. The principal receiving house, however, was erected in 1794, and is situated on a spot of ground given by his majesty George III on the north side of the Serpentine river, Hyde park. The motto of the society is appropriate—"Latcat scintilla forsan"—"a small spark may perhaps be concealed."

HUMILIATI A congregation of religious in the Church of Rome, which was formed by some Milanese who had been imprisoned under Frederick I 1162. The order of Humiliati had more than ninety monasteries, but it was abolished for luxury and cruelty by pope Pius V and their houses were given to the Dominicans, Cordeliers, and other communities of religious, in 1570.

HUNDREDS. A Danish institution, a hundred being a part or division of a shire, so called, as is supposed, from its having been composed of a hundred families, at the time the counties were originally divided by king Alfred, about A.D. 897. The hundred court is a court-baron held for all the inhabitants of a hundred instead of a manor. *Law Dictionary*

HUNGARY, part of the ancient Pannonia and Dacia, was subjected to the Romans about A.D. 106, and retained by them till the 3rd century, when it was seized by the Goths, who were expelled about 376 by the Huns, under Attila. See *Huns* and *Attila*. On his death, in 453, the Ostrogoths, Gepula, and Lombards at times held the country, which was however acquired by the Avars about 568, and retained by them till their destruction by Charlemagne in 799. About 824 the country was settled by a Scythian tribe named Vingours or Ungri (whence the German name *Ungarn*), and the Magyars of Finnish origin. The chief of the latter, Arpad, was the ancestor of a line of kings (see *below*). The progress of the Magyars westward was checked by their defeat by the emperor Henry the Fowler, A.D. 934. The line of Arpad became extinct in 1309, when Charles Robert of Anjou ascended the throne. In 1526 it accrued to the House of Austria, in which it was made hereditary in 1687. War with Turkey from the 16th to the 18th century. The Magyars have of late much intermingled with the German and Slavonic races. See *Austria*. Population in 1854, 8,744,481.

Stephen, founder of the monarchy and social institutions of Hungary, embraces and establishes Christianity and subdues the Slaves, &c., receives the title of *Apostolic king* from the pope. A.D. 997
The Poles overrun Hungary. 1061
Dreadful ravages of the Tartars under the sons of Jenghis Khan, throughout Hungary, Bohemia, and Russia, 1241 & seq.

Bela III introduces the Greek civilization 1174, &c.
Victories of Louis the Great in Bulgaria, Servia, and Dalmatia. 1344-82
He marches into Italy and avenges the murder of his brother Andrew, king of Naples. 1348
Sanguinary anarchy. Elizabeth, queen of Louis, is drowned, and King's Mary, the daughter marries Sigismund, marquis of Brandenburg. 1382

* The Hungarian people have or had an irreconcilable aversion to the name of *queen*, and consequently whenever a female succeeded to the throne of Hungary, she reigned with the title of *king*. Thus in 1683, when Mary came to the crown, she was styled *King Mary Pray, Hut Regum Hungariae*.

HUNGARY, *continued*

- They govern with great severity 1882-93
 Sigismund's atrocious cruelties compel his subjects to invite the assistance of the Turks 1893
 Battle of Nicopolis. Bajazet vanquishes Sigismund and a large army Sept. 28, 1396
 Sigismund obtains the crown of Bohemia, and is elected emperor of Germany 1410
 Albert of Austria succeeds to the throne of Hungary 1487
 Victories of the great John Hunniades (illegitimate son of Sigismund) over the Turks 1442-4
 Who obtained a truce for 10 years 1444
 Which is broken by Ladislas king of Hungary (at the instigation of the Pope). He is defeated and slain with a great part of his army, and the papal legate, at Varna Nov. 10, 1444
 John Hunniades escapes and becomes regent (for Ladislas son of Albert) 1444 1453
 He raises the siege of Belgrade, July 14 and dies Sept. 10, 1456
 The Hungarians insult the Turkish ambassadors, and war ensues Solyman II takes Buda 1526
 Disastrous battle of Mohatz (*which see*) Aug. 19 1526
 Hungary becomes subject to the House of Austria (*See Germany*) 1526
 John Sobieski defeats the Turks in several battles, and raises the siege of Vienna Oct. 1683
 Prince Louis of Baden defeats the Turks at Belenecken Aug. 19 1691
 Prince Eugene defeats them at Zenta Sept. 11, 1697
 The duke of Lorraine retakes Buda (*which see*) 1698
 Peace of Carlowitz 1699
 Maria and Wallachia ceded to Turkey at the peace of Belgrade 1789
 The Hungarians enthusiastically support Maria Theresa against France and Bavaria 1740
 The Protestants permitted to have churches in Hungary 1784
 Hungarian academy established 1825
 The people, some time discontented with their Austrian rulers, at length break out into a formidable rebellion 1848
 Murder at Pesth of the recently appointed military governor, count Lamberg, by a mob the Hungarians elect appoint a provisional government under Kossuth and Batthyani Sept. 28, the Hungarians defeat the Ban of Croatia Sept. 29 1848
 The diet denounces as traitors all who acknowledge the emperor of Austria as king of Hungary Dec. 8, 1848
 The insurgents defeated by the Austrians at Szekes Dec. 21, 1848
 They are defeated at Mohrby the ban Jellachich Dec. 29, 1848
 Buda-Pesth taken by Windischgrätz Jan. 8, 1849
 Hungary declares itself a free state, Kossuth supreme governor April 14, 1849
 The Hungarians defeat the Imperialists before Gran April 18, 1849
 March of the Russian army through Galicia to assist the Austrians May 1 1849
 The Austro-Russian troops defeat the Hungarians who retreat across the Wang June 21 1849
 Battle of Acs between the Hungarians and Austrians July 10, 1849
 Hungarians defeat Jellachich July 14 1849
 The Hungarians defeated by the Russians, Görgey retreats after three days' battle July 15, 1849
 Battle before Komorn between the insurgents and the Austro-Russian army July 16, 1849
 The insurgents under Bem enter Moldavia July 23, 1849
 Again defeated by the Russians July 31, 1849
 Utter defeat of the Hungarian army before Temeswar by gen Haynau Aug. 9 1849
 Görgey and his army surrender to the Russians Aug 1849
 Kossuth, Bem, &c., escape to the Turkish frontiers, and are placed under the protection of Turkey at New Orsova (*see Turkey*) Aug. 21 1849
 Komorn surrenders to the Austrians, close of the war Sept. 27, 1849
 Batthyani tried at Pesth, and shot, many other insurgent chiefs put to death Oct. 6, 1849
 Amnesty granted to the Hungarian insurgents, who return home Oct. 16, 1849
 Bem dies at Aleppo Dec. 10, 1850
 The country remains in an unsettled state, many executions 1853-5
 Crown of St. Stephen and royal insignia discovered and sent to Vienna Sept. 8, 1853
 Amnesty for political offenders of 1848-9, July 12, 1856
 During the Italian war in 1859 an insurrection in Hungary was in contemplation and communications took place between Louis Napoleon and Kossuth which circumstances it is said led the emperor of Austria to accede to the peace of Villafranca so suddenly and shortly afterwards to promise many reforms and to grant more liberty to the Protestants in Hungary Aug-Oct., 1859

KINGS OF HUNGARY

- 997 St. Stephen, duke of Hungary (son of Geisa), he establishes the Roman Catholic religion, (1000) and receives from the pope the title of Apostolic King, still borne by the emperor of Austria, as king of Hungary
 1038. Peter, the German deposed.
 1041. Aba or Owen.
 1044 Peter, again deposed, and his eyes put out.
 1047 Andrew I deposed.
 1061 Bela I killed by the fall of a ruinous tower
 1064 Salamon, son of Andrew
 1075 Geisa I son of Bela.
 1077 Ladislas I. surnamed the Pious.
 1096 Coloman, son of Geisa.
 1114. Stephen II, surnamed Thunder
 1181 Bela II had his eyes put out.
 1141 Geisa II succeeded by his son
 1161 Stephen III. and Stephen IV (anarchy).
 1174 Bela III succeeded by his son
 1196. Emeric succeeded by his son.
 1204. Ladislas II. reigned six months only, succeeded by
 1206. Andrew II. son of Bela III.
 1236 Bela IV
 1270 Stephen IV (or V) his son
 1272 Ladislas III killed.
 1290 Andrew III surnamed the Venetian, son in law of Rodolph of Hapsburg, emperor of Germany
 1309 Charobert, or Charles-Robert (of Anjou).
 1342. Louis I the Great, elected king of Poland in 1370
 1382 Mary, called *King Mary*, daughter of Louis the Great.
 1387 Mary and her consort Sigismund the latter became king of Bohemia, and was elected emperor in 1410
 1392 Sigismund alone (on the death of Mary).
 1437 Albert, duke of Austria, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sigismund, and obtains the thrones of Hungary, Bohemia, and Germany—dies suddenly
 1439 Elizabeth alone she marries.
 1440 Ladislas IV king of Poland, of which kingdom he was Ladislas VI. slain at Varna.
 1444 [Interregnum.]
 1446. John Hunniades regent.

HUNGARY, *continued*

1458. Ladislas V posthumous son of Albert poisoned.
1458. Matthias-Corvinus, son of Hunniades, an able sovereign.
1460. Ladislas VI king of Bohemia the emperor Maximilian laid claim to both kingdoms.
1510. Louis II of Hungary (I of Bohemia) loses his life at the battle of Mohatz
1520. { John Zapolski, waiwode of Transylvania, elected by the Hungarians, and supported by the sultan Solyman, by treaty with Ferdinand, he founds the principality of Transylvania, 1536.
1526. Ferdinand I king of Bohemia, brother to the emperor Charles V, rival kings.
1536. Ferdinand alone elected emperor of Germany in 1558.
1561. Maximilian, son of Ferdinand, emperor in 1564.
1573. Rodolphus, son of Maximilian, emperor in 1576.
1609. Matthias II, his brother, emperor in 1612.
1619. Ferdinand II his cousin emperor.
1635. Ferdinand III son of the preceding emperor in 1637.
1647. Ferdinand IV, died in 1654, three years before his father.
1655. Leopold I son of Ferdinand III, emperor in 1658.
1687. Joseph I his son emperor in 1705.
1711. Charles VI (of Germany), brother of Joseph, and nominal king of Spain succeeded by his daughter.
1740. Maria-Theresa, empress, survived her consort, Francis I emperor, from 1765 until 1780. See *Germany*.
1780. Joseph II her son emperor in 1765 succeeded to Hungary on the death of his mother.
1790. Leopold II brother of Joseph II, emperor succeeded by his son.
1792. Francis I (Francis II as emperor of Germany) in 1804 he became emperor of Austria only.
1835. Ferdinand V son of Francis Ferdinand I as emperor of Austria.
1848. Francis Joseph, nephew of the preceding succeeded on the abdication of his uncle, Dec. 3, 1848. THE PRESENT (1850) King of Hungary and Emperor of Austria.

HUNGERFORD SUSPENSION-BRIDGE Opened May 1, 1845 This is a foot-bridge over the Thames from Hungerford stairs to the Belvedere road, Lambeth It is 14 feet wide, and 1842 feet long, the length of the central span, between the two piers, is 676 feet, and the height of the two towers is 55 feet above the footway, and 84 above high water, the piers are in the Italian style, with the chains passing through the attic of each. The cost of the masonry was 60,000*l*, that of the ironwork, exceeding 700 tons in weight, 17,000*l*, and the cost of the approaches, 13,000*l*, the total amounting to 102,245*l*, architect, I K. Brunel This bridge is also called Charing cross bridge

HUNS, a race of warlike Asiatics, said to have conquered China, about B.C. 210, and to have been expelled therefrom about A.D. 90 They invaded Hungary about 376, and drove out the Goths Marching westward, under Attila, they were thoroughly beaten at Chalons by the consul Aetius, A.D. 451 See *Attila*

HUSS,* JOHN, HIS MARTYRDOM The clergy having instigated the pope to issue a bull against heretics, Huss, who had been zealous to promote a reformation, was cited to appear before a council of divines at Constance to give an account of his doctrines. To encourage him to do so, the emperor Sigismund sent him a safe conduct and engaged for his security He presented himself accordingly, but was soon thrown into prison, and after some months' confinement was adjudged to be burned alive He endured this dreadful death with magnanimity and resignation, July 6, 1415 The same unhappy fate was borne with the same pious fortitude and constancy of mind by JEROME of PRAGUE, the intimate companion of Huss, who came to this council with the generous design of supporting and seconding his persecuted friend, he, too, suffered, May 30, 1416, although he had a safe-conduct. See *Hussites*

HUSSARS, originated in Poland and Hungary, and as they were more fitted for a hasty enterprise than a set battle, they are supposed to have taken their name from the *huzzas* or shout they made at their first onset. They were generally opposed to the Turkish horse, "and were oddly clothed, having the skins of tigers and other wild beasts hanging on their backs against bad weather, and wore fur caps, with a cock's feather" *Pardon*. Hussars became a British force in the last century, but were very differently attired.

HUSSITES. After the death of Huss, many of his followers took up arms, and formed a political party under John Ziska, and built the city of Tabor They defeated the emperor Sigismund several times, but after being worsted in 1434 at Bonischbrod, they entered into negotiations, which ended in the Compact of Prague They were again defeated by Albert of Austria in 1438 The pacific portion of the Hussites existed in the time of Luther, and were called "Bohemian Brethren"

HUSTINGS (said to be derived from *House Court*, and to have been the name of an assembly among the Anglo-Saxons) A very ancient court of the city of London. It is the supreme court of judicature, as the court of common council is of legislature, of that metropolis. *Allen*. The court of *Hustings* was granted to the city of London, to be

* Huss was born in Bohemia in 1373, and began to preach the tenets of Wickliffe about 1400.

holden and kept weekly, by Edward the Confessor, A D 1052 *Bokun's Privilegia Londoni.* Winchester, Lincoln, York, &c., were also granted Hustings courts

HUTCHINSONIANS The followers of the opinions of Mr John Hutchinson, of Yorkshire, who strenuously rejected the Newtonian system, and contended that the scriptures contained a complete system of natural philosophy Among them were the most eminent clergy of the time but they formed no sect His work, "*Moses' Principia*," was published in 1724 He derived all things from the air, whence he said proceeded fire, light, and spirit, types of the Trinity He invented in 1712 a time piece for finding the longitude. He died in 1737

HYDE PARK (London), stretches from the western extremity of the metropolis to Kensington gardens, which were formerly a part of it, and comprises about 400 acres, surrounded by drives, with a large winding sheet of water, called the Serpentine There are eight entrances That at Hyde Park corner was completed in 1828, it consists of a screen of fluted Ionic columns, with three archways for carriages and two for foot passengers, united by an open colonnade; all the entrances have been greatly improved within the last few years The marble arch from Buckingham palace was set up at Cumberland gate, March 29, 1851 The colossal statue of Achilles, cast from cannon taken in the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo, and inscribed to "Arthur, Duke of Wellington, and his brave companions in arms, by their countrywomen," was erected on June 18, 1822 In this park was erected the Crystal Palace for the Exhibition of 1851 See *Crystal Palace and Exhibition of 1851* Disturbances occurred here on Sundays, June 25, and July 1 and 8, 1855, in consequence of a Sunday bill having been brought before parliament by lord Robert Grosvenor, which was eventually withdrawn Riotous meetings were also held here on Sundays, Oct 14, 21, and 28, in the same year, on account of the high price of bread Democratic meetings on the Reform question were held here in March 1859

HYDROGEN (from *hýdŕ*, water, of which it is the basis) In 1781 Cavendish and Watt first showed that in the combination of this gas with oxygen, which takes place when it is burnt, water is produced, subsequently Lavoisier decomposed water into its elements. One volume of oxygen combines with two volumes of hydrogen, and forms water Hydrogen is never found in the free state It was at first called *inflammable air* *Gmelin*

HYDROMETER. The instrument by which is measured the gravity, density, and other properties of liquids The oldest mention of the hydrometer occurs in the fifth century, and may be found in the letters of Synesius to Hypatia, but it is not improbable that Archimedes was the inventor of it, though no proofs of it are to be found *Beckmann.* Hypatia was torn to pieces, 415 A D, and Archimedes was killed in 212 B C

HYDROPATHY A term applied to a treatment of diseases by water, commonly called the cold water cure The system was suggested in 1828 by Vincent Priessnitz, of Grafenberg, in Austrian Silesia, and though he is considered as its founder, the rational part of the doctrine was understood and maintained by the eminent Dr Sydenham, before 1689 Priessnitz died Nov 26, 1851 *Brande*

HYDROSTATICS were probably first studied in the Alexandrian school about 300 B C The pressure of fluids was discovered by Archimedes, about 250 B C The forcing pump and air fountain were invented by Hero, about 120 B C Water mills were known about the time of the birth of Christ The science was revived by Galileo, about A D 1600 The theory of rivers was scientifically understood in 1697 The correct theory of fluids and oscillation of waves, explained by Newton, in 1714 A scientific form was given to hydrodynamics, by Bernoulli, 1738

HYGROMETER, an instrument for measuring the moisture in the atmosphere. That by Saussure (who died in 1799) is most employed It consists of a human hair boiled in caustic ley, and acts on the principle of absorption *Brande*

HYMNS. Religious songs, or odes, have been used in worship in all ages The song of Moses is the most ancient, B C 1491 (Exod xv) The Psalms date from about B C 1060 to about B C 444 (from David to Ezra) The hymns of the Jews were usually accompanied with trumpets, drums, and cymbals Paul (A D 64) speaks of Christians admonishing one another "in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs" (Col iii 16) St Hilary, the bishop of Arles, in France, is said to have been the first who composed hymns to be sung in Christian churches, about A D 431 The Hymns of Dr Watts (died 1748), and of John Wesley (died 1791), are much used by English dissenters.

I

IAMBIC VERSE. Iambe, an attendant of Metanira, wife of Calceus, king of Sparta, when trying to exhilarate Ceres, while the latter was travelling over Attica in quest of her daughter Proserpine, entertained her with jokes, stories, and poetical effusions, and from her free and satirical verses have been called *Iambics* Apollodorus. Iambic verses were first written, about 700 B.C. by Archilochus, who had courted Neobule, the daughter of Lycambes, but after a promise of marriage the father preferred another suitor, richer than the poet, whereupon Archilochus wrote so bitter a satire on the old man's avarice, that he hanged himself. *Herodotus*

ICE. Galileo was the first who observed ice to be lighter than the water which composed it, and hence ice floats about 1597 Ice produced in summer by means of chemical mixtures, prepared by Mr Walker, and others, in 1782 Leslie froze water under the receiver of an air-pump by placing under it a vessel full of oil of vitriol One part of sal-ammonia and two of common salt, with five of snow, produced a degree of cold twelve degrees below the zero of Fahrenheit. Five parts of muriate of lime and four of snow freeze mercury, and mercury can be solidified by preparations of sulphuric acid, so as to bear the stroke of a hammer See *Cold* and also *Congelation*, where is noticed Harrison's ice-making machine In 1841 there were sixteen companies in Boston, U.S., engaged in exporting ice, brought from Wenham, Fresh, and Spy Ponds, about 18 miles from that city The trade was begun by Mr Tudor in 1806 156,540 tons were sent from Boston alone in 1854 In New York, in 1855, 305,000 tons were stored up, of which 20,000 were for exportation

ICELAND Discovered by some Norwegian chiefs who were compelled to leave their native country, about A.D. 861, according to some accounts, it had been previously visited by a Scandinavian pirate It was peopled by the Norwegians in 874, and has belonged to Denmark since the fourteenth century Christianity was introduced about 996 In 1784-5, there occurred here the most tremendous volcanic eruption on record, it was accompanied by violent wind and rain, and a darkness of the heavens, and it was feared that the island would fall to pieces. Three fire spouts broke out on Mount Skapta, which, after rising to a considerable height in the air, formed a torrent of red hot lava that flowed for six weeks, and ran a distance of 60 miles to the sea, in a broken breadth of nearly 12 miles, 12 rivers were dried up, 21 villages totally overwhelmed by fire or water, and 34 others were materially injured See *Hecla*

"ICH DIEN," I serve The motto under the plume of ostrich feathers found in the helmet of the king of Bohemia after he was slain at the battle of Cressy, at which he served as a volunteer in the French army Edward the Black Prince, in veneration of his father, Edward III., who commanded that day, though the prince won the battle, adopted this motto, which has ever since been borne with the feathers, by the heirs to the crown of England, but not as princes of Wales, which many have erroneously maintained Aug. 26, 1346

ICONOCLASTS The great controversy respecting images (which had been introduced into churches, for instruction about A.D. 300), was begun by the Iconoclasts (image breakers) about A.D. 726, and occasioned many insurrections in the Eastern Empire. Leo Isauricus published two edicts for demolishing images in churches in that year These edicts the emperor put in force with great rigour in 736, when all the images within the empire were destroyed, and the monks persecuted The defenders of images were again persecuted with dreadful severity in 752 and in 761, and in the latter year Constantine forbade his subjects becoming monks. The worship of images was restored by Irene in 780 This schism was the occasion of the second council of Nice, 787 Theophilus banished all the painters and statuary from the Eastern Empire on account of his hatred of images, 832 The Iconoclasts were finally excommunicated in 869 This controversy led to the separation of the Greek and Latin churches. The contests between those who detested and abhorred images and their opponents led to the most frightful scenes, in which thousands perished. —Many images were destroyed in England and Scotland during the Reformation and the Civil war, 1641 8

IDES In the Roman Calendar, the ides meant the thirteenth day of each month, except in March, May, July, and October, in which months it was the fifteenth day, because in these four it was six days before the nones, and in the other months four days. The Ides of March was the day on which Julius Cæsar was assassinated in the senate house by Brutus, Cassius, Casca, and other conspirators, 44 B.C.

IDIOTS. It is shown by late returns (about 1855), that exclusively of lunatics, there are in England, pauper idiots, or idiots protected in national institutions, males, 3372, females, 3393, total, 7265. In England there is one lunatic or idiot in every 1033 individuals, in Wales there is one in every 807, in Scotland, one in 731, and in Ireland, one in 812. For laws relating to idiots, see *Lunacy*.

IDOLS AND IDOLATRY. The public worship of idols was introduced by Ninus, king of Assyria, 2059 B.C. *Yossus*. Images are mentioned in *Gen.* xxxi. 19, 30, 1739 B.C. The Jews frequently deserted the worship of God for idols till their captivity, 588 B.C. Constantine, emperor of Rome, ordered all the heathen temples to be destroyed, and all sacrifices to cease, A.D. 330. *Dufresnoy*. In Britain, the religion of the Druids gave way to the more gross and barbarous superstitions of the Saxons (A.D. 478), who had their idols, altars, and temples, and they soon overspread the country with them, they had a god for every day in the week. See *Week*. The idolatry of the Saxons yielded to Christianity after the coming of St. Augustin (A.D. 599). See *Christianity* and *Iconoclasts*.

ILIUM (Asia Minor) A city was built here by Dardanus, and called Dardania, 1480 B.C. Troy (*which see*), another city, was founded by Troas, about 1341 B.C., and Ilus, his successor, called the country *Ilium*.

ILLUMINATED BOOKS. The practice of adopting ornaments, drawings, and emblematical figures, and even portraits, to enrich MSS., is of great antiquity, and illuminated pages are, many of them, exquisitely painted. Varro wrote the lives of 700 illustrious Romans, which he embellished with their likenesses, about 70 B.C. *Plin Nat. Hist.* Some beautiful missals and other works were printed in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, *et seq.*, and fine imitations have lately appeared.

ILLUMINATI. These were heretics who sprang up in Spain, where they were called *Alumbrados*, about A.D. 1575, and after their suppression in Spain, they appeared in France. One of their leaders was friar Anthony Buchet. The chief doctrine of this sect was, that they obtained grace, and attained perfection, by their own sublime manner of prayer. A secret society bearing this name was founded at Ingolstadt, Bavaria, by Dr. Adam Weisshaupt, in May, 1776. It was somewhat similar to the Society of Freemasons, and was suppressed in 1784.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. See *Conception*.

IMPEACHMENT. The first impeachment by the commons house of parliament, and the first of a lord chancellor, Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, was in 1386. By statute 12 & 13 Will. & Mary, it was enacted, that no pardon under the great seal shall be pleaded to an impeachment by the commons in parliament, 1699 and 1700. Memorable impeachment of Warren Hastings, Feb. 13, 1788, the trial lasted seven years, ending April 25, 1795, in an acquittal. Impeachment of lord Melville, April 29, and his acquittal, June 12, 1806. Inquiry into the charges preferred by colonel Wardle against the duke of York, commenced Jan. 27, and ended March 20, 1809, in his acquittal. Trial of Caroline, queen of George IV., by bill of pains and penalties, before the house of lords, commenced Aug. 16, Mr. Brougham entered on her majesty's defence, Oct. 3, and the last debate on the bill took place Nov. 10, 1820. See *Queen of George IV*.

IMPERIAL GUARD of France, was created by Napoleon from the Guard of the Convention, the Directory and the Consulate, when he became emperor in 1804. It consisted at first of 9775 men, but was afterwards greatly enlarged and subdivided in 1809 into the old and young guard. In Jan. 1814, it numbered 102,706. It was dissolved in 1815 by Louis XVIII., but was revived by Napoleon III in 1854. It took part in the Crimean war in 1855.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. See *Commons*, *Lords*, *Parliament*, and *Reform*.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE. The following is a statement of the amount of imports into Great Britain, at different periods in the last and present century. It shows, with the statement of the value of British exports (see *Exports*), the progressive and vast improvement of our commercial intercourse with other countries —

VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

In 1710	£4,768,777	In 1820	£26,514,564	In 1851	£103,579,582
1750	7,399,583	1830	46,245,241	1856	172,544,154
1775	14,515,855	1840	63,004,000	1857	167,646,385
1800	30,970,005	1845	85,281,958		
1830	41,186,186	1850	96,352,084		

IMPOSTORS. The names and pretensions of religious, political, and other impostors

would fill a volume, they have been of every country, of every age The following are selected from various authorities, as being among the most extraordinary —

Aldebert, a Gaul, who, in A.D. 743, pretended he had a letter from the Redeemer which fell from heaven at Jerusalem, he seduced multitudes to follow him into woods and forests, and to live in imitation of John the Baptist. He was condemned by a council at Rome in 745.

Mahomet promulgated his creed, A.D. 604. See *Mahometanism*.

Gonsalvo Martin, a Spaniard, pretended to be the angel Michael, in 1359, he was burnt by the Inquisition in Spain in 1360.

George David, son of a waterman at Ghent, styled himself the son of God, sent into the world to adopt children worthy of heaven, he denied the resurrection, preached against marriage in favour of a community of women, and taught that the body only could be defiled by sin, he had many followers, died at Basle, 1566, promising to rise again in three years.

Otrelef, a monk, pretended to be Demetrius the son of Ivan, czar of Muscovy, whom the usurper Boris had put to death, he maintained that another child had been substituted in his place he was supported by the arms of Poland, his success astonished the Russians, who invited him to the throne, and delivered into his hands Feodor, the reigning czar and all his family his imposture being discovered, he was assassinated in his palace, 1606.

Sabbata Levi, a Jew of Smyrna, amused the Turks and Jews a long time at Constantinople and other places, by personating our Saviour, 1666.

IMPOSTORS EXTRAORDINARY IN BRITISH HISTORY

A man pretending to be the Messiah, and a woman assuming to be the Virgin Mary were burnt, 1222.

In 1487 Lambert Simnel, tutored by Richard Simon, a priest, supported by the duke of Burgundy personated the earl of Warwick Simnel's army was defeated by Henry VII, and he was made a scullion in the king's kitchen.

For Perkin Warbeck's imposture in 1492, see *Warbeck*.

Elizabeth Barton, styled the Holy Maid of Kent, spirited up to hinder the Reformation, by pretending to inspirations from heaven, foretelling that the king would have an early and violent death if he divorced Catherine of Spain, and married Anne Boleyn. She and her confederates were hanged at Tyburn, 1534.

In 1553 (first year of Mary's reign, after her marriage with Philip of Spain), Elizabeth Croft, a girl 18 years of age, was secreted in a wall, and with a whistle, made for the purpose, uttered many seditious speeches against the queen and the prince, and also against the mass and communion, for which she did penance.

William Hacket, a fanatic, personated our Saviour, and was executed for blasphemy, 1591.

Valentino Greatrix, an Irish impostor, who pretended to cure all diseases by stroking the patient his imposture deceived the credulous, and occasioned very warm disputes in Ireland and England about 1668 Boyle and Flamsteed believed in him.

Dr Titus Oates. See *Oates*.

Robert Young, a prisoner in Newgate, forges the hands of the earls of Marlborough, Salisbury, and other nobility, to a pretended association for restoring king James the lords were imprisoned, but the imposture being detected, Young was fined 1000*l.* and put in the pillory, 1693 He was afterwards hanged for coining.

Three French refugees pretend to be prophets, and raise tumults convicted as impostors, Nov 1707.

Mary Tofts of Godalming by pretending she bred rabbits within her so imposed upon many persons (among others, Mr St. Andre, surgeon to the king), that they espoused her cause, 1726.

The Cock lane ghost imposture by William Parsons, his wife, and daughter 1762. See *Cock-lane Ghost*.

Johanna Southcote, who proclaimed her conception of the Messiah, and had a multitude of followers, she died, Dec 27 1814.

W Thom. See *Thomites*.

Joseph Smith. See *Mormonites*.

IMPRESSMENT OF SEAMEN Affirmed by sir M. Foster to be of ancient practice The statute 2 Rich. II speaks of impressment as a matter well known, 1378 The first commission for it was issued 29 Edw III 1355 Pressing, either for the sea or land service, declared to be illegal by the British parliament, Dec. 1641 None can be pressed into the king's naval service above 55, nor under 18 No apprentices nor landmen who have not served at sea for three or two years No masters of merchant ships, first-mates of 50 tons, and boatswains and carpenters of 100 tons No men employed by the public boards, and none except by an officer with a press warrant. Impressment was not resorted to in the Russian war 1854 5

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT See articles *Arrest*, *Debtors*, and *Ferrars' Arrest*.

IMPROPRIATIONS Before the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII at the period of the Reformation, the abbots and superiors of them had many rich livings in their possession The great tithes they kept to themselves, allowing the small ones to the vicar or substitute who served in the church On the suppression of abbeys, their incomes from the great tithes were distributed among his courtiers by Henry VIII, and their successors, by inheritance or purchase, constitute the 7597 lay impropriators who have made, and still make, a traffic of these benefices.

INCENDIARIES The punishment for arson was death by the Saxon laws and Gothic constitutions In the reign of Edward I incendiaries were burnt to death. This crime was made high treason by statute 8 Hen VI 1429 and it was denied benefit of clergy, 21 Hen. VIII 1528 Great incendiary fires commenced in and about Kent, in August, 1830, and in Suffolk and other counties since The punishment of death remitted, except in special cases (see *Arson*), 7 & 9 Geo IV 1827 9 These acts amended, 1 Vict. 1837, and again, in relation to farming property, 1844

INCOME TAX This is not, as some suppose, a new impost. In 1512, parliament granted a subsidy of two-fifteenths from the commons, and two tenths from the clergy, to

enable the king to enter on a war with France *Rapin*. In 1798 Mr Pitt proposed and carried amid great opposition, a tax upon all incomes "as an aid for the prosecution of the war" with France, which was dropped in 1802. In Aug 1803, was passed the "property tax" which levied a rate of 5 per cent. on all incomes above 150*l* and lower rates on smaller incomes. In 1805, it was increased to 6½ per cent., and in 1806, was raised to 10 per cent. embracing the dividends at the bank. It produced—

In 1804, at 1 <i>l</i> . in the pound	£4,650,000	In 1806, at 2 <i>s</i> in the pound	£11,500,000
In 1805, at 1 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . ditto	5,937,500	And subsequently	16,548,985

The tax produced from lands, houses, rentages, &c 8,657,937*l*, from funded and stock properties, 2,885,505*l*, the profits and gains of trade, 3,831,088*l*, and salaries and pensions, 1,174,456*l*, total, sixteen millions and a half Repealed in March, 1816 Sir Robert Peel's bill, imposing the present tax at a rate of 7*d* in the pound (2*l* 18*s* 4*d* per cent.) *per ann.* to subsist for three years, passed June 22, 1842, it produced about 5,350,000*l* a-year, and enabled Mr Robert Peel to repeal about 12,000,000*l* of indirect taxes. This tax was renewed for three years more, in March 1845 It was again renewed in March, 1848, * for another three years. Continued for one year by the 14th Vict. c 12, passed June 5, 1851, and again for another year, in 1852 By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 34, June 28, 1853, the tax of 7*d* was limited to seven years (till 1860), to be gradually reduced in amount, but all incomes from 100*l* to 150*l* were made liable to 5*d* in the pound for all that period The tax was also extended to Ireland. In consequence of the breaking out of the war in 1854, the rate was doubled, and by the budget of 1855, 2*d* more added to the tax on incomes above 150*l* and 1*d* on those between 100*l* and 150*l* the former being 1*s* 4*d*., the latter 11½*d* in the pound In 1857 the former assessment was reduced to 7*d*., the latter to 5*d*., in 1858 both became 5*d* In July 1859 the former was raised to 9*d* and the latter to 6½*d*., and the tax on incomes derived from lands, tenements, &c., was raised from 3½*d* to 5½*d* for England, and from 2½*d* to 4*d* for Scotland and Ireland The object of this increase was to provide for a deficiency occasioned by extra expenditure for defending the country

PRODUCT OF THE INCOME TAX

1842	£571,055	1850	£5,383,037	1855	£13,718,185
1844	5,191,597	1852	5,509,637	1856	15,717,155
1846	5,395,391	1854	7,456,025	1858	11,990,425

INCUMBERED ESTATES See *Encumbered Estates*

INDEMNITY BILL. A bill by which the minister of the crown, or the government generally, is relieved from the responsibility of measures adopted in extreme and urgent cases without the previous sanction of Parliament A memorable bill of this kind was passed, April 19, 1801 Another to indemnify ministers against their abuses of power, during the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act, was carried in the Commons (principal divisions, 190 to 64), and in the Lords (93 to 27), March 10, 1818 In 1848 and 1857 bills of indemnity were passed for the suspension, by the ministry, of the Bank Charter act.

INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS They are such as hold the independency of each church or congregation of all others, and that each congregation may govern itself in religious matters. They say there is no absolute occasion for synods or councils, whose resolutions may be taken to be wise and prudent advice, but not as decisions to be peremptorily obeyed, they affirm that one church may advise or reprove another, but has no authority to excommunicate or censure. Robert Brown preached these views in 1685, but after 32 imprisonments conformed to the Established Church. A church was formed in London in 1593, when there were 20,000 Independents. They were driven, by persecution, to Holland, where they formed several churches, that at Leyden, under Mr Robinson, often regarded as the author of Independency In 1616 Henry Jacobs returned to England and founded a meeting house Cromwell, who was himself of their views, obtained them toleration, in opposition to the Presbyterians. The Independents published an epitome of their faith, drawn up at a conference at the Savoy, in 1658, and the Congregational Union of England and Wales, formed in 1831, published their "Declaration of Faith, Order, and Discipline," in 1833. In 1851 they had 3244 chapels in England and Wales. See *Worship* The first Independents in Scotland were the *Glanites*, *which see*.

INDEX EXPURGATORIUS A catalogue of the books prohibited by the Church of Rome, first made by the inquisitors, and approved by the council of Trent, 1559 The index of heretical books, by which the reading of the Scriptures was forbidden (with certain

* Large meetings assembled in Trafalgar-square, London, March 6, 7, 1848 (for the ostensible purpose of opposing the Income Tax), rioting ensued, which was soon quelled.

exceptions) to the last, was confirmed by a bull of pope Clement VIII in 1595. Most of the celebrated works of France, Spain, Germany, and England are still prohibited. *Asia.*

INDIA, or HINDOSTAN The Hindoo histories ascribe their origin to a period ages before the ordinary chronologies. A race of kings is mentioned as reigning 2800 B.C. Buddhism is said to have been introduced 956 B.C. Many ancient nations, particularly the Tyrians and Egyptians, carried on much commerce with India. It was conquered by Darius Hystaspes, who formed an Indian satrapy in 512 B.C., and by Alexander, 327 B.C., and subsequently the intercourse between India and the Roman empire was very great. The authentic history of Hindostan is reckoned to commence with the conquests of Mahmud Gami, A.D. 1000. *Rennell* See *Bengal, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Oude*, for further details. * For the new route to India see *Waghorn*.

<p>Inruption of the Mahometans, under Mahmud Ghuzni about A.D. 1004</p> <p>Patna, or Afghan empire, founded 1205</p> <p>Invasion of Genghis Khan, one of the most bloody conquerors of the world, 14,000,000 of the human race perish by his sword, under the pretence of establishing the worship of one god, 1222 he died 1227</p> <p>The Mogul Tartars, under the conduct of the celebrated Timour, or Tamerlane, invade Hindostan, and take Delhi, defeat the Indian army, conquer Hindostan, and butcher 100,000 of its people 1398-9</p> <p>The passage to India discovered by Vasco de Gama 1497</p> <p>The first European settlement (Portuguese) established by him at Cochim (S coast) 1502</p> <p>Conquest of the country completed by the sultan Babur, founder of the Mogul empire 1525</p> <p>Prosperous reign of the illustrious Akbar, the greatest prince of Hindostan 1556-1605</p> <p>Reign of Jehanghir 1605-37</p> <p>Reign of Shah Jahan 1627-58</p> <p>Sevajee establishes the Mahratta power 1660-80</p> <p>Aurangzebe dothrones his father his dominions extend from 10 to 35 degrees in latitude, and nearly as much in longitude, and his revenue amounts to 32,000,000 sterling 1658-1707</p> <p>Shah Alum succeeds Aurangzebe, 1707, killed, Jehaundur Shuh dothroned and killed, Feruk Shere assassinated 1712</p> <p>Invasion of the Persian Nadir Shah or Kouli Khan at Delhi he orders a general massacre, and 150,000 persons perish carries away treasure amounting to 125,000,000 sterling, 1759</p> <p>Mahommed Shah dies 1747</p> <p>Defeat of the last imperial army by the Rohillas [The Mogul empire now became merely nominal, distinct and independent sovereignties being formed by numerous petty princes. The emperors were of no political consequence from this period. In 1761, Shah Alum II attacking the English was defeated at Patna. In 1764, after the battle of Buxar he was thrown upon the protection of the English, who established him at Allahabad. After the victory at Delhi in 1803, gen. Lake restored the aged monarch to a nominal sovereignty which descended at his death to his son, Akbar Shah. Akbar died in 1837, and was succeeded by the last king of Delhi (his son), who received as pension about 125,000^l per annum. He joined the mutiny in 1857, was tried in 1858, and transported to Rangoon.]</p>	<p>First adventure from England 1591</p> <p>First charter to the London company of merchants. (See <i>India Company</i>) 1600</p> <p>Factories established at Surat 1612</p> <p>Sir Thomas Roe, first English ambassador, arrives 1615</p> <p>French company established 1664</p> <p>They settle at Pondicherry 1688</p> <p>Calcutta purchased 1698</p> <p>War between the English and French in India 1740-9</p> <p>English besiege Pondicherry, the seat of the French government, without success 1748</p> <p>Clive takes Arcot 1751</p> <p>Peace made 1764</p> <p>Soverndroog and other strongholds of the pirate Angria taken (See <i>Angria</i>) 1758</p> <p>Capture of Calcutta by Sarajah Dowla. (See <i>Calcutta and Blackhols</i>) 1756</p> <p>Calcutta retaken by Clive, he defeats the soubah at Plassey June 30, 1757</p> <p>[Colonel Clive's force was but 3000 men, and the soubah a 50,000 By this victory he acquired all Bengal, and numerous conquests followed.]</p> <p>Fort William, the strongest fort in India, built, French successful under Lally 1757</p> <p>But lose nearly all their power 1759</p> <p>Hyder Ali acquires the sovereignty of Mysore 1761</p> <p>Conquest of Patna Nov 6, 1763</p> <p>Great battle of Buxar the English under Munro defeat the nabob of Oude and 50,000 Indians, kill 6000, and take 180 pieces of cannon their own loss being trifling, Oct. 22, 1764</p> <p>The nabob becomes subject to the English 1765</p> <p>Lord Clive obtains the Dewanny by an imperial grant, which constitutes the company the receivers of the revenue of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and gives the British the virtual sovereignty of these countries Aug 12, 1765</p> <p>Treaty with Nizam Ali the English obtain the northern Circars Nov 12, 1768</p> <p>Hyder Ali ravages the Carnatic Jan 1769</p> <p>Frightful famine in Bengal 1770</p> <p>Warren Hastings becomes governor of Bengal, April 15, 1773</p> <p>India Bill. Supreme court established (See <i>India Bills</i>) 1773</p> <p>Accusations commence against Warren Hastings, he is accused of taking a bribe from a concubine of Mir Jaffer (see <i>Hastings</i>), May 30, 1775</p> <p>Nuncomar, a Brahmin, accuses Warren Hastings of receiving bribes March 11, 1776</p> <p>Is hanged for forgery Aug 5, 1776</p> <p>Pondicherry taken Oct. 11, 1778</p> <p>The strong fortress of Gwallor taken by major Popham Aug 4, 1778</p> <p>Hyder Ali overruns the Carnatic, and defeats the British Sept. 10, 1780</p> <p>He takes Arcot Oct. 21, 1780</p> <p>Hyder Ali signally defeated by sir Eyre Coote July 1, 1781</p>
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BRITISH POWER IN INDIA.
 Attempt made to reach India by the north-east and north-west passages 1628
 Sir Francis Drake's expedition 1679
 Levant company make a land expedition to India 1680

* British India extends from 8° to 34° N lat., and from 70° to 90° E. long (exclusive of the Burmese additions). The population is about 60 millions that of the whole peninsula about 176 millions. Cotton was planted in 1829, and the tea-plant in 1834. Railways and the electric telegraph are being rapidly constructed, and canals for irrigation. See *Ganges Canal*. The Indian revenue in the year 1864-5 was 29,371,450^l. The expenditure, 24,912,100^l. The debt in 1866 was about 2¹/₂ millions.

INDIA, *continued.*

Warren Hastings accused of taking more bribes (See <i>Chuser</i>)	Sept. 19, 1781
Bussy lands with a French detachment, March,	1782
War with Hyder Ali aided by the French	1781
Hyder Ali decisively overthrown by Coote	June 2, 1782
Death of Hyder, and accession of his son, Tippon	Dec. 11, 1782
Tippon, who had taken Ouddalore, now takes	Bednore
Pondicherry restored to the French, and Trin	comales to the Dutch
Peace with Tippon	March 11, 1784
War with Tippon renewed	1790
Bangalore taken. (See <i>Bangalore</i>)	March 21, 1791
Definitive treaty with Tippon, his two sons	hostages
Civil and criminal courts erected	1793
Pondicherry again taken	1793
Tippon's sons restored	March 29, 1794
First dispute with the Burmese, adjusted by	general Erskine
Government of lord Mornington, afterwards	marquess Wellesley
Seringapatam stormed by general Baird, Tippon	Ratb killed
Mysore divided	June 22, 1799
Victories of the British, the Carnatic conquered	The Nabob of Furruckabad cedes his territories
for the English for a pension	June 4, 1802
Mahratta war	Victories of sir Arthur Wellesley
and general Lake	1803
Wellesley's first great victory at Assaye, Sept. 23,	1803
Pondicherry (restored 1801) retaken	Dec. 1803
War with Holkar	1804-5
Capture of Bhurtpore, and complete defeat of	Holkar
April 2, 1805	
The marquess dies	Oct. 5, 1805
The Mahratta chief, Scindiah, defeated by the	British, treaty of peace
Nov. 25, 1805	
Treaty with Holkar	Dec. 24, 1805
Sepoy mutiny at Vellore, 800 sepoys executed	July 1806
Cumooons surrenders	Nov. 21, 1807
Mutiny at Seringapatam quelled	Aug. 24, 1809
Act by which the trade to India was thrown	open, that to China remaining with the com-
pany	July, 1813
War with Nepal	1814-15
Holkar defeated by sir T. Hialop	Dec. 21, 1817
Pondicherry war - English successful	1817-18
Peace with Holkar	Jan. 6, 1818
Burmese war	The British take Rangoon, May 5, 1824
Lord Combermere commands in India	1824
Malacca ceded, and Singapore purchased	1824
Mutiny at Barrackpore, many sepoys killed	Nov. 1824
General Campbell defeats the Burmese near	Prome
Dec. 25, 1825	
Bhurtpore stormed by lord Combermere,	Jan. 18, 1826
Peace with the Burmese	Feb. 24, 1826
[They pay 1,000,000 sterling, and cede a great	extent of territory]
Abolition of suttees, or the burning of widows.	(See <i>Suttee</i>)
Dec. 7, 1829	
Act opening the trade to India, and tea trade,	&c., to China, forming a new era in British
commerce	Aug. 28, 1833
Rajah of Coorg deposed, Coorg annexed	April 10, 1834
The natives first admitted to the magistracy	May 1, 1834
The Nawab Shumsoodden put to death for the	murder of Mr Fraser, British resident
Oct. 8, 1835	

AFGHAN WAR.

Proclamation against Dost Mahomed	Oct. 1, 1838
The British occupy Candahar	April 21, 1839
Battle of Ghisnee victory of sir John (now	lord Keane. (See <i>Ghisnee</i>)
July, 23, 1839	
Shah Soujah restored to his sovereignty, and	he and the British army enter Cabul
Aug. 7, 1839	
English defeat Dost Mahomed,	Oct. 18, 1840
Kurrook Singh, king of Lahore, dies at his	funeral his successor is killed by accident,
and Dost Mahomed, next heir, surrenders to	England
Nov. 5, 1840	
General rising against the British at Cabul,	sur Alexander Burnes and other officers
murdered	Nov. 2, 1841
Sir William Macnaghten treacherously assassi-	nated
Dec. 25, 1841	
The British under a convention evacuate Cabul,	placing lady Sale, &c., as hostages in the
hands of Akbar Khan a dreadful massacre	ensues of about 20,000 men, women, and
children	Jan. 6-13, 1842
The British evacuate Ghisnee	March 6, 1842
Sortie from Jellalabad, general Pollock forces	the Khyber Pass
April 8, 1842	
Ghisnee retaken by general Nott	Sept. 6, 1842
General Pollock re-enters Cabul	Sept. 16, 1842
Lady Sale, &c., are rescued by sir R. Shaks	peare, and arrive at general Pollock's camp
Sept. 21, 1842	
Cabul evacuated after destroying the fortifica-	tions
Oct. 12, 1842	

SCINDIE WAR.

Ameers defeated by sir Charles Napier at	Meaneo
Feb. 17, 1843	
Scinde annexed to the British empire, sir	Charles Napier governor
June, 1843	

GWAJIOR WAR.

Battles of Maharajpore and Punmlar the strong	fort of Gwahior, the "Gibraltar of the East,"
taken	Dec. 29, 1843
Danish possessions in India purchased	1845

SIKH WAR.*

The Sikhs cross the Sutlej river, and attack the	British at Ferozepore
Dec. 14, 1845	
Sir H. Hardinge after a long and rapid march,	reaches Moodkee, the Sikhs, 30,000 strong,
make an attack, after a hard contest they	retire, abandoning their guns. (See <i>Moodkee</i> .)
Dec. 18, 1845	
Battle of Ferozshah (which see)	Dec. 21, 22, 1845
The enemy recross the Sutlej unmolested	Dec. 27, 1845
Battle of Aliwal, the Sikhs defeated. (See	<i>Aliwal and Sutlej</i>)
Jan. 28, 1846	
Great battle of Sohraon the enemy defeated	with immense loss killed and drowned. (See
<i>Sobraon</i> .)	Feb. 10, 1846
The citadel of Lahore is occupied by the	British under sir Hugh Gough, and the war
terminates	Feb. 20, 1846
Sir R. Sale dies of his wounds received at	Moodkee (Dec. 18, 1845)
Feb. 23, 1846	
The governor-general and sir Hugh Gough are	raised to the peerage, as viscount Hardinge
and baron Gough, and receive the thanks of	parliament and of the East India Company
March 2, 6, 1846	
Treaty of Lahore signed	March 9, 1846
Vizier Lall Singh deposed	Jan. 18, 1847
Mr Vans Agnew and Lieut. Anderson killed in	

* Runjeet Singh, long the ruler of the Sikhs and the Punjab, lived in amity with the British. After his death June 27, 1839, several of his successors (children and grandchildren) were in turn assassinated. During the minority of his grandson Dhuleep Singh, the favourite of the Maha Ranees, Lall Singh, ruled, and finding the army ungovernable, sanctioned the unprovoked attack on the British as given above.

INDIA, continued.

a quarrel with the troops of the dewan Moolraj April 20, 1848
 Lieut. Edwards joins general Courtland, and most gallantly engages the army of Moolraj, which he defeats after a sanguinary battle of nine hours, at Kannyree June 18, 1848
 General Whish obliged to raise the siege of Mooltan through the desertion of Shere Singh Sept. 22, 1848
 Shere Singh being entranced on the right bank of the Chemab, with 40,000 men and 28 pieces of artillery, major-general Thackwell crosses the river with thirteen infantry regiments, with cavalry and cannon, and operates on his left flank Nov. 20, 1848
 Lord Gough meantime attacks the enemy's advanced position, the British suffered great slaughter, but finally defeated Shere Singh, who is driven out of Ramnugger Nov. 22, 1848
 Battle of Chillianwallah (which see) Jan. 13, 1849
 Unconditional surrender of the citadel of Mooltan, by Moolraj (See Mooltan) Jan. 22, 1849
 Battle of Goojerat (which see) Feb. 21, 1849
 Sir Charles Napier's appointment as commander-in-chief March 7, 1849
 The whole Sikh army lay down their arms, and surrender to the British unconditionally March 14, 1849
 Formal annexation of the Punjab to the British dominions, Dhuleep Singh obtains a pension of 40,000L. March 29, 1849
 Moolraj sentenced to death for the murder of Mr Agnew and Lieut. Anderson, Aug., the sentence commuted to transportation for life Sept. 1849
 Sir Charles Napier disbands the 60th Bengal native infantry, for mutiny Feb. 27, 1850
 Dr Healy of the Bengal army and his attendants, murdered by the Affrides March 20, 1850
 Embassy from the king of Nepal to the queen of Great Britain arrives in England. (See Nepal) May 25, 1850
 Resignation of his command in India by Sir Charles Napier July 2, 1850
 His farewell address to the Indian army Dec 10, 1850

BURMESE WAR

Death of Bajee Rao, ex-pelshwa of the Mah rattas. [His nephew, Nana Sahib's claim for continuance of the pension (80,000L.) refused] Jan. 28, 1851
 A British naval force arrives before Rangoon, in the Burman empire, and commodore Lambert allows the viceroy thirty five days to obtain instructions from Ava Oct. 20, 1851
 The viceroy of Rangoon interdicts communication between the shore and the British ships of war, and erects batteries to prevent their departure Jan. 4, 1852
 [Commodore Lambert blockades the Irrawaddy, the Fox, Hermes, &c., attacked by the

batteries, destroy the fortifications, and kill nearly 800 of the enemy]
 Martaban (April 6), Rangoon (April 14), and Bassein stormed by the British May 19, 1852
 Pegu captured, afterwards abandoned June 4, 1852
 Pegu captured by capt Tarleton July 9, 1852
 Pegu re-captured by general Godwin Nov. 21, 1852
 Pegu annexed to our Indian empire by proclamation of the governor-general Dec. 20, 1852
 Revolution at Ava, the king of Ava deposed by his younger brother Jan. 1853
 Rangoon devastated by fire Feb. 14, 1853
 Capt. Look and many officers and men killed in an attack on the stronghold of a robber-chief, Feb. 3, which is taken by Sir J. Chespe March 10, 1853
 First Indian railway opened (from Bombay to Tannah) April 16, 1853
 Termination of the war June, 1853
 New India bill passed Aug. 20, 1853
 Death of general Godwin Oct. 26, 1853
 Assassination of captain Latter Dec. 8, 1853
 Rajah of Nagpore dies, and his territories fall to the E. I. Company Dec. 11, 1853
 Opening of Ganges canal Dec. 1854
 Opening of the Calcutta railway Feb. 3, 1855
 Treaty with Dost Mahomed of Cabul March 31, 1855
 Insurrection of the Sonthals (which see) July 1855
 Which is only finally suppressed May, 1856
 Oude annexed. (See Oude.) Feb. 7, 1856

MUTINY OF THE NATIVE ARMY

Mutinies in the Bengal army at Barrackpore &c. several regiments disbanded March, 1857
 "India is quiet throughout."—*Bombay Gazette* May 1, 1857
 Mutiny at Meerut* (near Delhi). The mutineers seize Delhi, where they commit dreadful outrages, and proclaim the king of Delhi emperor May 10, &c., 1857
 Three native regiments disbanded at Lahore by the energy of Mr Montgomery and brigadier Corbett, who save the Punjab May 12, 1857
 Martial law proclaimed by the British lieutenant-governor J. R. Colvin May, 1857
 British troops under general Anson advance on Delhi, his death May 27, 1857
 The mutineers defeated in many attacks May 30—June 23, 1857
 Mutiny at Lucknow May 30, 1857
 Null suppresses the mutiny at Benares, June 4, and recovers Allahabad June 4, 1857
 Mutiny spreads throughout Bengal fearful atrocities committed June, 1857
 Native troops disbanded at Mooltan, which is saved June 11, 1857
 Ex-king of Oude arrested June 14, 1857
 Siege of the Residency at Lucknow by the rebels, commences July 1, 1857
 Sir H. Lawrence dies of his wounds at Lucknow July 4, 1857

* On the introduction of the improved (Enfield) musket, in the Indian army greased cartridges had been brought from England. Those were objected to by the native soldiers, and the issue of them was immediately discontinued by orders in Jan 1857. A mutinous spirit however gradually arose in the Bengal native army. In March several regiments were disbanded, followed by others, till in June the army had lost, by disbandment and desertion, about 80,000 men. On April 5, a sepoy, and on April 20, a jemadar, or native lieutenant, were executed. At the end of May 24 regiments were lost. In April, 85 of the 3rd Bengal native cavalry at Meerut refused to use their cartridges. On May 9, they were committed to gaol. On Sunday the 10th a mutiny in the native troops broke out, they fired on their officers, killing col Finnis and others. They then released their comrades, massacred many Europeans, and fired the public buildings. The European troops rallied and drove them from their cantonments. The mutineers then fled to Delhi, which see

† At the end of June the native troops at the following places were in open mutiny Meerut, Delhi, Ferozpoore, Allyghur, Roorkes, Mirdatun, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Newseerabad, Narnuck, Hanst, Haseer, Jhanet, Mehidpore, Jullundur, Asimghur Futtehghur Jaunpore, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Allahabad. At the stations printed in Italics European women and children were massacred. The *Relief Fund* for the sufferers in India was commenced Aug. 25, 1857. The queen, Louis Napoleon, and the sultan, gave each 1000L. In Nov 1857, 280,749L. were collected, in Nov 1858, 485,620L. A Fast was observed on Oct. 7

INDIA, *continued*

The liberty of the press restricted	July 4, 1857	General Whitlock takes Budaon	April 19, 1858
Sir E. Bernard commanding before Delhi dies of cholera, succeeded by general Reed	July 5, 1857	Death of captain sir W. Peel, of smallpox at Cawnpore	April 27, 1858
General Nicholson destroys a large body of rebels at Seelotee	July 12, 1857	General Fanny killed in Rohilound	May 4, 1858
Cawnpore surrenders to Nana Sahib, who kills the garrison, &c., June 23, he is defeated by general Havelock, July 16, who re-captures Cawnpore. (See Cawnpore.)	July 17, 1857	Sir Hugh Rose defeats the rebels several times—at Koonah, May 11, and near Calpee, which he retakes	May 23, 1858
Mutinies suppressed at Hyderabad, July 18, and at Lahore	July 20, 1857	Victory of sir M. Lugard at Jugdespore	May 25, 1858
General Reed retires and sir Archdale Wilson takes the command before Delhi	July 22, 1857	The rebels seize Gwalior, the capital of Scindia, who escapes to Agra	June 18, 1858
Revolt at Dinapore the British repulsed with severe loss at Arrah	July 25, 1857	They are defeated by sir Hugh Rose (the heroic amazon, Rance of Jhansi being killed), June 17	June 19, 1858
Heroic exertions and numerous victories of general Havelock and his army, although suffering from disease	July 29 to Aug 16, 1857	Scindia reinstated in Gwalior	June 19, 1858
Lord Canning's so-called "clemency" proclamation	July 31, 1857	Tantia Topes heads a division of the rebels	1858
Victory of general Neill at Pandoo Nuddes	Aug 15, 1857	Several rajahs (Jaypore, &c.) surrender, Rohilound and other provinces tranquilized	July, 1858
General Nicholson's victory at Nujunghur [he dies, Sept. 23]	Aug 25, 1857	General Roberts destroys the remains of the Gwalior rebels	Aug 14, 1858
Assault of Delhi begins, Sept. 14, the city taken, Sept. 20, the king captured, Sept. 31 and his son and grandson slain by colonel Hodson	Sept. 22, 1857	Many Oude chiefs surrender	Aug 1858
Sir James Outram joins Havelock and serves under him	Sept. 16, 1857	An attempt of disbanded regiments to re-take their arms at Mooltan, suppressed by major Hamilton (300 killed on the spot, and 800 slain or captured afterwards)	Aug 31, 1858
Havelock marches to Lucknow and relieves the besieged residency, retires and leaves Outram in command, Neill killed, Sept. 25, 36	1857	The government of the East India Company ceases	Sept. 1, 1858
Colonel Gresham defeats the rebels at Bolund shohur, Sept. 27, destroys a fort at Molaghur, Sept. 29, takes Allyghur, Oct. 5, and defeats rebels at Agra	Oct. 10, 1857	General Mitchell defeats Tantia Topes, near Balghur	Sept. 15, 1858
Sir Colin Campbell (since lord Clyde) appointed commander-in-chief, July 11, arrives at Cawnpore	Nov 3, 1857	The queen is proclaimed throughout India—lord Canning to be the first viceroy	1858
Marches to Alumbagh, near Lucknow, Nov 9, and takes Secunderabagh	Nov 10, 1857	Campaign in Oude begins, several chiefs submit, others subdued	Nov 1-31, 1858
Joined by Havelock, he attacks the rebels and rescues the besieged in the residency	Nov 18-25, 1857	At Dhodeen Khara lord Clyde (formerly sir C Campbell) totally defeats Beni Mahdo	Nov 24, 1858
Havelock * dies of dysentery at Alumbagh	Nov 25, 1857	Flight of Tantia Topes—he is beaten in Guzerat by major Sutherland	Nov 25, 1858
General Windham (at Cawnpore) repulsed with loss in an attack on the rebellious Gwalior contingent, who take part of Cawnpore	Nov 27, 1857	The ex king of Delhi sails for the Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 4-11, the colonists refuse to receive him, he is sent to Rangoon	1858
Sir C Campbell arrives at Cawnpore, which he retakes, Nov 28, and defeats the Gwalior rebels	Dec. 6, 1857	Brigadier John Jacob dies at Jacobabad (greatly lamented)	Dec 6, 1858
The rebels defeated by Sonton, Dec. 14, 17, and 27, at Goruckpore by Rowcroft, Dec. 27, and at Futteghur by sir C Campbell	Jan 2, 1858	Indecisive skirmishes with Ferozeshah	Dec 1858
Lucknow strongly fortified by the rebels	Jan. 1858	Who joins Tantia Topes, they are defeated in several small engagements	Jan 1859
The British under Rose, Roberts, Inglis, and Grant victorious in many encounters	Jan and Feb. 1858	Enforcement of the Disarming Act in the north west provinces	Jan 1859
Trial of king of Delhi, sentenced to transportation	Jan. 27 to March 9, 1858	The Punjab made a distinct presidency, Jan 1, 1859	1859
Sir C Campbell marches to Lucknow, Feb 11, the siege commences, March 8, taken by successive assaults, the enemy retreat	March 14-19, 1858	Rebels completely expelled from Oude, they enter Nejuul	Jan. 1859
Hodson killed	March 14-19, 1858	Harassing guerilla warfare continues in Rohil cund	Feb 1859
Severe proclamation of governor-general in Oude	March 14, 1858	Tantia Topes hemmed in, deserted by his troops, about	Feb 25, 1859
General Roberts takes Kotah	March 30, 1858	Defeat of the Begum of Oude and Nana Sahib by general Hurafor	Feb 10, 1859
Sir Hugh Rose beats the enemy severely, and takes Jhansi	April 4, 1858	The new Indian tariff creates much dissatisfaction	March, 1859
		Mau Singh surrenders	April 2, 1859
		Tantia Topes captured, April 7, and hanged	April 18, 1859
		Thanksgiving in England for pacification of India	May 1, 1859
		Mutinous conduct of British troops lately in the company's service at Meerut and other places, dissatisfied on account of their transfer to the Queen's service without bounty	May 5, 1859
		Sir Hope Grant defeats Nana Sahib in the Jorwah pass	May 23, 1859
		A court of inquiry appointed	June, 1859
		Sir Charles Wood becomes secretary for India	June 22, 1859

* Born April 5, 1795, educated at the Charterhouse, London, where he was called "old Philo" went to India, 1823 served in the Burmese war, 1824, and in the Sikh war, 1845. He was a member of a Baptist Church.

† Lord Ellenborough, the minister for India, sent without the knowledge of his colleagues, a despatch severely censuring this proclamation. This despatch became public and led to his resignation and very nearly to the defeat of the ministry, a vote of censure being moved for in both houses of parliament, but not carried.

INDIA, continued

Dissatisfaction among the troops settled by discharge being offered to them—which about 10,000 accept July, 1859
 Thanksgiving day (for restoration of tranquillity) observed in India July 23, 1859
 An income tax bill (called "The Trades and Professions' Licensing Bill") passes the legislative council, grant meetings at Calcutta and Madras protesting against it Sept. 1859
 Nana Sahib, in force, in Nepal on the frontiers of Oude Oct. 1859

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA, &c.*

Warren Hastings assumes the government in India April 13, 1772
 Sir John Macpherson Feb. 1, 1785
 Lord Cornwallis Sept. 13, 1786
 Sir John Shore (afterwards lord Teignmouth) Oct. 26, 1793
 Lord (afterwards marquess) Cornwallis again he relinquished the appointment.
 Sir Alured Clarke April 6, 1798
 Lord Mornington (afterwards marquess Wellesley) May 17, 1798
 Marquess Cornwallis again July 30, 1805
 Sir George Hilario Barlow Oct. 10, 1805
 Lord Minto July 31, 1807

Earl of Moira, afterwards marquess of Hastings Oct. 4, 1813
 Hon. John Adam Jan. 13, 1833
 Rt. hon. George Canning, relinquished the appointment
 William, lord (afterwards earl) Amherst Aug. 1, 1833
 Hon W Butterworth Bayley March 13, 1838
 Lord Wm. Cavendish Bentinck July 4, 1838
 [This nobleman became the first governor-general of India, under the act 8 & 4 Will. IV c. 85, Aug. 23, 1833]
 Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe (afterwards lord Metcalfe) March 20, 1835
 William, lord Haytesbury Did not proceed.
 George, lord Auckland (afterwards earl of Auckland) March 4, 1836
 Edward, lord Ellenborough Feb. 28, 1843
 William Wilberforce Bird June 15, 1844
 Sir Henry (afterwards viscount) Hardinge July 23, 1844
 James-Andrew, earl (afterwards marquess) Dalhousie Jan. 12, 1849
 Charles John, viscount Canning appointed July 1855
 (Proclaimed the first VICEROY, throughout India, Nov 1, 1858 Now in office, 1859)

INDIA COMPANY, THE EAST The first commercial intercourse of the English with the East Indies, was a private adventure of three ships fitted out in 1591. Only one of them reached India, and after a voyage of three years, the commander, captain Lancaster, was brought home in another ship, the sailors having seized on his own, but his information gave rise to a mercantile voyage, and the Company's first charter, in Dec 1600, which was renewed in 1609, 1657, 1661, 1693, and '744. Their stock in 1600 consisted of 72,000*l* and they fitted out four ships, and meeting with success, have continued to trade ever since. India stock sold at 500*l* for a share of 100*l* in 1683. A new company (the "English") was formed in 1698, and the old (the "London") suspended from trading for 3 years, both were united in 1702. In 1744 the privileges of the company were continued till 1783. In Aug 1772, the affairs of the company were brought before parliament. A committee exposed a series of intrigues and crimes. As remedial measures, two acts were passed in June 1773. The one authorised a loan of 1,000,000*l* to the Company, the other (celebrated as the *India bill*), effected most important changes in the constitution of the company and its relations to India. A governor general was appointed to reside in Bengal, to which the other presidencies were now made subordinate, a supreme court of judicature was instituted at Calcutta, the salary of the governor was fixed at 25,000*l* per year, that of the council at 10,000*l* each, and of the chief judge at 8000*l*. The affairs of the Company were controlled, all the departments were reorganised, and all the territorial correspondence was henceforth to be laid before the British ministry. Mr Pitt's bill appointing the Board of Control (*which see*), passed May 18, 1784. The Company's Charter was renewed for 20 years in 1793 and in 1813, in the latter year the trade with India was thrown open. In 1833 the trade to China also was opened and the charter was renewed till 1854. In 1853 the government of India was continued in the hands of the Company till Parliament should otherwise provide. In consequence of the mutiny of 1857, and the disappearance of the Company's army, the government of India was transferred to the crown by the act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, which received the royal assent, Aug 2, 1858†. The Board of Control was abolished and a Council of State for India was instituted. The Company's political powers ceased on Sept. 1 and the queen was proclaimed as Queen of Great Britain and the Colonies &c., in the principal places in India, on Nov 1, amid much enthusiasm.—The India-house was built in 1726, and enlarged in 1799, when a new front was erected.

* Several of these appointments are those of governors-general provisionally, having been first in rank in the council, and holding office on the resignation of the governors-general, or pending their arrival and assumption of the government, as, for instance, sir Alured Clarke, sir George Hilario Barlow, hon William Butterworth Bayley, William Wilberforce Bird, &c. The appointments of governors-general were of course, of earlier date than their assumption of office.

† Lord Palmerston brought in a bill for the purpose on Feb. 12, which was accepted by the House on Feb. 18. He resigned on the following day, and the bill dropped. A similar bill was introduced by Mr Disraeli on March 12, but many of its details being objected to, it was withdrawn. On lord John Russell's proposition, the House proceeded to consider the matter by way of resolutions, and on June 17, lord Stanley brought in the above-mentioned bill, being the third on the subject introduced during the session.

INDIA, COUNCIL OF, established in 1858 in the place of the Board of Control (*which see*). It consists of 16 members (salary 1200*l.* a-year), eight of whom are appointed by the queen, and seven elected by the Directors of the East India Company. The members may not sit in Parliament. The council met first on Sept. 3, lord Stanley, secretary of state for India, presided. In June, 1859, he resigned, and was succeeded by sir Charles Wood. The members of the *first* council deserve to be recorded—

ELECTED
Charles Mills.
John Shepherd.
Sir J. Warr Hogg.
Elliot Macnaghten.
Ross D. Mangley.

William J. Eastwick.
Henry T. Prinsep.

APPOINTED
Sir Frederick Currie.
Sir Henry Rawlinson.

Sir R. Huxley Vivian.
J. Pollard Willoughby.
Sir John Lawrence.
Sir Henry Montgomery.
Sir Frobey Cautley, and
Wm. Arbuthnot.

INDIA RUBBER. See *Caoutchouc*.

INDICTION A cycle of tributes orderly disposed for fifteen years, not known before the time of Constantine. The first examples in the Theodosian Code are of the reign of Constantius, who died 361.—In memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Maxentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, the Council of Nice ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, but by the Indiction, which has its epochs A.D. 313, Jan. 1. *Gregory* They were first used by the Latin Church in 342

INDIGO Before the American colonies were established, all the indigo used in Europe came from the East Indies, and until the discovery of a passage round the Cape of Good Hope, it was conveyed, like other Indian products, partly through the Persian Gulf, and partly by land to Babylon, or through Arabia, and up the Red Sea to Egypt. The real nature of indigo was so little known in Europe, that it was classed among minerals, as appears by letters patent for erecting works to obtain it from mines in the principality of Halberstadt, dated Dec. 23, 1705, yet what Vitruvius and Pliny called *indicum* is supposed to have been our indigo. *Beckmann* The first mention of indigo occurs in English statutes in 1581. The first brought to Europe was procured from Mexico. Its cultivation was begun in Carolina, in 1747. The quantity imported into Great Britain in 1840 was 5,831,269 lbs., in 1845, it was 10,127,488 lbs., and in 1850, the import amounted to 70,482 cwt.

INDULGENCES IN THE ROMISH CHURCH They were commenced by Leo III about A.D. 800, were granted in the eleventh century by Gregory VII, Urban II, &c., and subsequently by other pontiffs in the twelfth century as rewards to the crusaders. Clement V was the first pope who made public sale of indulgences, 1313. In 1517, Leo X published general indulgences throughout Europe, which led to the Reformation in Germany. Indulgences were for the pardon of sins, sometimes for the past, present, and future. They were written upon parchment, and sealed or signed by the pope and his delegates. *Ashe*.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ACT, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 48 (1857), was enacted to make better provision for the care and education of vagrant, destitute, and disorderly children.

INFANTICIDE, FEMALE, was very prevalent in barbarous countries (lord Macartney stated that 20,000 infants were killed annually), it is now gradually decreasing in India. On Nov. 12, 1851, Mr. Raikes induced the Chohan chiefs to agree to resolutions against it, and a great meeting in the Punjab was held for the same purpose, Nov. 14, 1853.

INFANTRY, the modern term for foot soldiers, the management of which was much improved during the wars of Charles V and Francis I in the sixteenth century. The British army comprised 99 regiments of regular infantry in 1858, when the Canadians raised a regiment, which is termed the 100th.

INFIRMARIES. Ancient Rome had no houses for the cure of the sick. Diseased persons, however, were carried to the temple of Esculapius for a cure, as Christian believers were taken to churches which contained wonder-working images. Benevolent institutions for the accommodation of travellers, the indigent, and sick, were first introduced with Christianity, and the first infirmaries or hospitals were built close to cathedrals and monasteries. The emperor Louis II caused infirmaries situated on mountains to be visited, A.D. 855. In Jerusalem the knights and brothers attended on the sick. There were hospitals for the sick at Constantinople, in the eleventh century. The oldest mention of physicians and surgeons established in infirmaries, occurs in 1437. *Beckmann*. See *Hospitals*.

INGOUR, a river rising in the Caucasus and falling into the Black Sea. Omar Pasha, marching to the relief of Kara, crossed this river on Nov. 6, 1855, with 10,000 men, and attacked the Russians 12,000 strong, encamped on the left bank, who after a struggle retreated with the loss of 400 men. The Turks had 68 killed and 242 wounded. Kara, however, was not saved.

INK. The ancient black inks were composed of soot and ivory black, and Vitruvius and Pliny mention lamp-black, but they had likewise various colours, as red, gold, silver, and purple. Red ink was made by them of vermilion and various kinds of gum. **INDIAN INK** is brought from China, and must have been in use by the people of the east from the earliest ages, most of the artificial Chinese productions being of very great antiquity. It is usually brought to Europe in small quadrangular cakes, and is composed of a fine black and animal glue. *Beckmann* **INVISIBLE OR SYMPATHETIC INKS** are fluids which, when written with, will remain invisible until after a certain operation. Various kinds were known at very early periods. Ovid (A.D. 2) teaches young women to deceive their guardians by writing to their lovers with new milk, and afterwards making the writing legible with ashes or soot. Receipts for preparing invisible ink were given by Peter Borel, in 1653, and by Le Mort, in 1669. *Beckmann*

INKERMANN (Crimea), **BATTLE OF** The Russian army (about 40,000) having received reinforcements, and being encouraged by the presence of the granddukes Michael and Nicholas, attacked the British (8000), near the old fort of Inkermann, before daybreak, Nov 5, 1854. The latter kept their opponents at bay till the arrival of 6000 French. The Russians were then driven back, leaving behind 9000 killed and wounded. The loss of the allies was 462 killed, 1952 wounded, and 191 missing. Sir George Cathcart, and generals Strangways, Goldie, and Torrens were among the slain. On Nov 15, 1855, an explosion of about 100,000 lbs of gunpowder occurred near Inkermann, and caused great loss of life.

INNS OF COURT (London) Inns of court were established at different periods, in some degree as colleges for teaching the law. The Temple (of which there were three societies, namely, the Inner, the Middle, and the Outer) was originally founded, and the Temple church built, by the Knights Templars, 32 Hen II 1185. The Inner and Middle Temple were made inns of law in the reign of Edw III about 1340, the Outer not until the reign of Elizabeth, about 1560. *Stowe's Survey* The following inns were founded, viz:—

Barnard's Inn, an inn of Chancery	A.D. 1446	Lyons' Inn	A.D. 1420?
Clement's Inn, 18 Edw IV	1478	New Inn, 1 Hen VII	1485
Clifford's Inn, 20 Edw III	1345	Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street	1430
Furnival's Inn, 5 Edw	1503	Serjeants' Inn, Chancery lane	1606
Gray's Inn, 32 Edw III	1357	Staples Inn, 4 Hen V	1415
Lincoln's Inn, 4 Edw II	1312	Thavies' Inn, 10 Hen VIII	1519

INOCULATION See *Small Pox* Lady Mary Wortley Montagu introduced inoculation from small pox to England from Turkey. In 1718 she had her own son inoculated at Adrianople, with perfect success, and she was allowed to have it tried, for the first time in England, on seven condemned criminals, 7 Geo I 1721. In 1722 two of the royal family were inoculated. The practice was preached against by many of the bishops and other clergy from that period until 1760. Dr Mead practised inoculation very successfully up to 1754, and Dr Dimsdale of London inoculated Catherine II empress of Russia, in 1768. From 1797 99, of 5964 who were inoculated only three died. It is now prohibited by law. Vaccine inoculation was introduced by Dr Jenner, Jan 21, 1799, he had discovered its virtue in 1796, and had been making experiments during the intermediate three years. An hospital for inoculation was erected in 1746. See *Vaccination*.

INQUISITION, or HOLY OFFICE. Previous to Constantine (A.D. 306) heresy and spiritual offences were punished by excommunication only, but shortly after his death capital punishments were added, and inquisitors were appointed by Theodosius, A.D. 382. Priscillian was put to death about 385. Justinian decreed the doctrines of the four holy synods as to the holy scriptures and their canons to be observed as laws, 529, hence the penal code against heretics. About 800 the power of the western bishops was enlarged, and courts were established for trying and punishing spiritual offenders, even with death. In the twelfth century many heresies arose, and during the crusade against the Albigenses, Gregory IX. in 1233 established by rules the inquisitorial missions, sent out by Innocent III some years previously, and committed them into the hands of the Dominicans. Pietro da Verona, the first Inquisitor who burnt heretics, was assassinated by an accused gonfaloniere, April 6, 1252, and was afterwards canonised. Having fallen into disuse in Spain in the fifteenth century, the holy office was reconstituted by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1480. In 1481 nearly 3000 persons were burnt in Andalusia, and 17,000 suffered other penalties. The "Instructions" of the new tribunal were promulgated, Nov 29, 1484. New articles were added in 1488 and 1498, and finally a new series of ordinances in 81 articles were compiled by the inquisitor-general Valdez, in 1561. The establishment of the Inquisition was resisted in Naples (1546 7), and only introduced into other parts of Italy with jealous limitations by the tem-

poral power. Carnesecchi was executed at Rome, 1567, and Galileo was compelled to abjure his opinions in 1684. The tribunal was abolished in Tuscany and Lombardy in 1787. It was never firmly established and organised in France, and was totally abolished by Henry IV by the edict of Nantes, 1598. When Louis XIV revoked that edict (1685) he refused to introduce the Inquisition, but advised his grandson Philip V to retain it in Spain. It was suppressed in that country, Dec. 4, 1808, by Napoleon, and again by the Cortes, Feb. 12, 1813, but was restored by Ferdinand VII after his restoration by an ordinance dated July 21, 1814, to be again finally abolished by the Cortes at the revolution in 1820. Llorente states that in 236 years the total amount in Spain of persons put to death by the Inquisition has been about 32,000, 291,000 have been subjected to other punishments. The last person burnt was at Seville, Nov. 7, 1781, being a woman accused of making a contract with the devil.

INSANITY See *Lunatics*. Of one thousand male patients, insanity was supposed by an eminent authority to be traceable to the following causes relatively —

Drunkenness	110	Old age	60	Poisonous effluvia	17
Consequences of disease	100	Chagrin	54	Ill usage	13
Epilepsy	78	Love	47	Crimes, remorse and despair	9
Ambition	78	Accidents	39	Pretended insanity	5
Excessive labour	71	Religious enthusiasm	29	Malconformation of the skull	4
Born idiots	71	Unnatural practices	27	Other and unknown causes	88
Misfortune	69	Political events	26		

INSOLVENCY The first insolvent act was passed in 1649, but it was of limited operation, a number of acts of more extensive operation were passed at various periods, and particularly in the reign of George III. The benefit of the act, known as the Great Insolvent act, was taken in England by 50,733 insolvents, from the time of its passing in 1814, to March 1827, a period of thirteen years. Since then the acts relating to insolvency have been several times amended. Persons not traders, or being traders, whose debts are less than 300*l* may petition the court of Bankruptcy, and propose compositions, and have *pro tem*. protection from all process against their persons and property, 6 Vict. c. 116, 12 Aug. 1842. Act amended, 8 Vict. c. 96, 9 Aug. 1844. See *Bankrupts*, *Debtors*.

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE. In 1793 the Academies of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and of the Sciences, were combined in one body under the above title.

INSURANCE ON SHIP AND MERCHANTINE. Suctonius conjectures that Claudius was the first contriver of the insurance of ships, A.D. 43. It was in general use in Italy in 1194, and in England in 1560. Insurance policies were first used in Florence in 1523. The first law relating to insurance was enacted in 1601 — Insurance of houses and goods against FIRE, in London began in 1667. This was the year following that of the Great Fire of London. An office was then set up for insuring houses and buildings, principally contrived by Dr. Barton, one of the first and most considerable builders of the city of London. The first regular office set up in London was the *Hand-in-Hand*, in 1696. The *Sun* fire office was established in 1710. A duty was first laid on insurances of 1*s* 6*d* per hundred pounds insured in 1782, this duty was increased in 1797, and has been variously altered since. In 1857, 1,451,110*l* were paid as duty for fire insurances on property, amounting to 72,136,585*l*. There are now (1859), 33 London fire insurance offices, 25 country offices, 7 Scotch, and 2 Irish. The first *Life* Insurance office (the *Amicable*), was established in 1706. There are now (1859), 165 offices in London.

INSURRECTIONS See the accounts of *Conspiracies*, *Massacres*, *Rebellions*, *Riots*, &c.

INTENDMENT OF CRIMES. In cases of treason, wounding, burglary, &c. where the intention is proved by circumstances, the offence was made punishable as if put into execution, and the designed crime completed, by statute 7 Geo. II. 1734. The rigour of this act was modified by Mr (afterwards sir Robert) Peel's revision of the statutes, 4—10 Geo. IV. 1823—29.

INTERDICT, OR ECCLESIASTICAL CENSURE, seldom decreed till the time of Gregory VII. 1073, but often afterwards in Italy, France, and Germany. When a prince was excommunicated, all his subjects retaining their allegiance were excommunicated also, and the clergy were forbidden to perform any part of divine service, or any clerical duties save the baptism of infants, and taking the confessions of dying penitents. In 1170, pope Alexander put all England under an interdict, and when king John was excommunicated, in 1208, the kingdom lay under a papal interdict for six years. England was put under an interdict on Henry VIII. shaking off the pope's supremacy, 1535. Pope Sixtus V. published a crusade, or holy war, against the heretic queen of England (Elizabeth), and offered plenary indulgence

to all who should assist in deposing her, in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada. See *Communication*

INTEREST OF MONEY The word "interest" was first used in an act of parliament of the 21st James I 1623, wherein it was made to signify a lawful increase by way of compensation for the use of money lent. The rate fixed by the act was 8% for the use of 100% for a year, in place of usury at 10% before taken. The Commonwealth lowered the rate to 6%, in 1650, and by an act of the 13th of queen Anne, 1714, it was reduced to 5%, but the restraint being found prejudicial to commerce the acts were repealed by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 90, 1854

INTERIM OF AUOSBURG, a decree issued by the emperor Charles V in 1548, with the view of attempting to reconcile the Catholics and Protestants, in which it entirely failed. It was revoked in 1542. The term *Interim* has been applied to other decrees and treaties.

INUNDATIONS It would be impossible to record in this volume the numerous catastrophes which class under this head the following are among the most remarkable

An inundation of the sea in Lincolnshire laid under water many thousand acres, A. D. 245 *Cassides*.

Another in Cheshire, by which 5000 persons, and an innumerable quantity of cattle, perished, 353

An inundation at Glasgow, which drowned more than 400 families, 758 *Forden*.

The Tweed overflowed its banks, and laid waste the country for 30 miles round, 880

A prodigious inundation of the sea on the English coasts, which demolished a number of sea-port towns, and their inhabitants, 1014

Earl Godwin's lands, exceeding 4000 acres overflowed by the sea, and an immense sand bank formed on the coast of Kent, now known by the name of the Godwin Sands, 1100 *Cassides*.

Flanders inundated by the sea, and the town and harbour of Ostend totally immersed, 1108. The present city was built above a league from the channel where the old ones subsided. *Histoire de Flandre*

More than 800 houses overwhelmed at Winchelsea by an inundation of the sea, 1290

At the Texel, which first raised the commerce of Amsterdam, 1400

The sea broke in at Dort, and drowned 73 villages, and 100 000 people (see Dort), April 17, 1440

The Severn overflowed during ten days, and carried away men, women, and children, in their beds, and covered the tops of many mountains, the waters settled upon the lands, and were called the Great Waters for 100 years after, 1 Richard III 1483. *Hollinshead*. Again, 4 James I 1607, the waters rose above the tops of the houses, and above 100 persons perished in Somersetshire and Gloucestershire *Burns*

A general inundation by the failure of the dikes in Holland, 1530 the number of drowned said to have been 400,000

At Catalonia, where 80,000 persons perished, 1617

An inundation in Yorkshire, when a rock opened, and poured out water to the height of a church steeple, 1686. *Vide Phil. Trans*

Part of Zealand overflowed, 1800 inhabitants were drowned, and incredible damage was done at Hamburg, 1717

At Madrid, several of the Spanish nobility and other persons of distinction perished, 1723. *Du Fresnoy* In Yorkshire, a dreadful inundation, called Ripon Flood, 1771

In Navarre, where 2000 persons lost their lives by the torrents from the mountains, Sept. 1787

An inundation of the Liffey, which did immense damage in Dublin, Nov. 13, 1787

Again in Dublin, and parts adjacent, Dec. 2 and 3, 1803

Lorca, a city of Merida, in Spain, destroyed by the bursting of a reservoir, which inundated more than 30 leagues, and killed 1000 persons, besides cattle, April 14, 1803

At Pech, near Presburg, the overflow of the Danube, by which 24 villages and their inhabitants were swept away, April 1811

In the vicinity of Salop, by the bursting of a cloud during a storm by which many persons and much stock perished, May 1811

Dreadful inundation in Hungary, Austria, and Poland, in the summer of 1813.

By the overflow of the Danube, a Turkish corps of 2000 men on a small island near Widdin, were surprised, and not instant death, Sept. 14, 1818

In Silesia, 6000 inhabitants perished, and the ruin of the French army under Macdonald was accelerated by the floods, also in Poland 4000 lives were supposed to have been lost, same year

At Stralsund, Ireland by the melting of the snow on the surrounding mountains, most destructive floods were occasioned, Jan. 2, 1816.

In Germany, the Vistula overflowed, many villages were laid under water and great loss of life and property was sustained, March 21, 1816.

In England 5000 acres were deluged in the Fen countries, in June, 1819

Awful inundation at Dantzic, occasioned by the Vistula breaking through some of its dikes, by which 10,000 head of cattle and 4000 houses were destroyed and numerous lives lost, April 6, 1829

At Vienna, the dwellings of 50,000 of its inhabitants laid under water Feb. 1830

10 000 houses swept away, and about 1000 persons perished, at Canton, in China, in consequence of an inundation, occasioned by incessant rains. Equal or greater calamity was produced by the same cause in other parts of China, Oct. 1833.

Awful inundation in France the Saone poured its waters into the Rhone, broke through its banks, and covered 60 000 acres, Lyons was inundated, in Avignon 100 houses were swept away, 318 houses were carried away at La Guillotiere, and upwards of 800 at Vales, Marseilles, and Nismes, the Saone had not attained such a height for 238 years, Oct. 31 to Nov. 4, 1840

Lamentable inundation at Brentford and the surrounding country several lives lost, and immense property destroyed, Jan. 16, 1841

Disastrous inundation in the centre, west, and south west of France, numerous bridges, with the Orleans and Vierzon viaduct, swept away, the latter had cost 6,000,000 of francs. The damage done exceeded 4 000,000 sterling. The Loire rose twenty feet in one night, Oct. 23, 1846.

Lamentable catastrophes at Holmfirth. See *Holmfirth Flood*, Feb. 4, 1852.

Inundation of the valleys of the Severn and Teme after a violent thunderstorm, Sept. 5, 1852.

Inundations of the basins of the Rhine and the Rhone, overflowing the country to a great extent, Sept. 19, 1852

City of Hamburg half flooded by the Elbe, Jan. 1, 1855.

Inundations in south of France, with immense damage (see France), May and June, 1856.

INVASIONS OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS, see *Britain and Domes* From the death of Edward the Confessor, the following invasions have been effected

Successful, by William the Conqueror, of Normandy	Sept. 29, A.D. 1066	Successful, earl of Richmond	A.D. 1485
Unsuccessful, by the Irish	1069	Unsuccessful, Lambert Simnel	1487
Unsuccessful, by the Scots	1091	Unsuccessful, Perkin Warbeck	1485
Unsuccessful, by the Scots, their king, Malcolm, killed	1093	Unsuccessful, Spaniards and Italians, Ireland	1580
Unsuccessful, Robert of Normandy	1101	Unsuccessful, Spanish Armada	1588
Unsuccessful, by the Scots	1130	Unsuccessful, Ireland, Spaniards	1601
Unsuccessful, Maud	1139	Unsuccessful, duke of Monmouth	1685
Successful, Ireland, Fitz-Stephen	1169	Successful, William of Orange	1688
Unsuccessful, Ireland, Edward Bruce	1315	Unsuccessful, James II, Ireland	1689
Successful, Isabel, queen of Edward II	1320	Unsuccessful, old Pretender	1708
Successful, duke of Lancaster	1399	Unsuccessful, Pretender again	1715
Unsuccessful, by the French	1410	Unsuccessful, young Pretender	1745
Unsuccessful, queen of Henry VI	1462	Unsuccessful, Ireland, Invasion of Thurot. See Thurot	1760
Successful, earl of Warwick	1470	Unsuccessful, Wales, the French	1797
Successful, Edward IV	1471	Unsuccessful, Ireland, the French land at Killala (which see)	1798
Unsuccessful, queen of Henry VI	1471		

INVINCIBLE ARMADA, OR SPANISH ARMADA. See *Armada*

INVOCATION OF THE VIRGIN AND SAINTS The practice of the Romish Church of invoking the intercession of saints with God, particularly the prayers to the Virgin, has been traced to the time of Gregory the Great, about A.D. 593. *Also* The Eastern Church begun (in the fifth century) by calling upon the dead, and demanding their suffrage as present in the divine offices, but the Western Church carried it so far as frequently to canonise those they had any regard for, though the wickedness of their lives gave them no title to any such honour

IODINE (from the Greek *iodēs*, violet like) This important substance was discovered by M. de Courtois, a manufacturer of saltpetre at Paris, in 1812 the discovery was pursued with great advantage by M. Clement, in 1813 Iodine is very active, on the application of heat it rises in the form of a dense violet coloured vapour, easily evaporates, and melts at 220 degrees, changes vegetable blues to yellow, and a seven thousandth part converts water to a deep yellow colour, and starch into a purple Five volumes of oxygen and one of iodine form iodic acid.

IONIA (in Asia Minor) About 1040 B.C. the Ionians, a Pelasgic race, emigrated from Greece and settled here and on the adjoining islands. They built Ephesus, Smyrna, and other noble cities They were conquered by the great Cyrus, about 548 B.C., revolted in 504, but were again subdued. After the victories of Cimon, Ionia became independent and remained so till 387, when it was once more subjected to Persia. It formed part of the dominions of Alexander and his successors, was annexed in time to the Roman Empire, and was finally conquered by the Turks.—Ionia was renowned for poets, historians, and philosophers.

IONIAN ISLANDS (on W. coast of Greece), the Republic of the Seven Islands, Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Ithaca, St. Maura, Cerigo, and Paxo, which were colonised by the Ionians, and partook of the fortunes of the Greek people, were subject to Naples in the 13th century, and in the 14th to Venice, which ceded them to France, in 1797, by the treaty of Campo Formio They were seized by the Russians and Turks in 1800, and formed into a Republic. They were restored to the French in 1807, but retaken by the English in 1809 By a treaty between Russia and Great Britain they were placed under the protection of the latter, Nov. 5, 1815 Sir Thomas Maitland became the first lord high commissioner A constitution was ratified by the prince regent of England for the government of these islands in 1818 A new and very liberal constitution was granted in 1845 They are now among the free states of Europe, Corfu is the seat of government.* Population, in 1856, 49,963

IONIC ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE This order, which is an improvement on the Doric, was founded by the Ionians, about 1350 B.C. *Vitruvius* by Perrault. The order is ranked by moderns as the third. Its distinguishing characters are, the slenderness and flutings of its column, and the volutes of rams' horns that adorn the capital. The Ionic is earlier than the Doric, and at the same time sufficiently grave.

IONIC SECT OF PHILOSOPHERS. Founded by Thales of Miletus, 570 B.C. This sect distinguished itself for its deep and abstruse speculations, under the successors and pupils

* In consequence of the discontent and unmanageable character of these islanders, it has been seriously proposed that they should be given up to Greece, as many of the natives desire. In Nov. 1865, Mr. W. E. Gladstone went out on a commission of inquiry, &c., but nothing important ensued. Eventually a new lord high commissioner was sent out; and quietness seems to be restored (Nov. 1856).

of the Milesian philosopher, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaxagoras, and Archelaus, the master of Socrates. The favourite tenet of Thales and his followers, was that water was the origin of all things. The others referred it to air, some to fire *Blackwall*

IPUS (in Phrygia), **BATTLE OF**, 301 B.C. by which Seleucus was confirmed in his kingdom by the defeat and death of Antigonus, king of Asia. On the one side were Antigonus and his son, on the other Seleucus, Ptolemy, Lyfmachus, and Cassander. The former led into the field an army of above 70,000 foot, and 10,000 horse, with 75 elephants. The latter's forces consisted of 64,000 infantry, besides 10,500 horse, 400 elephants, and 120 armed chariots. *Phalaris*.

IRELAND It is disputed by historians from what nation this country was originally peopled. It seems, however, to be satisfactorily shown that the first colonists were Phœnicians. Some assert that the Partholau landed in Ireland about 2048 B.C., that the descent of the Damnoni was made about 1463 B.C., and that this was followed by the descent of Heber and Heremon, Milesian princes, from Galicia, in Spain, who conquered Ireland, and gave to its throne a race of 171 kings. Ireland was not attacked by the Romans or Saxons. The population, in 1857, was estimated at 6,047,492

Arrival of St Patrick about A.D. 430
Christianity established, about 448
The Danes and Normans, known by the name of Westsaxons, or Ostmen, invade Ireland 795
They build Dublin solidly, and other cities, about 800
Brian Boiroimhe (1003) killed at the battle of Clontarf, which terminates the power of the Danes 1059
[In the twelfth century Ireland is divided into five kingdoms viz Ulster Leinster, Meath Connaught, and Munster, besides a number of petty principalities, whose sovereigns continually warred with each other]
Adrian IV permitted Henry II to invade Ireland, on condition that he compelled every Irish family to pay a carolus to the holy see, and held it as a fief of the Church 1156
Dermot MacMurrough, king of Leinster, is driven from his throne for his oppression, and takes refuge in England, where he takes an oath of fidelity to Henry II who promises to restore him 1168
Invasion of the English under Fitz-Stephen 1169
Landing of Strongbow at Waterford 1170
Henry II lands near Waterford, and receives the submission of the princes of the country, settles the government, and makes his son John lord of Ireland 1171
Ireland wholly subdued and English laws and customs introduced by king John 1210
Invasion of Edward Bruce, 1316, who is crowned king, 1316, defeated at Armagh, and beheaded at Dundalk 1318
Lionel, duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III, marries Elisabeth de Burgh, heiress of Ulster, which had not hitherto submitted to the English authority 1361
Richard II lands at Waterford with a train of nobles, 4000 men at arms, and 80,000 archers, and gains the affection of the people by his munificence, and confers the honour of knighthood on their chiefs 1364
Richard again lands in Ireland 1399
The infamous and sanguinary Head Act passed at Trim 1405
Apparel and surname act, compelling the Irish

to dress like the English, and to adopt surnames A.D. 1465
Poynings law, subjecting the Irish parliament to the English council 1494
Great rebellion of the Fitzgeralds subdued 1534
Henry VIII. assumes the title of *king*, instead of *lord* of Ireland 1542
The reformed religion embraced by the English settlers in the reign of Edward VI 1547
Ireland finally divided into shires 1569
Printing in Irish characters introduced by N Walsh, chancellor of St. Patrick's 1571
700 Italians, headed by Fitzmaurice, land in Kerry, they are treacherously butchered by the earl of Ormond 1580
The insurrection of Tyrone, who invites over the Spaniards, and settles them in Kinsale, but they are defeated by the lord deputy Mountjoy 1601
In consequence of repeated rebellions and forfeitures of estates, 511,466 acres of land in the province of Ulster became vested in the crown, and James I. after removing the Irish from their hills and fastnesses, divides the land among such of his English and Scottish protestant subjects as choose to settle there 1609-12
More and Maguire's rebellion, the catholics enter into a conspiracy to expel the English, and cruelly massacre the protestant settlers in Ulster, to the number of 40,000 persons, commenced on St. Ignatius day [some doubt the massacre] Oct. 23, 1641
Cromwell and Ireton reduce the whole island to obedience between 1649 and 1656
Massacre at capture of Drogheda Sept. 11, 1549
Landing of James II March 12, 1689
3000 protestants attainted 1689
Landing of king William III. at Carrickfergus June 14, 1690
Battle of the Boyne, the duke of Schomberg killed July 1, 1690
Celebrated treaty of Limerick. See *Limerick* Oct. 3, 1691
Linen manufactured encouraged 1696
Thurot's invasion. See *Thurot* 1760
Indulgences granted to the catholics by parliament 177

* This act ordained, "That it shall be lawful to all manner of men that find any thieves robbing by day or night, or going or coming to rob or steal, or any persons going or coming, having no faithful man of good name and fame in their company in English apparel, that it shall be lawful to take and kill those, and to cut off their heads, without any impeachment of our sovereign lord the king. And of any head so cut off in the county of Meath, that the cutler and his ayders there to him, cause the said head so cut off to be brought to the portreeve to put it upon a stake or spear, upon the castle of Trim, and that the said portreeve shall testify the bringing of the same to him. And that it shall be lawful for the said bringer of the said head to distrain and levy by his own hand (as his reward) of every man having one ploughland in the barony, two-pence, and of every man having half a ploughland, one penny, and of every man having one house and goods, value forty shillings, one penny, and of every other cottier having house and smoke, one half penny, &c.

IRELAND, *continued*

Ireland admitted to a free trade	1779	Encumbered estates act passed	Sept. 1848
Released from subjugation to an English council	1782	Smith O'Brien tried at Clonmel, and sentenced to death	Oct. 9, 1848
The Geneva refugees are received in Ireland, and have an asylum; even then in the county of Waterford	1788	Meagher and the other confederates tried and sentenced to death	Oct. 9, 1848
Order of St. Patrick established	1788	The Irish court of queen's bench gives judgment on writs of error sued out by the prisoners convicted of high treason at Clonmel, and confirms the judgment of the court below	Jan. 16, 1849
Orange clubs, &c., formed	1796	O'Brien, Meagher, McManus, and O'Donoghue transported	July 9, 1849
Memorable Irish rebellion commenced, May 4, 1798, and not finally suppressed until the next year	1799	Orange and Catholic affray at Dolly's Brae, several lives lost	July 12, 1849
Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland	Jan. 1, 1801	Her Majesty visits Ireland, and holds her court at Dublin castle	Aug. 5, 1849
Emmet's insurrection	July 23, 1803	First court under the Irish encumbered estates act, held in Dublin. See <i>Encumbered Estates</i>	Oct. 24, 1849
The English and Irish exchequers consolidated	Jan. 5, 1817	Roman Catholic university originated, and large sums subscribed	May 5, 1851
Visit to Ireland of George IV	Aug. 1831	Death of R. Lalor Shiel, at Florence	May 26, 1851
The currency assimilated	Jan. 1, 1826	McManus escapes from transportation, and arrives at San Francisco, in California	June 5, 1851
Roman Catholic emancipation. See <i>Roman Catholics</i>	April 13, 1829	The Irish Tenant League hold a meeting on the site of the battle of the Boyne	June 14, 1851
Customs consolidated	Jan. 6, 1830	First meeting of the "Catholic Defence Association"	Oct. 17, 1851
Poor-laws introduced	1838	Meagher escapes from Van Diemen's Land and arrives at New York	May 24, 1852
Great Repeal movement, meeting at Trim	March 19, 1843	Cork National Exhibition	June 10, 1852
O'Connell's trial. See <i>Trials</i>	Jan. 15, 1844	Irish Industrial Exhibition set on foot, Mr Dargan, a railway contractor, contributes towards it 26,000 <i>l.</i>	June 24, 1852
Trial of O'Connell and others for political conspiracy, found guilty. See <i>Trials</i>	Feb. 12, 1844	"Tenant Right" demonstration at Warrington dispersed by the magistrates	July 8, 1852
Appointment of new commissioners of charitable bequests*	Dec. 18, 1844	Fierce religious riots at Belfast	July 14, 1852
Irish National Education Society incorporated	Sept. 23, 1845	Fatal election riot at Six mile Cross. See <i>Six-mile Bridge</i>	July 22, 1852
Failure of the potato crop throughout Ireland	1845	Meeting of the Irish members of Parliament to found a "Religious Equality Association"	Sept. 10, 1852
Commitment of William Smith O'Brien to the custody of the serjeant-at-arms, for contempt in not obeying an order of the house of commons to attend a committee	April 30, 1846	Cork Industrial Exhibition closed. See <i>Cork</i>	Sept. 2, 1852
William Smith O'Brien and the "Young Ireland" or physical force party, secede from the Repeal Association	July 29, 1846	Income tax extended to Ireland	May, 1853
O'Connell makes his last speech in the house of commons	Feb. 8, 1847	Dublin Exhibition opens	May 12, 1853
Grants from parliament, amounting to 10,000,000 <i>l.</i> made to relieve the people suffering from famine and disease	1847	Queen visits Ireland	Aug. 29, 1853
Death of O'Connell at Genoa, on his way to Rome, in his 73rd year he had bequeathed his heart to Rome	May 15, 1847	Tenant Right league conference	Oct. 4, 1853
Deputation from the Irish people (O'Brien, Meagher, O'Gorman, &c.) to Lamarine and others, members of the provisional government at Paris	April 2, 1848	Dreadful railway accident near Dublin	Oct. 5, 1853
Great meeting of "Young Irelanders" at Dublin	April 4, 1848	Exhibition closed	Nov. 1, 1853
Arrest of Mitchell, editor of the <i>United Irishman</i>	May 13, 1848	Train wretchedly upset after an Orange demonstration at Londonderry, one killed and many hurt	Sept. 15, 1854
State trials in the Irish queen's bench	May 15-27, 1848	Religious riots at Belfast	Sept. 1857
Mitchell found guilty and sentenced to transportation for 14 years	May 26, 1848	Progress of cardinal Wiseman in Ireland, &c.	Sept. 1858
Arrest of Gavan Duffy, Martin, Meagher, Doherty, &c., for felonious writings, speeches, &c.	July 8, 1848	A packet from Galway reaches N. America in six days	Sept. 1858
Proclamation against the Confederate clubs	July 26, 1848	Proclamation against secret societies, Nov., arrests of members of the Phoenix Society	Dec. 1858
The Habeas Corpus act suspended throughout Ireland	July 26, 1848	Proposed demonstration of landlords (headed by marquis of Downshire) given up	Jan. 27, 1859
Arrest of Smith O'Brien at Thurles he is conveyed to Kilmainham goal, Dublin	Aug. 5, 1848	National gallery founded	Feb. 1859
Arrest of Meagher, O'Donoghue, and other confederates	Aug. 12, 1848	Agitation against the Irish national school system	Sept. 1859
Martin found guilty and sentenced to 10 years' transportation	Aug. 14, 1848	Religious Revival movement in the north, particularly at Belfast	Oct. 1859

See *Dublin*.

* The *Dublin Gazette*, containing the appointment of the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests and Donations, described and gave, for the first time in an official document, the several titles of the Roman Catholic bishops the state thus acknowledged those titles. In this document the Protestant and the Roman Catholic prelates were placed in their order, according to the rank, without religious distinction.

† An amnesty was granted to O'Brien, May 3, 1856, and he shortly after returned to Ireland.

‡ Paupers in Irish workhouses in 1849,	630,000.	In 1857,	65,000.
Notes in circulation,	£3,850,450	"	£7,150,000.
Bullion in Irish banks,	£1,625,000.	"	£2,492,000

IRELAND, *continued*

KINGS AND GOVERNORS OF IRELAND *

- KINGS.**
1004. *Maol Cearbhlán II.* resigned on the election of *Brian Boroiimhe* as king of Ireland.
- 1027 *Brian Boroiimhe*, or *Boroiimhe*, a valiant and renowned prince defeated the Danes in the memorable battle of Clontarf, on Good Friday 1039, assassinated in his tent the same night, while in the attitude of prayer
[*Brian Boroiimhe* was 30 years king of Munster and 12 king of Ireland.]
- 1039 *Maol Cearbhlán II.* restored
1048. *Donough*, or *Denis O Brian*, third son of the preceding
1098. *Tirloch* or *Turlough* nephew of *Donough*
- 1110 *Muriertagh*, or *Murtough* resigned and became a monk
- 1180 *Turlough (O Connor) II* the great.
1190. *Murtough Mac Neil Mac Lachlín* slain in battle
1168. *Roderic*, or *Roger O Connor*
1172. *Henry II* king of England conquered the country and became lord of Ireland.
- [The English monarchs were styled "Lords of Ireland" until the reign of *Henry VIII*, who styled himself *king* and this title has continued ever since.]
- GOVERNORS OF IRELAND.**
1173. *Hugh de Lucy*, lord of Mounth as lord justice
- 1173 *Richard de Clare*, earl of Pembroke, as lord warden
- 1177 *Raymond le Gros*, elected by the council, procurator
- 1177 *John* earl of *Moreton* (afterwards king *John*), appointed lord of Ireland.
- 1177 *William Fitzdalm de Burgo* (renewal).
- 1185 *The earl of Moreton* appointed governor
- 1194 *Peter Pipard*, appointed lord deputy by *Richard I*
- 1216 *Geoffrey de Mariscis*, appointed governor under the title of custos
1252. *Prince Edward (Edward I)*.
- * * * * *
- 1308 *Piers de Gaveston* earl of Cornwall was appointed, by the title of lord lieutenant, 2 Edw II
- LORD LIEUTENANTS †**
1308. *Piers de Gaveston*, earl of Cornwall
- 1329 *James Butler*, earl of Ormond.
- 1331 *Sir Anthony Lucy*
- * * * * *
- 1361 *Lionel*, duke of Clarence.
- 1369 *Sir William de Windsor*
- 1381 *Edmond Mortimer*, earl of March
- 1384 *King Richard II*
- 1395 *Roger Mortimer* earl of March
- 1399 *King Richard II* in person again.
- 1399 *Sir John Stanley*
- 1401 *Thomas*, earl of Lancaster
- 1413 *Sir John Stanley*
- 1414 *Sir John Talbot*.
1424. *James*, earl of Ormond
- 1427 *Sir John de Grey*
1428. *Sir J Sutton* lord Dudley
- 1431 *Sir Thomas Stanley*
1438. *Leon*, lord de Welles.
1446. *John*, earl of Shrewsbury
- 1449 *Richard*, duke of York
- 1452 *George*, duke of Clarence, for life
- 1479 *Richard* duke of Gloucester (*Richard III*).
1483. *Gerald*, earl of Kildare, and in 1496
- 1485 *John de la Pole*, earl of Lincoln
- 1490 *Jasper*, duke of Bedford
- 1494 *Henry* duke of York, afterwards *Henry VIII* (his deputy, *sir E Poyninge*)
- 1496 *Gerald*, earl of Kildare, and in 1504
- 1528 *Thomas Howard* earl of Surrey
- 1530 *Henry*, duke of Richmond.
- 1560 *Thomas*, earl of Sussex.
- 1598 *Robert*, earl of Essex
- 1603 *Sir Charles Blount*, lord Mountjoy, made earl of Devonshire
- 1640 *Thomas*, lord viscount Wentworth, earl of Strafford
- 1643 *James*, marquess of Ormond.
- 1649 *Oliver Cromwell*
- 1652 *James Butler* duke of Ormond.
- 1659 *John Roberts* lord Roberts
- 1670 *J Berkeley* lord Berkeley
- 1672 *Arthur Capel* earl of Essex
- 1677 *James Butler* duke of Ormond
- 1685 *Henry Hyde* earl of Clarendon
- 1687 *Richard Talbot*, earl of Tyrconnel.
- 1690 *Henry Sydney* lord Sydney
- 1696 *Henry Capel* lord Capel
- 1700 *Laurence Hyde* earl of Rochester
- 1703 *James Butler* duke of Ormond.
- 1707 *Thomas*, earl of Pembroke
- 1709 *Thomas*, earl of Wharton
- 1711 *James* duke of Ormond, again.
1713. *Charles*, duke of Shrewsbury
- 1717 *Charles*, duke of Bolton
- 1721 *Charles*, duke of Grafton.
- 1724 *John* lord Carteret.
- 1731 *Lionel*, duke of Dorset.
- 1737 *William*, duke of Devonshire.
- 1745 *Philip* earl of Chesterfield
- 1747 *William*, earl of Harrington
- 1751 *Lionel* duke of Dorset, again
- 1755 *William*, marquess of Hartington
- 1767 *John*, duke of Bedford
- 1761 *George*, earl of Halifax
- 1768 *Hugh*, earl of Northumberland.
- 1765 *Francis*, earl of Hertford.
- 1767 *George*, viscount Townshend, Oct. 14
- 1772 *Simon* earl of Harcourt, Nov 30
- 1777 *John*, earl of Buckinghamshire, Jan 20
- 1780 *Fred.* earl of Carlisle, Dec. 25
1782. *Wm Henry* duke of Portland, April 14
- 1782 *George*, earl Temple Sept 15
- 1783 *Robert* earl of Northampton June 3
- 1784 *Charles*, duke of Rutland, Feb 24
- [The duke died in the government, Oct. 24, 1787.]
- 1787 *George*, marquess of Buckingham (late earl Temple), again Dec. 16
- 1790 *John*, earl of Westmorland, Jan. 5
- 1795 *William*, earl Fitzwilliam, Jan. 4

* The list of Irish sovereigns, printed in previous editions, has been omitted to make room for valuable authentic matter. The Irish writers carry their succession of kings very high, as high as even before the Flood. The learned antiquary *Thomas Innes*, of the Scots College of Paris, expressed his wonder that "the learned men of the Irish nation have not like those of other nations, yet published the valuable remains of their ancient history whole and entire, with just translations. In order to separate what is fabulous and only grounded on the traditions of their poets and bards, from what is certain history." "*O Flaherty*, *Keating*, *Toland* *Kennedy* and other modern Irish historians, have rendered all uncertain, by deducting their history from the Deluge with as much assurance as they deliver the transactions of Ireland from St. Patrick's time."—*Audenon*. The "*Annals of the Four Masters*," edited by *Dr Donovan*, were published in Irish and English in 1848.

† Lord justices and deputies are not included in this list. It has been several times proposed to abolish the vicereignty of Ireland, but without success. The last time, March 25, 1858

IRELAND, *continued*

1795. John, earl Camden, March 31
 1798. Charles, marquess Cornwallis, June 20
 1801. Philip, earl of Hardwicke, May 25
 1806. John, duke of Bedford, March 18.
 1807. Charles, duke of Richmond, April 19
 1812. Charles, earl Whitworth, Aug. 20.
 1817. Charles, earl Talbot Oct. 9
 1821. Richard, marquess Wellesley, Dec. 29
 1823. Henry, marquess of Anglesey, March 1
 1829. Hugh, duke of Northumberland, March 6
 1830. Henry, marquess of Anglesey, again, Dec. 23.
 1833. Marquess Wellesley again, Sept. 26.
 1834. Thomas, earl of Haddington, Dec. 29
 1836. Henry, marquess of Normanby, April 23

1839. Hugh, earl Fortescue, April 2.
 1841. Thomas Philip, earl de Grey, Sept. 15.
 1844. William, lord Hytchamby, July 12.
 1846. John William, earl of Bessborough, July 9.
 [The earl died in the government, May 18, 1847.]
 1847. Geo. Wm. Frederick, earl of Clarendon, May 26.
 1859. Archibald William, earl of Eglinton, Feb. 28.
 1853. Edward Granville, earl of St. Germain, Dec.
 1855. George, earl of Carlisle, March
 1854. Archibald, earl of Eglinton, again, Feb.
 1859. George, earl of Carlisle, again, June. The
 present lord lieutenant (1859).

IRIDIUM AND OSMIUM. In 1804 Tennant discovered these two rare metals in the ore of platinum, in which, in 1845, Clava discovered a third, Ruthenium

IRON. It was found on Mount Ida by the Dactyles, owing to the forest of the mount having been burnt by lightning, 1432 B.C. *Arundellum Marbles* The Greeks ascribed the discovery of iron to themselves, and referred glass to the Phœnicians, but Moses relates that iron was wrought by Tubal Cain. Iron furnaces among the Romans were unprovided with bellows, but were placed on eminences with the grate in the direction of the prevailing winds. Swedish iron is very celebrated, and Dannicrona is the greatest mine of Sweden. British iron was cast by Ralph Pagn and Peter Bunde, in Sussex, in 1543. *Rymor's Fœdera*. Iron mills were first used for slitting iron into bars for smiths, by Godfrey Boels, in 1590. Tinning of iron was first introduced from Bohemia in 1681. Till 1740, iron ores were smelted entirely with wood charcoal, which did not entirely give way to coke till 1788. The operation termed *puddling*, and other very great improvements in the manufacture, were invented by Mr. Henry Cort, between 1781 and 1826. From most unfortunate circumstances he did not reap the due reward of his ingenuity. In 1856, Mr. Henry Bessemer made known his method of manufacturing iron and steel, which is considered to possess many advantages.

IRON PRODUCED IN GREAT BRITAIN

	50 furnaces	17 350 tons.	1820	200 furnaces	400 000 tons.
1740	77	61 900 "	1825	374 "	581 367 "
1788	121 "	124 780 "	1840	403 "	1 406 400 "
1796	108 "	227 000 "	1848	623 "	1 998,558 "
1802	227 "	250 000 "	1853	655 "	2 701,000 "
1806					

In 1856, 3,217 154 tons of pig iron were produced in 1857, 3,659,447 tons.

PRICE OF IRON PER TON

	Bar £6 18 6	Pig £4 5 0	1843	Bar £5 0 0	Pig £2 5 0
1834					
1836	" 10 12 0	" 6 13 0	1853	" 9 0 0	" 8 1 6

IRON CROWN OF ITALY. The crown is of gold, but it has inside a ring of iron said to have been forged from the nails of Christ's cross. It is said to have been made by order of Theodolinde for her husband, Agilulf, king of the Longobards. She presented it (to be kept) to the church at Monza. Charlemagne was crowned with this crown, and after him all the emperors who were kings of Lombardy, Napoleon I. at Milan on May 26, 1805, put it on his head, saying, "*Deus me p'a donante gave a gu's y toucherri*" (God has given it to me, woe to him who shall touch it). He founded the order of the Iron Crown, which still continues. The crown was removed from Monza to Mantua by the Austrians on April 23, 1859.

IRON MASK, THE MAN WITH THE * A mysterious prisoner in France, wearing a mask

* Some conjecture this person to have been an Armenian patriarch forcibly carried from Constantinople (who died ten years before the mask), others that he was the count de Vermandois, son of Louis XIV., although he was reported to have perished in the camp before Dirmude. More believe him to have been the celebrated duke of Beaufort, whose head is recorded to have been taken off before Candia, while still more assert that he was the unfortunate James, duke of Monmouth, who—in the imagination of the Londoners at least—was executed on Tower-hill. There are two better conjectures: he was said to have been either a son of Anne of Austria, queen of Louis XIII., his father being the cardinal Mazarine (to whom that dowager-queen was privately married), or the duke of Buckingham. Or to have been the twin brother of Louis XIV., whose birth was concealed to prevent the civil dissensions in France, which it might one day have caused. The last conjecture was received by Voltaire and many others. It has been more recently conjectured that Fouquet, an eminent statesman in the time of Louis XIV., was the *Masque de Fer*—and a count Matthioli, secretary of state to Charles III., duke of Mantua, is supposed by M. Delort, in a later publication, to have been the victim. The right hon. Agar Ellis (afterwards lord Dover), in an interesting narrative, endeavours to prove Matthioli to have been the person. The mask, it seems, was not made of iron: it was made of black velvet, strengthened with whalebone, and fastened behind the head with a padlock.

and closely confined, under M. de St. Mars, at Pignerol, Sainte Marguerite, and afterwards at the Bastille. He was of noble mien, and was treated with profound respect, but his keepers had orders to despatch him if he uncovered M. de St. Mars himself always placed the dishes on his table, and stood in his presence.

IRUN (a frontier village of Spain), **BATTLE OF** Between the British auxiliary legion, under general Evans, and the Carlist forces. On the 16th May, the legion marched from St. Sebastian to attack Irun, which, after a desperate resistance, they carried by assault, May 17, 1187. Great exertions were made by the British officers to save the lives of the prisoners from the fury of the soldiers of the legion, their minds having been exasperated by the frequent massacre of such of their comrades as had from time to time fallen into the hands of the Carlists. The town was pillaged.

IRVINGITES, or the followers of the Rev Edward Irving*, who now call themselves the "Holy Catholic Apostolic Church." They use a liturgy (framed in 1842, and enlarged 1853), and have church officers named apostles, angels, prophets, &c. In 1852, lights on the magnificent altar and burning of incense during prayers were prohibited. Their Gothic church or cathedral in Gordon square was solemnly opened Jan 1, 1854. It is said that all who join the church offer a tenth of their income for its support and extension. They had 30 chapels in England in 1851.

ISLAMISM See *Mahometanism*, &c.

ISLE OF FRANCE See *Mauritius*.

ISLES, BISHOPRIC OF THE. This see contained not only the *Ælndæ*, or Western Isles, but the Isle of Man, which for nearly 400 years had been a separate bishopric. The first bishop of the Isles was Amphibalus, A.D. 360. The Isle of Ily was in former ages a place famous for sanctity and learning, and early the seat of a bishop; it was denominated Icolmkill, from St. Columba, the companion of St. Patrick, founding a monastery here in the sixth century, which was the parent of above 100 other monasteries in England and Ireland. Since the revolution (when this bishopric was discontinued) the Isles have been conjoined to Moray and Ross, or to Ross alone. In 1847, however, Argyll and the Isles were made to form a seventh post revolution and distinct bishopric. See *Bishops*.

ISMAIL (in Bessarabia), **SIEGE OF** After a long siege by the Russians, who lost 20,000 men before the place, the town was taken by storm, Dec. 22, 1790, when the Russian general, Suwarrow, the most meritorious warrior of modern times, put the brave Turkish garrison, consisting of 30,000 men, to the sword. Not satisfied with this vengeance, he delivered up Ismail to the pillage of his ferocious soldiery, and ordered the massacre of 6000 women. By the treaty of Paris in 1856 Ismail was restored to Turkey.

ISRAEL, KINGDOM OF See *Jews*.

ISSUS, BATTLE OF Alexander's second great battle with Darius, who lost there 100,000 men, and his queen and family were captured, 333 B.C. *Plutarch*. The Persians lost 100,000 foot and 10,000 horse in the field, and the Macedonians only 300 foot and 150 horse. *Diodorus Siculus*. The Persian army, according to Justin, consisted of 400,000 foot and 100,000 horse, and 61,000 of the former, and 10,000 of the latter were left dead on the spot, and 40,000 were taken prisoners. *Justin*.

ISTHMIAN GAMES, received their name from the isthmus of Corinth, where they were observed instituted by Sisyphus, about B.C. 1406 in honour of Melicertes, a sea-god *Ænglet*. They were re-instituted in honour of Neptune by Theseus about 1259 B.C., and their celebration was held so sacred, that even a public calamity could not prevent it.

ITALY (either from *Italia*, an early king, or *italus*, a bull calf), is called the garden of Europe. The invading Pelasgians from Greece combined with the Aborigines, the Umbrians, Oscans, and Etruscans, to form the renowned Latin race, still possessing the southern part of Europe. The ancient history of Italy is soon absorbed into that of Rome, which, founded B.C. 753, gradually subdued all the rest of the country. See *Rome*. The principal events in the modern history of Italy are given below. Previous to the fifteenth century it was desolated by intestine wars and the interference of the German emperors, since then Spain, France, and

* Edward Irving was born Aug 15, 1792, and was engaged as assistant to Dr. Chalmers, at Glasgow, in 1819. In 1822 he attracted immense crowds of most distinguished persons to his sermons at the Scotch church, Hutton-garden. A new church was built for him in Regent's-square in 1827. Soon after he pronounced new doctrines on the human nature of Christ and in 1830 the "Utterances of Unknown Tongues" in his congregation were countenanced by him. He was expelled from the Scotch church, March 15, 1833. His church, "reconstituted with the threefold cord of a sevenfold ministry," was removed to Newman street. He died Dec. 8, 1834.

Germany have struggled for the possession of the country, which has been divided among them several times. Spain predominated in Italy during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries but was compelled to yield to the house of Austria at the beginning of the eighteenth. The victories of Bonaparte in 1797-98 changed the government of Italy, but the Austrian rule was re-established at the peace in 1814. In 1848 the Milanese and Venetians revolted and joined Piedmont, but were subdued by Radetzky. The hostile feeling between Austria and Piedmont gradually increased till war broke out in April 1859. For succeeding events see below, and *Austria, Sardinia, &c*

Italy (Saburia) fabled to have been ruled by Saturn during the golden age.
 Arrival from Arcadia of Cincinnatus, a.c. 1710 and of Evander about a.c. 1240
 Æneas the Trojan lands in Italy defeats and kills Turnus, marries Lavinia, daughter of king Latinus, and founds Lavinium, in South Italy 1182 &c
 Greek colonies (see *Magna Græcia*) founded 974-443
 [For subsequent history, see *Rome*]
 Odaccer leader of the Heruli, establishes the kingdom of Italy A.D. 476
 The Ostrogoths invade Italy, and retain it till they are expelled by the imperial generals Narses and Belisarius 491
 [See *KINGS OF ITALY*, p. 357 and *Iron Crown*.]
 Narses, governor of Italy, invites the Lombards from Germany 568
 Who overrun Italy 568
 Venice first governed by a doge 597
 Pepin gives Ravenna to the pope 754
 Charlemagne invades Italy 774
 He is crowned emperor of the west at Rome by pope Leo III 800
 The Normans invade Italy and settle at Bari 842
 Expelled by the Normans 1016-17
 Pope Gregory VII surnamed Hildebrand, pretends to universal sovereignty in which he is assisted by Matilda, countess of Tuscany mistress of the greater part of Italy 1073-85
 Disputes between the popes and emperors relative to ecclesiastical investiture, begin about 1073 and long agitate Italy and Germany
 Rise of the Lombard cities about 1120
 Who war with each other 1144
 The Venetians obtain many victories over the Eastern emperors 1125
 Wars of the Guelfs and Ghibellines (which see) begin about 1161
 Frederic I. (Barbarossa) interferes his wars 1164-75
 His defeat at Legnano 1176
 Peace of Constance 1183
 Civil wars again 1190 &c
 Wars of Frederick II. 1236-50
 His natural son, Manfred king of Sicily killed at the battle of Benevento, by Charles of Anjou Feb. 26, 1266
 Who also defeats Conradin, at Tagliacozzo, Aug. 23, 1268
 The Sicilian Vespers, March 30, the French expelled from Sicily 1282
 The papal seat removed for seventy years to Avignon, in France 1308
 Louis Gonsaga makes himself master of Mantua, with the title of imperial vicar 1328
 Charles VIII of France invades Italy, and conquers Naples 1495
 But loses it in 1496
 Louis XII joins Venice and conquers Milan (soon lost) 1499
 League of Cambray (1508) against Venice, which is despoiled of its Italian possessions 1509
 Leo X. pope, the patron of literature and the arts 1513-22
 Wars of Charles V. and Francis I. in Italy 1521
 The latter defeated and made prisoner at Pavia 1525
 Parma and Piacenza made a duchy for his family by pope Paul III (Alexander Farnese) 1545
 Catinat and the French defeat the duke of Savoy at Marsaglia Oct. 4, 1693

War of Spanish succession commences in Italy 1701
 Battle of Turin Sept. 7, 1706
 Division of Italy at the peace of Utrecht 1713
 The duke of Savoy becomes king of Sardinia 1718
 Successful French campaign in Italy 1745
 Milan, &c., obtained by the house of Austria, 1706, confirmed by treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle 1748
 Division of the Venetian states by France and Austria by the treaty of Campo Formio
 Cisalpine republic founded 1797
 Italy overrun, and Pius VI. deposed by Bonaparte
 The republic (Bonaparte president) 1798
 Italy formed into a kingdom and Napoleon crowned May 26, 1805
 Eugene Beauharnois made viceroy of Italy 1805
 Austria loses her Italian possessions by the treaty of Presburg ratified Jan. 1, 1806
 The kingdom ceases on the overthrow of Napoleon 1814 the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom established for Austria April 7, 1815
 Lombardy revolts from Austria and joins the king of Sardinia 1848
 Who is defeated at Novara, and Lombardy again subjected to Austria May 23, 1849
 [See *Sardinia* and *Austria*.]
 Napoleon III et l'Italie published Feb. 1859
 The Austrian ultimatum rejected by Sardinia, April 26, 1859
 The Austrians cross the Ticino, April 27, and the French enter Genoa May 3, 1859
 Unsuccessful revolution at Florence, April 27, Parma, May 9, Modena June 15, 1859
 The Austrians defeated at Montebello, May 20, Palestro May 20, Magenta, June 4, Marignano, June 8, Solferino June 24, 1859
 Provisional governments established at Florence, April 27, Parma, May and Modena, [The sovereigns retire] June 15, 1859
 Insurrections in the Papal States Bologna, Ferrara, &c. June 14-15, 1859
 Massacre of the insurgents at Perugia by the Swiss troops June 20, 1859
 Armistice between Austria and France July 6, 1859
 Preliminaries of peace signed at Villafranca, Lombardy surrendered to Sardinia July 12, 1859
 Italy disarmed at first at the peace great agitation at Milan, Florence, Modena, Parma, &c. July, 1859
 Grand duke of Tuscany abdicates about July 28, 1859
 The pope appeals to Europe against the king of Sardinia July 12, 1859
 Garibaldi becomes commander of the Italian army and exhorts the Italians to arm July 19, 1859
 Constitutional assemblies meet at Florence, Aug. 11 and at Modena Aug. 16, 1859
 Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and the Romagna declare for annexation to Piedmont, Sept. 9, 1859
 Cruel assassination of col. Anviti at Parma, Oct. 5, 1859
 Garibaldi appeals to the Neapolitans, subscriptions in Italy and elsewhere to supply arms for the Italians Oct. 1859
 Tuscany &c., choose the prince Eugene of Carignan-Savoy as regent of central Italy, Nov. 5, the king of Sardinia refusing his consent, the prince declines the office, but recommends the chevalier Buoncompagni, Nov. 14, 1859
 See *Genoa, Lombardy, Milan, Naples, Parma, Pope, Rome, Sicily, Tuscany, Venice, &c*

ITALY, *continued*

KINGS OF ITALY

476. Odoacer, king of the Heruli, invades Italy, and rules it he was conquered and slain by
 493 Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, an able prince. He put to death the philosophers Boethius and Symmachus, falsely accused, about 525
 526. Athalaric, his grandson, dies of the plague.
 534 Theodatus elected, assassinated.
 536 Vitiges elected
 540 Theodobald elected, assassinated
 541 Totila, or Baduila, a great prince, killed in battle against the imperial army under Narces
 552 Thomas falls in battle. Italy subject for a short time to the eastern empire
 568. Alboin, king of the Lombards, with a huge mixed army conquers Italy, poisoned by his wife Rowmund for compelling her to drink wine out of a cup formed of her father's skull
 573 Cleoph, assassinated.
 575 Autharis, poisoned.
 591 Agilulph
 615 Adalard poisoned.
 635 Arnold.
 636. Rotharis married the widow of Arnold, published a code of laws.
 652. Rodolph (son), assassinated.
 653. Aribert I (uncle).
 661 Bertharic and Godobert (sons), dethroned by
 662 Grimould, duke of Benevento.
 671 Bertharic re-established.
 686. Cunibert (son).
 700 Luitbert dethroned by
 701 Ragimbert.
 701. Aribert II (son)
 712 Ansprand elected
 712 Luitprand (son), a great prince, and a favorite of the church.
 744 Hildebrand (nephew) deposed.
 744 Ratchis, duke of Friuli, elected, became a monk.
 749 Astolph (brother).
 756 Desiderius, quarrelled with the pope Adrian, who invited Charlemagne into Italy, by whom Desiderius was deposed, and an end put to the Lombard kingdom.
 777 Popin (son of Charlemagne).
 812 Bernard
 820 Lothaire (son of Louis le Debonnaire).
 EMPERORS.
 875 Charles the Bald.
 877 Goluman
 879 Charles the Fat.
 888 Burenger I.
 889 " and Guy
 894 " and Lambert.
 921 " and Rudolph of Burgundy
 926 Hugh of Provence.
 946 Lothaire II
 950 Berenger II deposed in
 961 By the emperor Otho the Great, who added Italy to the German empire
 1805 Napoleon proclaimed king of Italy, March 18, crowned at Milan, May 26.

PRINCIPAL ITALIAN AUTHORS *

	Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.
Dante	1265	1321	Guicciardini	1483	1540	Parini	1729	1799
Petrarca	1304	1374	Tasso	1544	1599	Alfieri	1749	1803
Boccaccio	1313	1375	Galileo	1564	1642	Leopardi	1798	1847
Ariosto	1474	1533	Metastasio	1698	1782	Monti	1754	1828
Machiavelli	1469	1527	Goldoni	1707	1795	Gioberetti	1801	1852

J

J Introduced into the alphabet by Giles Beys, printer, of Paris, 1550 *Du Fresnoy*

JACOBINS The original name of the Dominicans (*which see*), and also given to one of the principal parties in the French revolution. The Jacobin club (first called club Breton), originated from a small and secret association of about forty gentlemen and men of letters, who had united to discuss political and other opinions, the members were called Jacobins from their meeting in the hall of the Jacobin friars at Paris. The club became numerous and popular, and fraternal societies were instituted in all the principal towns of the kingdom. *Burke* From its institution, one principal object was, to discuss such political questions as seemed likely to be agitated in the national assembly, in order that the members might act in concert. They are represented as having been determined enemies of monarchy, aristocracy, and the Christian religion, and may be regarded as the first grand spring of the revolution. The club was closed Nov 11, 1794

JACOBITES A sect among the eastern Christians, so called from Jacob Baradaeus, a Syrian, about A D 541. See *Eutychians*. In England the partisans of James II and his descendants were so named after his expulsion in 1688

* The following terms are often used with reference to certain periods in the history of Italian literature and art. 1 *Trecento* (three hundred), from the birth of Dante (1265) to the death of Boccaccio (1375), which two, with Petrarca, are styled the triumvirate of the Trecento. 2 *Quattrocento* (four hundred), from 1376 to the revival of Italian literature by Lorenzo de Medici in the fifteenth century. During this period Latin was revived, to the prejudice of Italian. 3 *Quattrocento* (five hundred), from about 1480 to 1600. A sonorous style of art, founded on the heathen mythology, began to prevail. 4 *Seicento* (six hundred), from 1600 to 1700. The bad taste which prevailed during this period is ascribed to the influence of the Spaniards and the Jesuits throughout Italy. *Seicento* is a term of reproach. The *Trecento* and *Quattrocento* were the most flourishing periods.

JACOBUS A gold coin of the former value of twenty five shillings, so called from king James I of England, in whose reign it was struck. *L'Esrange*.

JACQUERIE, a term applied to bands of revolted peasants, first given to a body of them (headed by one Caillot, called Jacques Bonhomme) which ravaged France during the captivity of king John in 1358

JAFFA (sea-port of Syria), celebrated in scripture as Joppa, whence Jonah embarked (about 862 B.C.), and the place where Peter raised Tabitha from the dead (A.D. 38), in profane history, the place whence Persens delivered Andromeda. Jaffa was taken by the Saracens, A.D. 636, by the Crusaders, 1191, and by Bonaparte, in Feb 1799, the French were driven out by the British in June, same year. Here, according to sir Robert Wilson, were massacred 3800 prisoners by Bonaparte, but this is reasonably doubted. Jaffa suffered by an earthquake in Jan 1837, when it is said that 13,000 persons were killed.

JAMAICA (W Indies) Discovered by Columbus, May 3, 1495. It was conquered from the Spaniards by admiral Penn, and the land forces commanded by Venables in 1655, the expedition had been planned by Oliver Cromwell against St Domingo. An awful earthquake occurred here June 2, 1692, and the island was desolated by a furious hurricane in 1722, and again in 1734 and 1751. In June 1795, the Maroons, or original natives, who inhabit the mountains, rose against the English, and were not quelled till March 1796. Tremendous hurricane, by which the whole island was deluged, hundreds of houses washed away, vessels wrecked, and a thousand persons drowned, Oct. 1815. An alarming insurrection, commenced by the negro slaves, in which numerous plantations were burnt, and property of immense value destroyed. Before they were overpowered, the governor, lord Belmore, declared martial law Dec 22, 1831. An awful fire raged here, Aug 26, 1843. The cholera in 1850. In May 1853 the discussion between the colonial legislature and sir Charles Grey, the governor, occasioned his recall, his successor, sir H. Barkly, arrived Oct 1853.

JANISSARIES (Turkish *teni lchéri*, new soldiers), an order of infantry in the Turkish army was formerly reputed to be the grand signior's foot guards. Originally they were young prisoners trained to arms, and were first organised and named by Amurath I about 1360, and their numbers were increased by later sovereigns. In later days they degenerated from their strict discipline, and have several times deposed the sultan. Owing to an insurrection of these troops on June 14, 1826, when 3000 of them were killed upon the spot, the Ottoman army was reorganised, and a firman was issued two days afterwards, declaring the abolition of the Janissaries.

JANSENISTS Persons who embraced the doctrines of Cornelius Jansen, bishop of Ypres, about 1638. Jansen was a prelate of piety and morals, but his "*Augustinus*," a book in which he maintained the Augustine doctrine of free grace, kindled a fierce controversy on its publication in 1640, and was condemned by a bull of pope Urban VIII. The Jesuits were the vehement opponents of Jansenism, which was condemned by the Bull *Unigenitus*, issued by Clement XI in 1713. Thus bull the French Church rejected. The sect still exists. See *Port Royalists*.

JANUARY This month, the first in our year, derives its name from Janus, a divinity among the early Romans. See next article. January was added to the Roman calendar by Numa, 713 B.C. He placed it about the winter solstice, and made it the first month, because Janus was supposed to preside over the beginning of all business.

JANUS, TEMPLE OF, at Rome. Was erected by Romulus, and kept open in time of war, and closed in time of peace. It was shut (during above 700 years), under Numa, 714 B.C., at the close of the first Punic war, 235 B.C., and under Augustus, 29 and 25 B.C., during that long period of time, the Romans were continually employed in war. According to the ancient mythology, Janus was the god of gates and avenues, and in that character held a key in his right hand, and a rod in his left, to symbolise his opening and ruling the year, sometimes he bore the number 300 in one hand, and 65 in the other, the number of its days. At other times he was represented with four heads, and placed in a temple with four equal sides, with a door and three windows on each side, as emblems of the four seasons, and the twelve months over which he presided.

JAPAN, an Asiatic empire, composed of five large and many small islands (*Nippon* the principal). It was visited by Marco Polo, the Venetian traveller, in the thirteenth century, and by Mendez Pinto, a Portuguese, about 1535 or 1542, whose countrymen shortly after obtained permission to found a settlement. The Jesuit missionaries who followed, made a great number of converts, who sent a deputation to pope Gregory XIII in 1582 but a fierce

persecution of the Christians began in 1590, aggravated it is said by the indirect zeal and arrogance of the Jesuits, thousands of the converts suffered death, and in 1639, the Portuguese were utterly expelled from the empire. The Dutch trade with Japan commenced about 1600 under severe restrictions, and has since been frequently suspended. The learned Engelbert Kämpfer visited Japan in 1690, and published an account of it with plates. In the present century, the seclusion of the Japanese has been broken up. An American expedition under commodore Perry reached Jeddo, July 8, 1853, and were favourably received, but remained only a few days. On returning in March 1854, a treaty of commercial alliance was concluded between the two countries. In the following October a similar treaty was entered into with the British. In 1856 two ports, Nagasaki and Hakodadi, were opened to European commerce. In July 1858, lord Elgin visited Japan, with a present of a steamer for the emperor, he was honourably received, and obtained a treaty opening Japan to British commerce (August). Shortly after a similar treaty on behalf of America and France were obtained by those powers. The secular emperor unfortunately died, Sept. 16, following, aged only 36.

JARNAK (dep Charente, France), **BATTLE OF**, March 13, 1569. The duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III of France, defeated the Huguenots under Louis, prince of Condé, who was killed in cold blood by Montsieuu. The victor was but seventeen years of age, and on account of this success, and his triumph at Montcontour, the Poles chose him for their king, he had his arm in a sling, and a wound before the battle his leg was broken by a kick from a horse.

JASMINE, OR **JESSAMINE**, *Jasminum officinale*, grows in profusion in Persia and other countries of the East. *Ashe*. It was brought hither from Circassia, before A D 1548. The Catalonian jasmine came to England from the East Indies, in 1629. The yellow Indian jasmine was brought to these countries in 1650.

JASSY, the capital of Moldavia, frequently besieged by the Russians, taken by them in 1739 and 1769. A treaty between them and the Turks was signed here Jan 9, 1792.

JAVA, a large island in the Eastern Archipelago. It is said to have been reached by the Portuguese in 1511, and by the Dutch in 1595. The latter who now possess it, built Batavia, the capital, about 1619. See *Batavia*. The atrocious massacre of 20,000 of the unarmed natives by the Dutch, sparing neither women nor children, to possess their effects, took place in 1740. The island capitulated to the British, Sept. 18, 1811. The sultan was dethroned by the English, and the hereditary prince raised to the throne, in June 1813. Java was restored to Holland in 1814.

JEDDA, the port of Mecca, Arabia. On June 15, 1858, the fanatic Mahomedans rose and massacred 26 of the Christian inhabitants, among them the English and French consuls and part of their families, but many fled to the shipping. On the delay of justice, commodore Pullen bombarded the town, July 25 and 26. On Aug 6, eleven of the assassins were executed, the ringleaders were also afterwards executed.

JEDDO, OR **YEDDO**, the capital of Japan, on the island of Nippon, contains about 2,000,000 inhabitants. The emperor's palace is said to be of indescribable magnificence, its hall of audience is supported by many pillars of massive gold, and plates of gold cover its three towers, each nine stories high. On Dec 23, 1854, and Nov 11, 1855, severe earthquakes occurred during the latter, 57 temples, 100,000 houses, and about 30,000 persons were destroyed.

JE MAINTIENDRAI, "I will maintain." The motto of the house of Nassau. When William III came to the throne of England, he continued this, but added "the liberties of England and the Protestant religion," at the same time ordering that the old motto of the royal arms, "*Dieu et mon Droit*," should be retained on the great seal, 1689.

JEMAPPES (N W Belgium), **BATTLE OF**, the first pitched battle gained by the French republicans, in which 40,000 French troops forced 19,000 Austrians, who were entrenched in woods and mountains, defended by forty redoubts and an immense number of cannon, the revolutionary general Dumouriez was the victor in this battle. According to the most authentic accounts, the number of killed on each side was about 5000. Nov 6, 1792.

JENA AND AUERSTADT (Central Germany), **BATTLES OF**, Fought Oct 14, 1806, both between the French and Prussians. The French were commanded at Jena by Napoleon, at Auerstadt by Davoust. The Prussians by prince Hohenlohe at the former place, and the king of Prussia at the latter. In these battles the Prussians lost nearly 20,000 killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners, and 200 field pieces, the French lost 14,000 men. Napoleon advanced to Berlin and issued the Berlin decree (*which see*).

JERSEY, GUERNSEY, SARK, AND ALDERNEY, appendages to the duchy of Normandy, were united to the crown of England by William the Conqueror, in 1066. Jersey was attempted by the French in 1779 and 1781. A body of French troops surprised the governor, made him prisoner, and compelled him to sign a capitulation, but major Pierson, the commander of the English troops, refusing to abide by this forced capitulation, attacked the French, and compelled them to surrender as prisoners of war; he was killed in the moment of victory, Jan. 6, 1781.

JERUSALEM, called also **SALEM** (*Gen.* xiv. 18). Its king was slain by Joshua, B.C. 1451. It was taken by David, B.C. 1048, who dwelt in the fort, calling it the city of David. For its further history, see *Jews*. The first and most famed Temple was founded by Solomon, 1012 B.C., and was solemnly dedicated on Friday, Oct. 30, 1004 B.C. being one thousand years before the birth of Christ. *Blair*, *Usher*. Jerusalem was taken and razed to the ground by Titus, A.D. 70, after one of the most remarkable sieges in history. More than 1,100,000 of the Jews perished on this occasion. A city (called *Ælia*) was built on the ruins of the former by Julius Severus in the time of the emperor Adrian, A.D. 136. The walls were rebuilt by the empress Eudoxia in 437. Jerusalem was taken by the Persians in 614, by the Saracens in 636, and by the Crusaders, when 70,000 infidels were put to the sword, 1099. A new kingdom was founded, which lasted 88 years (see *below*). Jerusalem was taken from the Christians by Saladin, in 1187, by the Turks, who drove away the Saracens, in 1217 and 1239, and by the French under Bonaparte, in Feb. 1799. See *Crusades* and *Jews*. The protestant bishopric of Jerusalem was erected in 1841 under the protection of Great Britain and Prussia.

CHRISTIAN KINGS OF JERUSALEM

Godfrey of Bouillon	A.D. 1099	Sibyl, then his son Baldwin V	A.D. 1185
Baldwin I.	1100	Guy de Lusignan	1186
Baldwin II.	1118	Henry of Champagne	1192
Fulk of Anjou	1131	Amalric de Lusignan	1197
Baldwin III.	1144	Jeane de Brene	1210
Amalric	1162	Emperor Frederic II	1220-30
Baldwin IV.	1173		

JESTER. In some ancient works a jester is described as "a witty and jocose person, kept by princes to inform them of their faults, and those of other men, under the disguise of a wagging story." Several of our ancient kings kept jesters, and particularly the Tudors. Raynolds, the founder of St. Bartholomew's priory, West Smithfield, London, is said to have been a court jester and minstrel. There was a jester at court in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. but we hear of no licensed jester afterwards.

JESUITS. The order was founded by Ignatius Loyola, a page to Ferdinand V. of Spain, subsequently an officer in his army, afterwards canonized. Having been wounded at the siege of Pampluna, in both legs, A.D. 1521, he devoted himself to theology while under cure, and renounced the military for the ecclesiastical profession. His first devout exercise was to dedicate his life to the Blessed Virgin as her knight; he next made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and on his return laid the foundation for his new order in France in 1534. He presented the institute of it, in 1539, to pope Paul III. who made many objections to them, but Ignatius adding to the three vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, a fourth of implicit submission to the holy see, the institution was confirmed by a bull, Sept. 27, 1540, by which their number was not to exceed 60. That clog, however, was taken off by another bull, March 14, 1543, and popes Julius III. Pius V. and Gregory XIII. granted them such great privileges as rendered them powerful and numerous. But though François Xavier, and other missionaries, the first brothers of the order, carried it to the extremities of the habitable globe, it met with great opposition in Europe, particularly in Paris. The Sorbonne issued a decree in 1554, by which they condemned the institution, as being calculated rather for the ruin than the edification of the faithful. Even in Roman countries, the intrigues and seditious writings of this order have occasioned it to be discountenanced. The Jesuits were expelled from England by an act of parliament in 1584, and from Venice, 1607. They were put down in France by an edict from the king, and their revenues confiscated, 1764, and were banished Spain, 1767. Suppressed by pope Clement XIV. in 1773. Restored by Pius VII. in 1814, and since tolerated in other states and even where not tolerated, the body possess a secret and extensive existence.

JESUIT'S BARK, *Cortex Peruvianus*. Called by the Spaniards Fever wood, discovered, it is said, by a Jesuit, about 1535. Its virtues were not generally known till 1633, when it cured of fever the lady of the viceroy at Peru. The Jesuits gave it to the sick, and hence its name. It was sold at one period for its weight in silver. It was introduced into France

in 1649, and it is said to have cured Louis XIV of fever when he was dauphin. It came into general use in 1680. Sir Hans Sloane introduced it here about 1700. See *Quinine*.

JESUS CHRIST, the SAVIOUR of the World, stated to have been born on Monday, Dec. 25, A.M. 4004, in the year of Rome 752, but this event should be dated four years before the commencement of the common era. See *Nativity*. The following dates are given by ecclesiastical writers. Christ's baptism by John, and his first ministry, A.D. 30. He celebrated the last passover, and instituted the sacrament in its room, on Thursday, April 2. He was crucified on Friday, April 3, at three o'clock in the afternoon. He arose April 5, ascended to heaven from Mount Olivet, on Thursday, May 14, following, and the Holy Spirit descended on his disciples on Sunday, the day of Pentecost, May 24, A.D. 33. The divinity of Christ, denied by the Arians, was affirmed by the council of Nice, A.D. 325.

JEWELLERY. Worn by most of the early nations, particularly by the Roman ladies. So prodigious was the extravagance of the Roman ladies, that Pliny the elder says, he saw Lollius Paulina (the most beautiful woman of her time, and wife of Caius Cæsar, and afterwards of Caligula) wearing ornaments which were valued at 322,916½ sterling. Jewels were worn in France by Agnes Sorel, in 1434. The manufacture was extensively encouraged in England in 1685. See *Dress*.

JEWISH ERA. The Jews usually employed the era of the Seleucida until the fifteenth century, when a new mode of computing was adopted by them. Some insist strongly on the antiquity of their present era, but it is generally believed not to be more ancient than the century above named. They date from the creation, which they consider to have been 3760 years and 3 months before the commencement of our era. To reduce Jewish times to ours, subtract 3761 years.

JEWS. A people universally known both in ancient and modern times. They derive their origin from Abraham, with whom God made a covenant, 1898 B.C. Gen. xvii.

Call of Abram	B.C.	921	KINGDOM OF JUDAH.	
Isaac born to Abraham	1896		Shishak king of Egypt, takes Jerusalem, and pillages the temple	B.C. 971
Birth of Esau and Jacob	1837		Abijah defeats the king of Israel, 60,000 men are slain in battle	957
Death of Abraham	1812		Phaah desolates Judah	857
Joseph sold into Egypt	1729		Pekah, king of Israel, lays siege to Jerusalem	
The male children of the Israelites thrown into the Nile, Moses born	1571		180,000 of the men of Judah are slain in one day	741
The Passover instituted. The Israelites go out of Egypt, and cross the Red Sea	1491		Sennacherib invades Judah, but the destroying angel enters the camp of the Assyrians, and in one night destroys 185,000 of them	710
The law promulgated from Mount Sinai	1491		Holofernes is killed at the siege of Bethulia by Judith	656
The tabernacle set up	1490		In repairing the temple, Hilkiah discovers the book of the law, and Josiah keeps a solemn Passover	624
Joshua leads the Israelites into Canaan	1451		Nebuchadnezzar invades Judah	605
The first bondage (Othniel 1405)	1413		He besieges Jerusalem	599
The second bondage (Ehud 1325)	1343		He again invades Judah, and takes Jerusalem after a long siege	588
The third bondage (Deborah and Barak, 1285)	1305		Jerusalem fired, the temple burnt, the walls razed to the ground, and the city reduced to ashes	587
The fourth bondage (Gideon, 1245)	1242			
The fifth bondage (Jephthah, 1187)	1206			
The sixth bondage	1157			
Samson slays the Philistines	1136			
Samuel governs as judge	about 1120			
Samson pulls down the temple of Dagon	1117			
SAUL made king	1095			
David slays Goliath	about 1083			
Death of Saul. David made king	1055			
David besieges and takes Jerusalem, and makes it his capital	1048			
Solomon lays the foundation of the temple	1013			
Which is dedicated	1004			
Death of Solomon, the kingdom divided	975			

KINGDOM OF ISRAEL.		KINGS.		PROPHETS.	
Jeroboam establishes idolatry	975	B.C. 975	Rehoboam	Jeroboam I.	Amos.
Bethel taken from Jeroboam, 500,000 Israelites slain	957	955	Abijah	Jeroboam II.	Amos.
Israel afflicted with the famine predicted by Elijah	906	955	Asa	Nadab (954)	Amos.
The Syrians besiege Samaria	901	955	Asa	Asarhaddon	Amos.
Elijah translated to heaven	896	955	Asa	Asarhaddon	Amos.
Miracles of Elijah the prophet	895	955	Asa	Asarhaddon	Amos.
The Assyrian invasion under Phul	771	955	Asa	Asarhaddon	Amos.
Pekah besieges Jerusalem	741	955	Asa	Asarhaddon	Amos.
Samaria taken by the king of Assyria, the ten tribes are carried into captivity, and a period is put to the kingdom of Israel	721	955	Asa	Asarhaddon	Amos.

JEWS, continued

n.c.	Kings of Judah.	Kings of Israel.	Prophets.
884.	Athaliah	Jehu.	
878.	{ Josiah or Jeho- shaphat }	"	
857	"	Jehoahaz.	
840.	Amasiah	Jehoash (889).	
825	"	Jeroboam II	Jonah.
810.	{ Uzziah or Az- ariah }	"	{ Hosea, Amos.
784.	"	Ananias	
773	"	Ezechiah	Jool.
772.	"	{ Shallum Manasseh }	
761	"	Pekahiah.	
759	"	Pekah.	
758.	Jotham	"	{ Isaiah and Micah.
742.	Ahas	Hoshea	
720	"	{ Captivity, 721 }	Nahum
726.	Hesekiah	"	
698.	Manasseh.	"	
643	Amon	Jeremiah	
641	Josiah	Zephaniah	
610	{ Jehoahaz (Shallum), Jehoiakim }	Habakkuk	
599	{ Jehoiachin (Coniah), Zedekiah }	Daniel Kzekiel	

BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY

Daniel prophesies at Babylon	n.c.	603
Shadrach Meshach, and Abed Nego, refusing to worship the golden image, are cast into a fiery furnace, but are delivered by the angel		587
Obadiah prophesies		587
Daniel declares the meaning of the handwriting against Belshazzar		538
He is cast into the lion's den, he prophesies the return from captivity, and the coming of the Messiah		538

RETURN FROM CAPTIVITY

Cyrus, sovereign of all Asia, publishes an edict for the return of the Jews, and rebuilding of the temple		536
Haggai and Zechariah prophets		520
The second temple finished	March 10	515
The Jews delivered from Haman by Esther		510
Ezra, the priest, arrives in Jerusalem to reform abuses		458
Here begin the seventy weeks of years predicted by Daniel, being 490 years before the crucifixion of the Redeemer		487
The walls of Jerusalem built		445
Malachi the prophet		415
The Scripture history of the Jews ends, according to <i>Sanhedrin</i> , in 422 n.c., and from this time, Josephus and the Roman historians give the best account of the Jews.]		

THE GRECIAN EMPIRE.

Alexander the Great passes out of Europe into Asia		335
He marches against Jerusalem to besiege it, but on seeing Judas, the high priest, clad in his robes, he declares he had seen such a figure in a vision in Macedonia, inviting him to Asia, and promising to deliver the Persian empire into his hands, he now goes to the temple, and offers sacrifices to the God of the Jews		322
Jerusalem taken by Ptolemy Soter		320
Ptolemy Philadelphus said to employ 72 Jews to translate the Scriptures		277
Antiochus takes Jerusalem, pillages the temple, and slays 40,000 of the inhabitants		170
Government of the Maccabees begins		166

Treaty with the Romans, the first on record with the Jews	n.c.	161
Judas Hyrcanus assumes the title of "King of the Jews"		107
Jerusalem taken by the Roman legions under Pompey		63

ROMAN EMPIRE.

Antipater made intendant of Judæa by Julius Cæsar		49
Herod, son of Antipater, marries Mariamne, daughter of the king		42
Invasion of the Parthians		40
Herod implores the aid of the senate, they decree him to be the king		40
Jerusalem taken by Herod, and by the Roman general Sosius		37
Herod rebuilds the temple		18
Jesus Christ, the long-expected Messiah, is said to be born on Monday, Dec. 25, four years before the common era	A.D.	4
Pontius Pilate is made procurator of Judæa		26
John the Baptist begins to preach		26
John the Baptist beheaded		31
Christ's ministry and miracles		31-33
The crucifixion and resurrection of the Redeemer		38
Claudius banishes Jews from Rome		50
Titus takes Jerusalem, the city and temple are sacked and burnt, and 1,100,000 of the Jews perish, multitudes destroying themselves		70
100,000 Greeks and Romans are murdered by the Jews about Cyrene		115
Adrian rebuilds Jerusalem (calling it Ælia Capitolina) and erects a temple to Jupiter		130
More than 580,000 of the Jews are slain by the Romans, in	135 and	136
[They are now banished from Judæa by an edict of the emperor, and are forbidden to return, or even to look back upon their once flourishing and beloved city, on pain of death. From this period, the Jews have been scattered among all other nations.]		

GENERAL HISTORY

Jews first arrive in England		1078
The Rabbi Maimonides lives about		1078
The Jews massacred in London, on the coronation-day of Richard I at the instigation of the priests		1189
500 being besieged in York castle by the mob, they cut each others throats to avoid their fury		1190
Jews of both sexes imprisoned, their eyes or teeth plucked out, and numbers inhumanly butchered, by king John		1204
They circumcise and attempt to crucify a child at Norwich the offenders are condemned in a fine of 20,000 marks		1225
They crucify a child at Lincoln, for which eighteen are hanged		1255
700 Jews are slain in London, a Jew having forced a Christian to pay him more than 2s. per week as interest on a loan of 20s. <i>Stow</i>		1262
Statute that no Jew should enjoy a freehold, passed		1269
Every Jew lending money on interest compelled to wear a plate on his breast signifying that he was a usurer, or to quit the realm <i>Stow</i>		1274
267 Jews hanged and quartered for clipping coin		1278
15,000 Jews banished from England. <i>Rapin.</i>		1290
Much pillaged and persecuted in France during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries		
A fatal distemper raging in Europe, they are suspected of having poisoned the springs, and numbers are massacred. <i>Langlet</i>		1348
Jews are banished from Spain, Portugal and France		1492-1494
After having been banished England 870 years,		

JEW, *continued*

they are permitted to return by Cromwell, who grants a pension to Manasseh Ben Israel	1657	votes, his opponent, lord John Manners, polling only 3104	July 3, 1849
Statute to compel them to maintain their protestant children enacted, Anne	1702	Alderman Salomons * elected member for Greenwich	June 28, 1851
Bill to naturalise the professors of the Jewish religion in Ireland (where 200 Jews then resided) refused the royal assent	1746	The Jews Oaths of Abjuration bill passed the house of commons	July 3, 1851
Statute to naturalise them, passed	1753	Baron Rothschild again returned for the city of London at the general elections, July, 1852	July, 1857
This act repealed on the petition of all the cities in England	1754	March, 1857 and again in	Sept. 8, 1852
The Jews of Spain Portugal and Avignon are declared to be citizens of France	1790	Violent outbreak against the Jews in Stockholm	Sept. 8, 1852
Sitting of the great Sanhedrin of Paris, convened by the emperor Napoleon	1806	The Jewish Oath bill passed in commons, April 15 thrown out in the lords	April 29, 1853
London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews	1808	Alderman Salomons the first Jewish lord Mayor of London	1855
Alexander of Russia grants land on the Sea of Azoph to converted Jews	Sept. 1, 1820	The Jewish Oath bill several times passed in the commons and thrown out in the lords	1854-7
Mr David Salomons elected sheriff of London (the first Jewish one) an act passed to enable him to act	June 24 1835	Edgar Mortara, a Jewish child, forcibly taken from his parents by order of the archbishop of Bologna, on the plea of having been baptised when an infant by a Roman Catholic maid-servant	June 24, 1858
Bill for Jewish emancipation in England, lost on the second reading by a majority in the commons, 228 against 145	May 17, 1836	An act passed enabling Jews to sit in parliament, by altering the oaths	July, 1858
Moses Montefiore, esq. elected sheriff of London and knighted by the queen being the first Jew on whom that honour has been conferred	Nov 9 1837	Baron Rothschild takes his seat as M P for London on	July 26, 1858†
Ukase of the emperor of Russia, permitting, the title of citizen of the first class to be held by any Jew who renders himself worthy of it	1839	The French government having in vain urged Mortara's restoration to his parents, sir Moses Montefiore proceeds to Rome, (but obtains no redress)	Dec. 22, 1858
Owing to the disappearance of a Greek priest, a persecution of the Jews begun at Damascus See <i>Damascus</i>	Feb 1 1840	Alderman Salomons elected M P for Greenwich, and Baron Rothschild for Hythe	Feb 15, 1859
Act to relieve Jews elected to municipal offices from taking oaths, &c. 9 Vict	1845	Protest respecting the seizure of the boy Mortara signed at London by the archbishop of Canterbury and many bishops, noblemen, and gentlemen, and sent to the French ambassador, October, and presented to lord John Russell	Nov 1 89
Baron Rothschild * returned to Parliament for the city of London by a majority of 6019			

JOAN OF ARC, the MAID OF ORLEANS The young and celebrated heroine of France, was born at Domremy. The English under Bedford closely besieging Orleans, Joan of Arc pretended that she had a divine commission to expel them, and Charles VII entrusted her with the command of the French troops. She raised the siege and entered Orleans with supplies, April 29, 1429, and the English, who were before the place from Oct. 12 preceding, abandoned the enterprise May 8 following. She captured several towns in the possession of the English, whom she defeated in a battle near Patay, June 18, 1429. In her various achievements no unfeminine cruelty ever stained her conduct. She was wounded several times herself, but never killed any one, or shed any blood with her own hand. She was taken at the siege of Compiègne, May 25, 1430, and, to the great disgrace of the English, after a trial, was burnt for a witch at Rouen, May 30, 1431. A statue of Joan of Arc, chiselled by the late princess Marie of France, was inaugurated at Orleans, Sept 13, 1851. See *Patay, Battle of*

JOHN DOE AND RICHARD ROE. Names well known in the law, as standing pledges for the prosecution of suits. In early times real and substantial persons were required to pledge themselves to answer to the crown for an amercement or fine set upon the plaintiff, for raising a false accusation, if he brought an action without cause, or failed in it. And in 1285, 13 Edw I sheriffs and bailiffs were, before they made deliverance of the distress, to receive pledges for the pursuing the suit, and for the return of the beasts, if return were awarded. But the whole coming to be a matter of form, the fictitious names of Doe and Roe were used until, by the Common Law Procedure Act, compliance with the form was declared to be no longer necessary. 15 & 16 Vict c 76, 1852

JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE. An ancient house formerly situated on Duncan's Bay Head, remarkable for being the most northerly point in Great Britain, deriving its name from John of Groat, or Groot, and his brothers, originally from Holland, said to have settled here about 1489 †

* Neither were permitted to sit.

† To commemorate this event the baron endowed a scholarship in the City of London School.

‡ This house was of an octagon shape, being one room, with eight windows and eight doors, to admit eight members of the family, the heads of different branches of it, to prevent their quarrels for precedence at table, which on a previous occasion had nigh proved fatal. Each came in by this contrivance, at his own door, and sat at an octagon table, at which, of course, there was no chief place or head.

JOHNSON'S CLUB A small society of distinguished men, who, about 1763, formed themselves into a friendly club Goldsmith, Reynolds, Burke, Gibbon, Jones, Garrick, Bennett Langton, and Topham Beauclerk, with Johnson for president. The opinion formed by the club of a new work was speedily known all over London, and was sufficient to sell off a whole edition in a day, or to condemn the sheets to the trunk maker and pastrycook

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES have been very numerous (good and bad) since 1600, particularly during the present century (1825 and 1846) Many acts have been passed for their regulation, the last and most important in 1857 and 1858 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 14, and 21 & 22 Vict. c. 60 & 91) See *Companies*

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS Commenced in 1547 First ordered to be printed in 1752, and 5000*l* were allowed to Mr Hardinge for the execution of the work, by which means the journals can now be searched for precedents in parliamentary transactions. Strangers as well as members may refer to them and have extracts made from them, on paying the fees. The Journals of the House of Peers (commencing 1509) were also printed with the same object, in 1767

JUAN FERNANDEZ, an island in the Pacific, named from its discoverer Alexander Selkirk, a native of Scotland, was left on shore here by his captain for mutiny, in 1705 In this solitary place he lived more than four years, till he was discovered by captain Rogers in 1709 From the narrative of his proceedings in the island, Daniel De Foe is said to have derived the hints which produced the celebrated *Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*

JUBILEE. By Mosaic institution the Jews were commanded to celebrate a Jubilee every fifty years, B.C. 1491 (*Lev* xxv 8) Among the Christians a jubilee every century was instituted by pope Boniface VIII in the year 1300 In the sixteenth century it was celebrated every fifty years by command of pope Clement VI, and was afterwards reduced by Urban VI to every thirty third year, and by Sixtus V to every twenty fifth year

JUBILEES A festival called Shakspeare's Jubilee, projected by the immitable Garrick, was celebrated in honour of our great national poet and dramatist, in his native town, Stratford on Avon, Sept 6, 7, 8, 1769 Another Shakspeare festival was held at Stratford, April 23, 1836—The memorable Jubilee in England on account of George III entering into the fiftieth year of his reign, was celebrated Oct 25, 1809 The Jubilee in celebration of the general peace, and also of the centenary commemoration of the accession of the family of Brunswick to the throne of these kingdoms, Aug 1, 1814

JUDAH See *Jews*

JUDGES See *Justices* Judges punished for bribery in 1289, when Thomas de Weyland was banished the land, and in 1351, William de Thorp was hanged See *Bribery* John de Cavendish was beheaded by the Kentish rebels, 1382 Tresilian, chief justice, was executed for favouring despotism, and other judges were seized and condemned, 1388 The prince of Wales said to have been committed by judge Gascoigne for assaulting him on the bench, 1412 Sir Thomas More, lord chancellor, beheaded, July 6, 1535 Judges threatened with impeachment, and Bulkeley taken off the bench and committed by the commons, on a charge of treason, Feb 13, 1641 Three impeached, 1680 The celebrated judge Jeffries committed by the lord mayor to the tower, where he died, 1689 The independence of the judges established by making their appointments patents for life, 1761 Three additional judges, one to each law court, were appointed, 1784 A new judge took his seat as vice-chancellor, May 5, 1813 In 1830, by act 1 Will IV c 70 (July 23 in that year), an additional judge was again appointed to each court of law By act 5 Vict. c. 5 (Oct 5, 1841) two new vice chancellors were appointed. A third vice chancellor appointed by act 14 Vict. c. 4, April 2, 1851 Two new chancery judges, styled lords justices, constituted by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 83, 1851 See *Circuits*, *Lord Justices*, and *Vice Chancellors*

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL. See *Privy Council*

JUGGERNAUT, or "Lord of the World," one of the incarnations of Krishna, a celebrated idol of an irregular pyramidal black stone, with two rich diamonds to represent eyes, the nose and mouth are painted vermilion, and the visage is frightful The number of pilgrims that visit the god is stated at 1,200,000 annually, of these a great many never return, and to the distance of fifty miles, the way is strewn with human bones, the temple of Juggernaut has existed above 800 years. The state allowance to the temple was suspended by the Indian government in June 1851

JUGURTHA, THE WAR WITH, waged by the Romans to reduce his kingdom, commenced 112 B.C. Cælius Metellus was first sent against him, and defeated him in two battles, and afterwards Sylla and Marius, the latter of whom dragged him in chains to

Rome to adorn his triumph, B.C. 104. The wars of Jugurtha have been immortalised by the pen of Sallust.

JULIAN PERIOD (invented by Joseph Scaliger, about 1583), a term of years produced by the multiplication of the lunar cycle 19, solar cycle 28, and Roman indiction 15. It consists of 7980 years, and began 4713 years before our era. It has been employed in computing time to avoid the puzzling ambiguity attendant on reckoning any period antecedent to our era, an advantage which it has in common with the mundane eras used at different times. By subtracting 4713 from the Julian period, our era is found, if before Christ, subtract the Julian period from 4714. For *Julian era*, see *Calendar and Year*.

JULY. The seventh, originally fifth month of the year, from the Latin *Julius*, the surname of C. Cæsar, the dictator of Rome, who was born in it. Marc. Antony first gave to this month the name of July.

JUNE. It had its name *Junius*, which some derive from *Juno*, and others, from *Junioribus*, this being for the young, as the month of May was for aged persons. Ovid, in his *Fæst.*, introduces Juno as claiming this month. When Numa added two months before March, this month became, as it is now, the sixth of the calendar, 713 B.C.

JUNIUS LETTERS. Junius was the assumed name of a concealed political writer, who published his *Letters in the Public Advertiser*, in 1769. They were written in a nervous, sarcastic, and clear style, produced a powerful impression, and are still much admired. They have been ascribed to Mr. Burke, Mr. William Gaird Hamilton, commonly called Single-speech Hamilton, John Wilkes, Mr. Dunning (afterwards Lord Ashburton), Mr. sergeant Adair, the rev. J. Rosenbagen, John Roberts, esq. Mr. Charles Lloyd, Mr. Samuel Dyer, general Lee, the duke of Portland, Hugh Boyd, esq. Lord George Sackville, and Sir Philip Francis. The last named is generally considered to have been the author, but the matter is still hidden in obscurity. "I am the depository of my own secret, and it shall perish with me," *Junius*.

JUNO, the planet. Discovered by M. Harding, of Lilienthal, near Bremen, Sept. 1, 1804. Its distance from the sun is 274 millions of miles, and it accomplishes its revolution in four years and 128 days, at the rate of nearly 42,000 miles an hour. Its diameter is estimated by German astronomers at 1424 English miles.

JUNONIA *. Festivals in honour of Juno celebrated at Rome, and instituted 431 B.C.

JUPITER R. Known as a planet to the Chaldeans, it is said 3000 B.C. The discovery of the satellites is attributed to Simon Mayr in 1609, and Galileo in 1610. See *Planets*.

JUPITER AMMON'S celebrated temple in Libya was visited by Alexander B.C. 332. Cambyse's army sent against this temple perished miserably, B.C. 525.

JURIES. Trial by jury was introduced into England during the Saxon heptarchy, mention being made of six Welsh and six Anglo-Saxon freemen appointed to try causes between the English and Welsh men of property, and made responsible, with their whole estates real and personal, for false verdicts. *Lambard*. But by most authorities their institution is ascribed to Alfred about 886. In *Magna Charta*, juries are insisted on as the great bulwark of the people's liberty. When either party is an alien born, the jury shall be one half demyens, and the other half aliens, statute 28 Edw. III. 1353. By the common law a prisoner upon indictment or appeal might challenge peremptorily thirty five, being under three juries, but a lord of parliament, and a peer of the realm, who is to be tried by his peers, cannot challenge any of his peers. An act for the trial by jury in civil cases in Scotland was passed in 1815. An act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to juries in Ireland was passed 4 Will. IV. 1833. The Constitution of 1791 established the trial by jury in France. An imperial decree abolished trial by jury throughout the Austrian empire, Jan. 15, 1852. †

* At these festivals the young maids ran races, and petitioned Juno to give them husbands, at Rome an altar was erected to her as the goddess of marriage, where the new married couple offered either a white cow, goose, or raven, from which they took the omen before they sacrificed, and threw it behind the altar, to intimate that in that state of life no bitterness of spirit should remain.

† **COMMONS OF JURIES**.—About the year 927, the plaintiff and defendant used to feed the jury empaneled in their action, and hence arose the common law of denying sustenance to a jury after the hearing of the evidence. A jury may be detained during the pleasure of the judge if they cannot agree upon a verdict, and may be confined without meat, drink, or candle, till they are unanimous. Some jurors have been fined for having fruit in their pockets, when they were withdrawn to consider of their verdict, though they did not eat it. *Lea. Dyer*, 137. A jury at Sudbury not being able to agree, and having been some time under duress, forcibly broke from the court where they were locked up, and went home, Oct. 9, 1791. *Phillips*. In Scotland, Guernsey, Jersey, and France, juries decide by a majority, in France, since 1831, a majority of two-thirds is required.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. These are local magistrates, invested with extensive powers in minor cases, but subject to supersession and punishment by the King's Bench for an abuse of their authority. Justices of the peace in every county first nominated by William the Conqueror, in 1076. *Stow* Called guardians of the peace till 36 Edw III 1361. The form of a commission of the peace settled by the judges, 23 Eliz 1580. *Hawkins*

JUSTICIARS. In ancient times the kings of England used to hear and determine causes, but it is declared by law that if the king cannot determine every controversy, he, to ease himself, may divide the labour among persons, men of wisdom and fearing God, and out of such to appoint judges. The Saxon kings of England appointed a judge after this manner, who was, in fact, the king's deputy. After the Norman Conquest, the person invested with that power had the style of *Capitaneus Justicie*, or *Justiciarius Angliæ*. These judges continued until the erection of the Courts of King's Bench and the Common Pleas. The first justiciars of England were Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and William Fitz Osborn, in 1067, and the last was Philip Basset, in 1261.

JUSTINIAN CODE (compiled under the direction of the emperor Justinian I.), wherein was written what may be termed the statute law, scattered through 2000 volumes, reduced to fifty, it was promulgated about A D 529. To this code of laws Justinian added the *Pandects*, the *Institutes*, and *Novels*. These compilations have since been called, collectively, the body of civil law (*corpus juris civilis*). A digest was made in 533. *Blair*

JUVENILE OFFENDERS. In 1838, 2 Vict. an act was passed for instituting a prison for instructing and correcting juvenile offenders, and the military hospital at Parkhurst in the Isle of Wight was appropriated for this salutary purpose. Another act was passed in 1864 (17 & 18 Vict. c. 86), for the same object.

K.

KAFFRARIA, an extensive country in South Africa, extending from the north of Cape Colony to the south of Guinea. An invasion of the Kaffirs or Caffirs, in the vicinity of Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope, took place in Oct. 1811, the invaders fell upon the settlers, murdered them, burnt their houses, destroyed their crops, and carried away their cattle, this irruption was eventually suppressed by the colonial authorities. Various slighter annoyances to the colonists occurred up to Dec 31, 1850, when sir Harry Smith, the then governor, proclaimed martial law, and ordered the inhabitants to rise *en masse* for the defence of the frontier. The Kaffirs had previously defeated our troops in several encounters, and had committed many murderous forays upon the villages. Disastrous operations against the Kaffirs in the Waterkloof followed, and col Forlyke and several officers and men of the 74th regiment were killed, Nov 6, 1851. Capt Oldham and others had just before been murdered in ambuscade or killed in sundry encounters. -Wreck of the *Birkenhead* with reinforcements from England (see *Birkenhead*), Feb 26, 1852.—The hostilities of the Kaffirs having assumed all the features of regular warfare, the governor general Cathcart, after much foreboreance, attacked them with 2000 British troops at Berea, where they numbered 6000 mounted horsemen, Dec 20, 1852. In this action capt Faunce and 38 men were killed, and two other officers and 15 men wounded. The Kaffir loss was so severe as to compel them to sue for peace. The conditions offered by general Cathcart were accepted, and peace was restored, March 9, 1853.

KAINARDGI, in Bulgaria, where a treaty was signed, 1774, between the Turks and Russians, which gave large territories to the latter, and opened the Black Sea and freed the Crimea from Turkey.

KALAFAT, on the Danube, opposite to the fortress of Widdin. This place was fortified by the Turks under Omer Pacha when they crossed the river, Oct. 28, 1853. In December, Prince Gortschakoff, with the Russian army, determined to storm their intrenchments. The conflict lasted from Dec 31 to Jan 9, 1854, when the Russians were compelled to retire. Among these conflicts one occurred at Citate, Jan 6. See *Citate*. Kalafat was invested Jan 28, and general Schnlders attacked it vigorously on April 19, without success, and the blockade was raised April 21.

KALEIDOSCOPE. An optical instrument, which combines mirrors, and produces a symmetrical reflection of beautiful images, was invented by Dr (now sir David) Brewster, of Edinburgh, it was first suggested in 1814, and the instrument perfected in 1817, when it became popular. It was intended to assist jewellers, glass-painters, and other ornamental artists, in the formation of patterns.

KALITSCH (Poland), BATTLE OF Between the Saxons, under the French general, Reynier, and the Russians under Winzingerode, an obstinate engagement, in which the former were defeated with much loss, 2000 being slain on the field, and some thousands wounded, Feb 13, 1813

KALUNGA FORT (East Indies), unsuccessfully attacked by the Company's forces, and general Gillespie killed, Oct. 31, 1814 It was again unsuccessfully attacked on the 25th of November, following, and was evacuated by the Nepalese, on the 30th of November same year

KAMTSCHATKA The peninsula on the eastern coast of Asia. It was discovered by Morosco, a Cossack chief, A.D. 1690, and was taken possession of by Russia in 1697, it was not ascertained to be a peninsula until visited by Behring, in 1728 Four months, commencing at our midsummer, may be considered as the spring, summer, and autumn here, the rest of the year being dreary winter The amiable capt. Clarke, a companion of capt. Cook, died in sight of Kamtschatka, Aug 22, 1779, and was buried at the town of St. Peter and Paul, in the peninsula.

KANSAS, a new state in the American Union by an act of congress May 30, 1854, left open to slavery, in opposition to the Missouri Compromise (see *Slavery in America*) During the greater part of 1855 this state was a scene of anarchy and bloodshed through the efforts of the slavery party to make Kansas a slave state On May 4, 1858, it was admitted as a free state

KARS, a town in Asiatic Turkey, renowned for its defence by gen (now sir William Fenwick) Williams with 15,000 men and with three months' provisions and three days' ammunition against the Russian general Mouravieff with an army of 40,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry The siege lasted from June 18 to Nov 28, 1855 The sufferings of the garrison were very great from cholera and want of food The Russians made a grand assault on Sept 29, but were repulsed with the loss of above 6000 men The garrison were over-come by famine alone * *Sandwith* Kars was restored to Turkey, Aug, 1856

KEEPER. See *Lord Keeper*

KEEPER OF THE KING'S CONSCIENCE. The origin of this office, which attaches to the lord chancellor, is unknown The early chancellors were priests, and their jurisdiction extended over the king's conscience, and out of this moral control of the king's mind grew up the idea of an equity court in contradistinction to the law courts. A bill in chancery is a petition through the lord chancellor to the king's conscience for remedy in matters for which the king's common law courts afford no redress The keeper of the king's conscience therefore, at the present day, is the officer who presides in the Court of Chancery See *Lord High Chancellor* and *Lord Keeper*

KENILWORTH CASTLE (Warwickshire) Built in 1120, by Geoffrey de Clinton, whose grandson sold it to Henry III It was greatly enlarged and strongly fortified by Simon de Montfort, to whom Henry gave it as a marriage portion with his sister Eleanor, but much of the pile was erected subsequently by John of Gaunt, and its remains now form one of the most picturesque objects in the kingdom † This celebrated castle was conferred on her favourite, Dudley, earl of Lancaster by queen Elizabeth, whom he afterwards entertained within its walls for seventeen days His entertainment of the queen commenced July 19, 1576, and cost the earl daily 1000*l* then a vast expenditure

KFNNINGTON COMMON (Surrey) The Chartist demonstration, April 10, 1848, took place here See *Chartists* The common was directed to be enclosed and laid out as a public pleasure ground by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 29, June 17, 1852

KFNNSINGTON PALACE Originally the residence of lord chancellor Finch, from whom it was purchased by William III who made the road through its parks. The gardens were improved by queens Mary, Anne, and Caroline, who died within the walls of the palace.

* On accepting general Williams proposal for surrendering, general Mouravieff said "General Williams, you have made yourself a name in history and posterity will stand amazed at the endurance, the courage and the discipline which this siege has called forth in the remains of an army Let us arrange a capitulation that will satisfy the demands of war without outraging humanity" In 1856 the general was made a baronet with the title of sir William Fenwick Williams, of Kars, and granted a pension

† After the battle of Evesham and defeat and death of Simon de Montfort, by prince Edward (afterwards Edward I) 1265 Montfort's younger son Simon, shut himself up in Kenilworth castle, which sustained a siege for six months against the royal forces of Henry III to whom it at length surrendered Upon this occasion was issued the *Dictum de Kenilworth*, enacting that all who took up arms against the king should pay him the value of their lands for five years.

George, prince of Denmark and George II likewise expired here, and here queen Victoria was born May 24, 1819 * See *Queens*

KENT See *Britain and Holy Land*.

KENT, EAST INDIAMAN She was of 1850 tons burthen, and left the Downs Feb 19, 1825, bound for Bombay, experiencing bad weather to the Bay of Biscay. Here she encountered a dreadful storm, by which she was very much shattered, Feb 28. On the next day she accidentally took fire, and having to contend against the twofold calamity, every soul on board was in expectation of perishing either by the tempest or the flames. In this awful exigency, the *Cambria*, captain Cook, bound to Vera Cruz, providentially hove in sight, and through the heroism of her commander nearly all on board were saved, viz, 301 officers, and men of the 31st regt., 66 women, 45 children, and 189 seamen. The *Kent* shortly afterwards blew up, March 1, 1825.

KERTCH, capital of the ancient kingdom of Bosphorus, late a flourishing town on the straits of Yenikale, Sea of Azof. It was entered by the allies (English and French) March 24, 1855, the Russians retired after destroying stores, &c. The place was totally dismantled by the allies, and the inhabitants removed.

KET'S REBELLION A revolt in July 1549, instigated by William Ket, a tanner of Norfolk. He demanded the destruction of inclosures and the dismissal of evil counsellors. The insurgents amounted to 20,000 men, but they were quickly encountered and defeated by the earl of Warwick. More than 2000 fell in the action or the pursuit, and Ket was taken and hanged, in Aug., 1549.

KEW PALACE was successively occupied by the Capel family, Mr. Molyneux, Frederick prince of Wales, 1730, and George III. Queen Charlotte died here, Nov 4, 1818. A new palace was erected at Kew by George III. under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, but it was pulled down in 1827. The gardens contain a very fine collection of plants, and are decorated with ornamental buildings, most of them erected by sir William Chambers, about 1760 †. Here are a temple of the Sun, a temple of Æolus, of Bellona, of Solitude, of Arethusa, and of Victory, the last in commemoration of the victory of Minden, August 1, 1759.

KEYS. The invention of them is ascribed to Theodora of Samos, by Pliny, about 730 B.C., but this is an error, as keys are mentioned in the siege of Troy, 1193 B.C. Keys were originally made of wood, and the earliest form was a simple crook similar to the common picklock now in use. The ancient keys now to be found in the cabinets of the curious are mostly of bronze. The antiquary Francis Douce, had some of remarkable shapes, the shaft terminating on one side by the works, on the other by a ring. Keys of this description were presented by husbands to wives, and were returned again upon divorce or separation.

KHERSON, an ancient Dorian colony (deriving its name from Chersonesus, a peninsula), came (about 120 B.C.) under the sway of the great Mithridates and his successors, and afterwards of that of Rome, A.D. 80. It continued an important place, and its possession was long a constant source of dispute between the Russians and Greeks. It was besieged and taken by Vladimir, grand duke of Russia, in 989, when he and his army received Christian baptism, and he married the emperor's sister Anne, who obtained the Kherson as her dowry. The city was destroyed by the Lithuanians and the Turks found it deserted when they took possession of the Crimea in 1475. What ancient remains the Turks and Tartars had spared, the Russians conveyed away for the construction of Sebastopol. Since the foundation of Odessa in 1792, Kherson has declined. Potemkin, the favourite of Catherine, who died at Jassy in 1791, is buried here, John Howard, the English philanthropist, died here Jan. 20, 1790, and is buried about three miles from the town, where an obelisk has been erected to his memory.

KHIVA, in Turkistan, Asia, governed by a Khan. An expedition sent against it by the emperor Nicholas of Russia in 1840 perished through the rigour of the climate.

* In Aug. 1855, by permission of the government, a military band played in Kensington Gardens on Sundays, in presence of about 60,000 persons. The practice was discontinued in 1856, being objected to by many persons, but bands were ordered to play in other parks during the week.

† The botanic gardens contain many magnificent conservatories, &c. Mr. Aiton retired from his office of director of the botanic gardens in 1841 after fifty years service. He was succeeded by sir William Hooker, the present director, at whose recommendation the gardens were opened to the public daily. In 1847 the royal kitchen and forcing gardens were incorporated with the botanic gardens. The valuable collections in the Museum of Economic Botany began with the private collection of sir William Hooker, given by him in 1847. Under his charge the gardens have been very greatly improved.

KIDDERMINSTER (Worcestershire), renowned for its carpet manufactures, established about 1735. On April 25, 1857, a disgraceful election riot took place here, when the member Mr Robert Lowe was seriously injured.

KIEL, chief town of Holstein, a seaport, and a member of the Hanseatic league in 1300. The university was founded in 1605. By a treaty between Great Britain, Sweden, and Denmark, signed here Jan 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to Sweden. Previously the Norwegians had been deserted by the king of Denmark, and had sent a deputation to England, to interest that country in their favour. On the contrary, the English blockaded the ports of Norway, and the Swedes entered by land. The Norwegians fought some brave actions, but they were defeated. The prince of Denmark quitted Norway, and the diet elected the king of Sweden to be their king. An extraordinary assembly of the revolted provinces, Schleswig and Holstein, met here Sept 9, 1850.

KILCULLEN (Kildare) **BATTLE OF**. Between a large body of the insurgent Irish and the British forces commanded by general Dundas, the latter defeated, May 23, 1798. General Dundas in a subsequent engagement with the rebels overthrew them near Kilkullen bridge, when 300 were slain, and several hundreds wounded and taken prisoners.

KILDARE (Ireland). The celebrated Carrugh or race course here was once a forest of oaks, and here was the famous nunnery of St Budget, founded by her in the fifth century. The insurrection in Kildare, which swelled into the great and memorable rebellion, commenced in Kildare, May 23, 1798. On the night of that day, licut Gifford of Dublin, and a number of other gentlemen, were murdered by insurgents. This rebellion was not finally quelled until the following year.

KILDARE, **BISHOPRIC OF**. One of the earliest episcopal foundations in Ireland, of which St Conlath, who died A.D. 519, was the first prelate. The first Protestant bishop was Thomas Lancaster, in 1550. In this diocese was a small old building called the fire house, where, it is supposed, the nuns of St Budget kept the inextinguishable fire which existed till the reformation. The see is valued in the king's books, by an extent returned, 30 Hen VIII, at 69/ 11s 4d Irish, per year. Kildare was united to Dublin on the decease of Dr Landsay, the last prelate (conformably with the Church Temporalities act), in 1846. See *Dublin*.

KILFENORA (Clare), **BISHOPRIC OF**. It is supposed that St. Fachnan was its founder. In the ancient distribution of the bishoprics of Ireland, made by cardinal Paparo, in 1152, it was rendered a suffragan see to Cashel, but on the restoration of Charles II it was annexed to Tuam, and was afterwards united to Killaloe. See *Killaloe*.

KILKENNY (S F Ireland), **STATUTES OF**. These enacted, among other things, "that the alliance of the English by marriage with any Irish, the nurture of infants, and gossipry with the Irish, be deemed high treason." And again, "if any man of English race use an Irish name, Irish apparel, or any other guise or fashion of the Irish, his lands shall be seized, and his body imprisoned, till he shall conform to English modes and customs." 40 Edw III, 1366. See *Penal Laws*.

KILLALA (Mayo). Its invasion by a French force landing from three frigates, under general Humbert, Aug 22, 1798. The invaders were joined by the Irish insurgents, and the battles of Castlebar, Colloony, and Ballymunnuck, followed, but the French were ultimately subdued, Sept 8, same year.

KILLALA (Sligo), **SEE OF**. An early episcopal foundation, of which St Muredach was the first bishop, and was consecrated by St Patrick. The author of the tripartite life of St Patrick, in giving an account of that saint's progress through Connaught, in 434, says, "that he came to a pleasant place where the river Muadas (Moy) empties itself into the ocean, and on the south banks of the said river he built a noble church, called Kil-Aladh, of which he made one of his disciples, Muredach, the first bishop." The see of Achonry was united to Killala in the seventeenth century, and both became united to Tuam in 1839. See *Tuam and Bishops*.

KILLALOE (Clare), **SEE OF**. Supposed to have been founded by St. Molua, whose disciple, St. Flannan, son to king Theodoric (and who was consecrated at Rome by pope John IV in 639), was also bishop. The church was esteemed of great sanctity, and was anciently resorted to in pilgrimage, of which there are many instances, among others, Conor Mac Dermot O'Brien, king of Thomond and Desmond, died here in pilgrimage, in 1142. At the close of the twelfth century the see of Roscrea was annexed to Killaloe,

and that of Kilfenora has been held *in commendam* with it. By the operation of the Church Temporalities act, Clonfert and Kilmacduach were united to this joint see, in 1836 See *Bishops*

KILLIECRANKIE (Perthshire), **BATTLE OF** Between the forces of William III of England, and the adherents of James II, the former commanded by general Mackay, and the latter by Graham of Claverhouse, viscount Dundee, a distinguished partisan officer, who signally defeated Mackay, but fell in the moment of victory fought at the defile or pass of Killiecrankie, July 27, 1689

KILMACDUACH (Galway), **BISHOPRIC OF** This see was held *in commendam* with Clonfert, from 1602 St. Coleman, its first bishop, flourished early in the seventh century, and being fond of an ascetic life, lived in a wilderness in the south part of Connaught, seven years previous to his being made bishop of this see The see was valued, 29 Eliz 1586, at 13*l* 6*s* 8*d* *per annum*. It is now united to Killaloe (*which see*)

KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL (Dublin) The asylum of aged and disabled soldiers in Ireland, and one of the noblest institutions of the kind in Great Britain, built by Wren It owes its foundation to Arthur, earl of Granard, then marshal general of the army in Ireland, 1675, and the duke of Ormond perfected the plan, in 1679 Kilmainham is an ancient town, and was the seat of government before the castle of Dublin was appropriated to that purpose

KILMALLOCK (Limerick) An abbey was founded here by St. Mochoallog or Molach about the year 645, and an abbey of Dominicans was built in the thirteenth century *Ware*. A charter was granted to Kilmallock by Edward VI and another by Elizabeth in 1584 The town was invested by the Irish forces in 1598, but the siege was raised by the duke of Ormond. There was much fighting here in 1641 and 1642

KILMORE (Armagh), **BISHOPRIC OF** The name signifies a great church Kilmore is an ancient town, whose bishops were sometimes called Brevinenses from Brefney, and some times Triburnenses, bishops of Triburna, from a village of that name, but in 1454, the bishop of Triburna, by assent of pope Nicholas V, erected the parish church of St. Fedle-mid into a cathedral, as a more commodious situation Florence O Connarty, the first bishop, died in 1231 Valued, 16 Jas I with Ardagh, at 100*l* *per annum* The joint see of Elphin and Ardagh was united to it in 1841 See *Bishops*

KINBURN, a fort, on a tongue of land at the confluence of the rivers Bug and Dnieper, was taken by the English and French, October 17th, 1855 It contained a garrison of 1500 men and 21 cannon Three floating French batteries, said to be the invention of the emperor, were very effective On the 18th the Russians blew up Olzakoff, a fort opposite Kinburn.

KINDRED, **TABLE OF**, in the Book of Common Prayer, was set forth in 1563

KINDER-GARTEN (Children's garden), a system of education for young children devised by Froebel, but practically carried out by Mr and Mrs Ronge, first in Germany in 1851, and afterwards in England in 1854 The system, which is founded mainly on self tuition and makes use of toys, games, &c, and is enlivened by singing, is set forth in Ronge's Kinder-Garten, published in 1858

KING The Latin *Rex*, the Scythian *Res*, the Spanish *Roy*, and French *Roy*, all come from the Hebrew *Rach*, chief or head Nimrod was the first founder of a kingdom 2245 B.C. *Du Fresnoy* Misraim built cities in Egypt, and was the first who assumed the title of king in that division of the earth, 2188 B.C. The "manner of the king" is set forth in 1 Samuel viii, 1112 B.C. Saul was the first king of Israel, 1095 B.C. Most of the Grecian states were governed by kings, and kings were the first rulers in Rome

KING OF ENGLAND The style "King of England" was first used by Egbert, A.D. 838, but the title *Rex gentis Anglorum*, king of the English nation, existed during the Heptarchy See *Britain*. The plural phraseology, *we, us, our*, was first adopted among our English kings by king John, in 1199 On Oct. 11, 1521, pope Leo X conferred the title of "Defender of the faith" on Henry VIII In 1542, Henry VIII changed *lord* of Ireland into king. The style "Great Britain" was adopted at the union of England and Scotland, 6 Anne, 1707, and of the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" at the union of these countries, Jan. 1, 1801, when the royal style and title was appointed to run thus — *Georgius Tertius, Dei Gratia, Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor* "George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith." On Nov. 1, 1859, the queen was proclaimed in all the important places in India, as "Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and

the colonies and dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, queen," &c. The title of king of France was first assumed by the sovereigns of England, and the French arms quartered, in 1340, when Edward III took the title in right of his mother, the sister of Charles, the last king, who died without issue, and the right to this title was vindicated subsequently by conquest. Neither the style nor the arms were formally relinquished until January 1, 1801, when the alteration above mentioned took place, up to which time the English monarchs had the style of "king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland."

KING OF THE FRENCH Decreed by the National Assembly that the title of "king of France," should be changed in the person of Louis XVI to that of "king of the French," Oct. 16, 1789. The royal title was abolished in 1792, but restored in the Bourbon family, in 1814. Louis Philippe I, the late sovereign, was invited to the monarchy under the style of the "king of the French," Aug. 9, 1830. See *France*.

KING OF THE ROMANS. The emperors of Germany, in order that their eldest sons might be chosen their successors, in their own life time politically obtained them the title of "king of the Romans," this people being comprehended in that sovereignty. The first emperor so elected was Henry IV in 1055. Richard, brother of Henry III of England, was induced to go to Germany, where he disbursed vast sums under the promise of being elected next emperor, he obtained the title of "king of the Romans," but failed in succeeding to the Imperial crown. The style "king of Rome," was revived by Napoleon I who conferred it on his son, upon his birth, in March 20, 1811, but the title ceased at his fall, April 5, 1814.

KING-AT ARMS There are three for England,—Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy, and Lyon king-at-arms for Scotland, and Ulster for Ireland. These offices are very ancient. Clarenceux is so named from Lionel, third son of Edw III, the sovereign who founded the order of the Garter. See *Garter*. Lionel having by his wife the honour of Clare, was made duke of Clarence, which dukedom afterwards exalting to Edw IV, he made this earl king at arms. Ulster was substituted, it is said, in lieu of Ireland king at arms, by Edward VI, 1552, but the monarch himself named it as a new institution.

KING'S BENCH, or QUEEN'S BENCH, Court of. Obtained its name from the king sometimes sitting here on a high bench, and the judges to whom the judicature belongs in his absence, on a low bench at his feet. This court in ancient times was called *Curia Domini Regis* and in the reign of king Edward I a statute passed by which it was enacted that the judges should attend the king, and follow him, so that he might have at all times near him, men learned in the laws, to dispense justice. "The judges used to ride to Westminster Hall on mules, sir John Whyddon, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, first introduced horses, but of late years they go in coaches." *Bealson*.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE KING'S OR QUEEN'S BENCH IN ENGLAND

1526 John Fitz James.	1660 Sir Robert Foster	lord Hardwicke and lord
1639 Sir Edward Montagu	1663 Sir Robert Hyde	chancellor
1646 Sir Richard Lytster	1665 Sir John Kelyng	1737 Sir William Lee.
1662 Sir Roger Cholmely	1671 Sir Matthew Hale	1764 Sir Dudley Ryder
1668 Sir Thomas Bromley	1676 Sir Richard Raynsford.	1766 William Murray, lord Mans-
1674 Sir William Portman	1678 Sir William Scroggs.	field, afterwards earl of
1686 Sir Edward Saunders.	1681 Sir Francis Pomberton.	Mansfield
1699 Sir Robert Catlyn	1683. Sir Edmund Saunders	1788 Lloyd, lord Kenyon. June 9
1673 Sir Christopher Wray	— Sir George Jeffries, after-	1802 Sir Edward Law April 12
1661 Sir John Popham	wards lord Jeffries and	created lord Ellenborough.
1607 Sir Thomas Fleming	lord chancellor	1818 Sir Charles Abbot, Nov 4
1613 Sir Edward Coke	1685 Sir Edward Herbert	afterwards lord Tenterden.
1616 Sir Henry Montagu.	1687 Sir Robert Wright.	1832. Sir Thomas Denman, Nov 7
1620 Sir James Ley	1689 Sir John Holt	created lord Denman re-
1624 Sir Ranulph Crewe.	1709 Sir Thomas Parker, after-	signed
1626 Sir Nicholas Hyde	wards lord Parker and earl of	1850 John, lord Campbell, March
1681 Sir Thomas Richardson.	Macclesfield and lord	5 afterwards lord chan-
1635. Sir John Brampton.	chancellor	cellor
1643 Sir Robert Heath.	1718. Sir John Pratt.	1859 Sir Alexander Cockburn,
1648. Henry Rolle	1725 Sir Robert Raymond, after-	June. The present (1859)
1665 John Glyn	wards lord Raymond	lord chief justice of Eng-
1669 Sir Richard Newdigate.	1733 Sir Philip Yorke, afterwards	land.
1669 Robert Nicholas.		

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE KING'S OR QUEEN'S BENCH IN IRELAND

1690 Sir Richard Reynell. Dec. 6.	1711 Sir Richard Cox. July 5.	1741 Thomas Marlay Dec. 29
1695 Sir Richard Pynco. June 7	1714 William Whitshed. Oct. 14	1751 St. George Caulfield. Aug 27
1709 Alan Brodrick. Dec. 24	1727 John Rogerson April 3	1760 Warden Flood. July 31

KING'S BENCH OR QUEEN'S BENCH, COURT OF, *continued*

1764. John Gore, Aug 24 after- wards earl Annaly	(killed in Emmott's insur- rection, July 21, 1803).	1841 Edwd. Pennesfather Nov 10
1784. John Scott, April 29 after- wards earl of Clonmel.	1803. William Downes, Sept. 13 afterwards lord Downes	1846 Francis Blackburne. Jan 28
1798. Arthur Wolfe, June 13 afterwards lord Kilwarden	1822. Charles Kendal Bushe. Feb. 14	1852 Thomas Lefroy March Th FARRER (1854) chief jus- tice of the King's (Queen's Bench in Ireland.

KING'S BENCH PRISON, Southwark, nearly the site of one of the oldest prisons of London, now used for the confinement of debtors. Here, it is said, prince Henry (afterward Henry V), was committed by justice Gascoigne. The prison was burnt down by the London rioters, June 3, 1780. See *Gordon's No-popery Mob*. The present edifice was built in 1781 and contains about 230 rooms. Formerly, besides this accommodation, the debtors were allowed to purchase the liberties, to enable them to have houses or lodgings without the walls, or to purchase day rates, to go out of the prison under certain regulations. The rules included the whole of St. George's Fields, on one side of Blackman street, and part of High street. This privilege, however, has been discontinued.

KING'S COLLEGES. That of Aberdeen, was founded in 1500, that of Cambridge, the pride of that university, was founded by Henry VI in 1441. King's College, Halifax, chartered in May 1802. King's College, London, incorporated Aug 14, 1829, and opened Oct. 8, 1831, with an address from the bishop of London. Its object is to secure to the rising generation in the metropolis and its vicinity the benefits of an economical, scientific, and religious course of instruction, according to the doctrines of the Church of England. It was incorporated with the university of London in 1837.

KING'S COUNSEL. The first king's counsel under the degree of serjeant, was sir Francis Bacon, made so, *honoris causa*, without patent or fee, in 1604, when James I bestowed upon him knighthood and a pension. The first king's counsel of the modern order was sir Francis North, afterwards lord keeper to Charles II in 1663.

KING'S COUNTY, Ireland. This county was so named from Philip, king of Spain, the husband of queen Mary of England, in 1555. *Burn's Annals*.

KING'S EVIL, supposed to be cured by the touch of the kings of England. The first who touched for it was Edward the Confessor in 1058. In the reign of Charles II in fourteen years, 92,107 persons were touched, and, according to Wiseman, the king's physician, they were nearly all cured. Queen Anne officially announced in the *London Gazette*, March 12, 1712, her royal intention to touch publicly for the cure of the evil. The custom was discouraged, and dropped by George I 1714.

KING'S SPEECH. The first royal speech from the throne is said to have been delivered by Henry I in 1107. The king's speeches are printed in the Journals of Parliament.*

KINGDOMS. See *King*.

KINGSTON, DUCHESS OF, TRIAL OF THE. The most celebrated trial of a peeress upon record, she was arraigned before the Lords in Westminster hall, on a charge of bigamy, having married Captain Hervey, afterwards earl of Bristol, and during his lifetime, Evelyn Pierrepont, duke of Kingston, she was found guilty, but, on her pleading the privilege of peerage, the usual punishment of burning in the hand was remitted, and she was discharged on paying the fees of office. The trial lasted from April 15 to 22, 1776.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA. Founded in 1693, after the great earthquake in 1692 which destroyed Port Royal, since when it has continued to increase in size and opulence, constituted a city, 1802. An awful fire here ravaged a vast portion of the town, and consumed 500,000*l* of property, Feb 8, 1782, and another in 1843. See *Jamaica*.

KINGSTOWN, DUBLIN. The fine harbour here was commenced in June 1817. The place was originally called Dunleary, but the name was changed in compliment to George IV who here embarked for England at the close of his visit to Ireland, Sept. 3, 1821. The opposite harbour of Howth was commenced in Sept. 1807. The Kingstown railway from Dublin was opened Dec 17, 1834.

KISSING. Kissing the hands of great men was a Grecian custom. Kissing was a mode of salutation among the Jews, as we may collect from Judas approaching his Master with a kiss, it was also customary in Rome. The kiss of charity is commanded in the Scriptures.

* These speeches have been continually censured for grammatical inaccuracies. William Cobbett said, "Canning being now (April, 1837) minister—of one thing, and one thing only we are certain, we shall have no more grammatical blunders in king's speeches these things will still be written in the same measure way, in point of matter, as before, but we shall have them in a perspicuous and pure style."

(Rom xvi 16, &c), and was observed by the early Christians. Kissing the pope's foot took its rise from the custom of kneeling to sovereigns, and began with Adrian I or Leo III at the close of the eighth century. From kneeling to sovereigns came also the ceremony of a vassal kneeling to his lord in homage, first practised A.D. 709.

KIT CAT CLUB A society which consisted of about thirty noblemen and gentlemen of distinguished abilities, instituted in 1703, to promote the Protestant succession in the house of Hanover, which they effected by spirited publications as well as other measures. Addison, Steele, and Dr Garth were members, and made several epigrams upon the toasts of the club. The club took its name from one Christopher Kat, a pastry cook, who lived near the tavern where they met, in King street, Westminster, and who served them with pastry. *Boyce's Life of Queen Anne*.

KNEELING The knee was ordered to be bent at the name of Jesus (see Philipppans ii 2), about the year 1275, either by the order of pope Gregory X or Innocent V. This custom is observed not only in divine worship, but on all occasions, in Roman Catholic countries, where the host, in passing through the streets, in the hands of the clergy to the chambers of the sick, has adoration paid to it in a kneeling posture by the people. They also kneel at the vesper bell. *Ashe*.

KNIGHT ERRANDRY Took its rise in the combats of the Celtic nations, particularly the judicial combats, and much prevailed in Spain, France, and Germany. Tilt and tournaments commenced with the return of the crusaders from the crusades, and for about 300 years they were the chief amusements of courts, and the successful combatants acquired knighthood, and the favour of the ladies. The novel of Don Quixote by Cervantes, written to satirise knight errantry, was published in 1605.

KNIGHTHOOD The word knight is derived from the Saxon *Cnecht* a servant (a e servant to the king, &c). The institution of the Roman knights (*Equites* or horsemen, from *equus*, a horse), is ascribed to Romulus, about 750 B.C. Knighthood was conferred in England by the priest at the altar, after confession and consecration of the sword, during the Saxon Heptarchy. The first knight made by the sovereign with the sword of state was Athelstan, on whom Alfred bestowed this new dignity, A.D. 900. *Spielman*. The custom of ecclesiastics conferring the honour of knighthood was suppressed in a synod held at Westminster in 1100. *Ashtole's Institutes*. All persons having ten pounds yearly income were obliged to be knighted, or pay a fine, 18 Hen. III. 1254. *Salmon*. As a system, under the denomination of chivalry, knighthood is to be dated from the eleventh century. On the decline of the empire of Charlemagne, all Europe being reduced to a state of anarchy, the proprietor of every manor became a petty sovereign, his mansion was fortified by a moat, and defended by a guard, and called a castle. Excursions were made by one petty lord against another, and the women and treasure were carried off by the conqueror. At length the owners of rich fiefs associated to repress these marauders, to make property secure, and to protect the ladies, binding themselves to these duties by a solemn vow, and the sanction of a religious ceremony. The first knights being men of the highest rank and largest possessions, admission into the order was deemed a great honour.

MILITARY, RELIGIOUS, AND HONORARY ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD *

Alcantara, instituted abt. A.D.	1160	Charles III (or the Immacu	Death's Head, Female Order,	
Amaranta, Sweden	1646	late Conception), Spain	by the widow Louis Eliza-	
Angelic Knights, Greece	1191	Charles XIII. Sweden	beth of Saxo Meckburg	1709
Annunciation, Mantua	1618	Charles, Wurtemberg	Dog and Cock France	600
Annunciation Savoy	1355	Christ, Livonia	Dove of Castle	1879
Avis, Portugal	about 1147	Christ, Portugal	Dragon Hungary	1489
Bannockburn, England, 1380		Christian Charity France	Dragon Overthrown, Germn	1418
Renewed Rue Bannockburn	1485	Cincinnati, America	Ear of Corn, and Ermine	
Bath, England 1399	Mo-	Conception of the Virgin	Britanny	about 1442
Renewed Rue Bath	1725	Concord, Prussia	Elephant, Denmark	about 1468
Bea, Switzerland	1218	Crescent Naples, 1288. Re-	1100 by Christian I.	1468
Bea, France	1708	lived	Elizabeth Theresa, Austria	1780
Belgic Lion	1816	Crown Turkey	Fidelity Baden	1715
Black Eagle, Prussia, insti-		Cross of Christ	Fidelity Denmark	1782
tuted by Frederick I	1701	Cross of the South Brasil	Fools, Cleves	1880
Blood of Christ, Mantua	1608	Crown Royal, France (Frie-	Frederick Wurtemberg	1880
Brownflowers, France	1234	land)	Friesland (or Crown Royal),	1880
Brotherly (or Neighbourly)		Crown Wurtemberg	France	802
Love	1708	Danobrog Denmark insti-	Garter (which see), England	1849
Calatrava, Castile, instituted		tuted by Waldemar II	Generosity, Brandenburg	1685
by Sancho III	1168	revived by Christian V	Gonet, France	736

* Enlarged and corrected from Edmondson and Carlisle, the early dates are doubtful. Many orders were instituted after the settlement of Europe in 1815.

KNIGHTHOOD, *continued.*

Golden Angel (afterwards St. George) about 312	Porcupine, France 1898	St. Joseph, Tuscany 180
Golden Fleece, instituted at Bruges by Philip, surnamed the Good 1429	Reale, Naples about 1399	St. Julian of Alcantara 115
Golden Lion, Hesse Cassel 1770	Red Eagle, Prussia, 1734 Revived 1792	St. Lazarus, France, before 1154 united with that of St. Maurice, Savoy 157
Golden Shield and Thistle, France 1370	Nedemer (or Saviour), Greece 1833	St. Louis, France 109.
Golden Spur, by Pius IV 1559	Rosary Spain 1212	St. Mark, Venice, about 828
Golden Stole, Venice, before 737	Rose, Bristol 1829	Renewed 184
Guelphic, Hanover 1815	Round Table, England. See <i>Knights of the Round Table</i> 518 or 528	St. Mary de Merced, Spain 121
Henry the Lion, Brunswick 1834	St. Alexander Nevskoi, Russia 1732	St. Maurice, Savoy 143
Holy Ghost, France 1579	St. Andrew Russia 1698	St. Michael, France 144
Holy Vial (St. Remi), France 499	St. Andrew, Scotland. See <i>Thistle</i> 809 1540, 1687	St. Michael, Germany 1611
Hospitallers (<i>schick see</i>), 1099, of Rhodes, 1308 of Malta, 1521	St. Anna, Holstein, now Russia 1738 or 1735	St. Patrick, Ireland 1781
Iron Crown, Lombardy 1816	St. Anthony, Hainault 1352	St. Paul, Rome 1544
Iron Helmet, Hesse Cassel 1814	St. Anthony in Ethiopia 370	St. Peter Rome 1624
Jerusalem See <i>Mitta</i> 1048	St. Bento d'Aviz. See <i>Aviz</i> above.	St. Romi (or Holy Vial) about 484
Jesus Christ, Rome, instituted by John XXII 1820	St. Blaise Armenia, twelfth century	St. Rupert, Germany 1701
Reformed, as Jesus and Mary, by Paul V 1615	St. Bridget Sweden 1366	St. Sepulchre, Palestine 1096
Knot, Naples 1352	St. Catherine, Palestine 1003	St. Stanislas, Poland 1781
La Cuisse, Venice about 737	St. Catharina, Russia 1714	St. Stephen Hungary 1764
Lamb of God Sweden 1504	St. Charles, Württemberg 1759	St. Stephen, Tuscany 1651
Legion of Honour France, instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte 1802	St. Constantine, Constantinople, about 813, Parma, 1699 since removed to Naples 1267	St. Thomas of Acon after 1371
Leopold, Austria 1806	St. Denis, France 1401	Saviour Aragon 1118
Leopold, Belgium 1832	St. Elizabeth Brazil 1579	Saviour, Greece 1888
Lily of Arragon 1410	St. Kaprit, France 1800	Saviour of the World, Sweden 1561
Lily of Navarre 1043	St. Ferdinand, Naples 1811	Scal Castle about 1816
Lion and Sun, Persia 1808	St. George and the Reunion, Naples 1819	Board, Castle, 1330 Revived 1700
Lion of Zähringen, Baden 1813	St. George, Angelic Knights 1470, 1494	Scraphim, Sweden 1834
Lioness, Naples about 1399	St. George, Austria 1470, 1494	Ship and Crescent, France 1269
Loretto, Lady of 1587	St. George, Defender of the Immaculate Conception, Bavaria 1729	Slaves of Virtue, Germany (Ladies) 1662
Louis, Bavaria 1827	St. George, England. See <i>Garter</i> 1549	Star France 1351
Louis, Hesse Darmstadt 1807	St. George, Genoa 1472	Star of the Cross (Ladies), Austria 1668
Malta. See <i>Hospitallers</i> .	St. George, Rome 1492	Swan Flanders 500
Maria, Order of Ladies, Spain 1792	St. George Russia 1760	Sword (or Silence), Cyprus about 1192
Maria Theresa, Austria 1757	St. George Spain 1817	Sword, Sweden, 1625 Revived 1748
Maximilian Joseph, Bavaria 1800	St. George, Venice 1200	Templars See <i>Templars</i> 1119
Martyr, Palestine 1014	St. Gerion Germany 1190	Toste Morte (Death's Head), Württemberg 1652
Merit, Hesse Cassel 1709	St. Henry, Saxony 1736	Toutonic, Prussia, about 1190
Merit, Prussia 1740	St. Hermenegild, Spain 1814	Renewed 1632
Montjoie, Jerusalem before 1180	St. Hubert, Germany, by the duke of Juliers and Cleves 1444	Thistle of Bourbon 1870
Noble Passion, Saxony 1704	St. Isabella, Spain 1815	Thistle, Scotland, 809 Revived 1540, 1687
Oak of Navarre, Spain 723	St. James, Holland 1290	Tower and Sword, Portugal, 1459 Revived 1808
Our Lady of Montecat 1817	St. James, Portugal 1810	Tuss, Austria about 1563
Our Lady of the Conception of Villa Viçosa 1818	St. James, Spain about 1170	Vasa, Sweden 1773
Our Lady of the Lily, Navarre 1043	St. James of the Sword, Spain and Portugal 837	Virgin Mary, Italy 1233
Palatine Lion 1768	St. Januarius, Naples 1748	Virgin of Mount Carmel, France 1607
Palm and Alligator, Africa, granted to Gov Campbell in Passion of Jesus Christ, France 1884	St. Joachim Germany 1755	White Cross, Tuscany 1814
Peter I., Brazil 1826	St. John of Acon after 1377	White Eagle, Poland, about 1325 Revived 1705
Peter, Frederick Lewis, Old enburgh 1838	St. John of Jerusalem. See <i>Hospitallers</i> 1048	White Falcon, Saxe Weimar 1733
Pius, founded by Pius IV 1659	St. John, Prussia 1812	Wilhelm, Holland 1815
Polar Star, Sweden. Revived 1748		Wing of St. Michael, Portugal 1173
		Wladimir, Russia 1783

KNIGHTS, FEMALE. The title of knight, was sometimes given to women also. As an instance (the first we read of), it was first conferred on the women who preserved the city of Tortosa from falling into the hands of the Moors in 1149, by their stout resistance to the vigorous attack of the besiegers, by which means the Moors were forced to raise the siege. Large immunities and favours were granted to them and their descendants for their heroism on this occasion.

KNIGHTS OF GLYN AND KERRY, IN IRELAND. The heads of two branches of the family of Fitzgerald, to whom are still permitted the distinctions bestowed on their ancestors by the ancient sovereigns of their country, these titles are of remote date. The late knight of Kerry, the right hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, was a lord of the treasury in 1827.

KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE Instituted by king Arthur about A.D. 528 *Asser's Life of Alfred* The proposed revival of this ancient order, by Edw. III. at Windsor, led to the establishment of the order of the Garter (*which see*) upon New Year's day, 1344

KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE, or Knights of Parliament, chosen on the king's writ by the freeholders of every county They are said to have been first summoned by Simon de Montfort. There are writs extant as far back as 11 Edward I. 1283 The knights are still girded with a sword when elected, as the writ prescribes

KNIGHTS HOSPITALERS, AND TEMPLARS See *Malla and Templars*

KNIVES In England Hallamshire has been renowned for its cutlery for five centuries Chaucer speaks of the "Shefeld thwytel" Stow says that Richard Mathews on the Fleet-bridge was the first Englishman who made *fine* knives, &c., and that he obtained a prohibition of the importation of foreign ones, 5 Eliz. 1563 Clasp or spring knives became common about 1650, coming originally from Flanders. See article *Forks*

KNOW NOTHINGS A political society which arose in 1853, in the United States of North America Their principles were embodied in the following propositions (at New York, 1855) —

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The Americans shall rule America. 2 The Union of these States 3. No North no South, no East, no West. 4. The United States of America—as they are—once and inseparable 5. No sectarian interferences in our legislation or the administration of American law | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6 Hostility to the assumptions of the Pope, through the bishops &c., in a republic sanctified by protestant blood 7 Thorough reform in the naturalisation laws. 8 Free and liberal educational institutions for all sexes and classes, with the Bible, God's holy word, as a universal text-book. |
|---|---|

They then possessed several newspapers and had much political influence over the elections, and held secret meetings A society was formed in 1855 in opposition to the above, called *Know Some Things* Both these bodies are said to have been absorbed into the two great parties of Democrats and Republicans at the presidential election in Nov. 1856

KOH I NOOR. The East-India Diamond, called, also, the "Mountain of Light" See *Diamonds*

KOLIN or KOLLIN (Bohemia), BATTLE OF When the renowned Austrian general Daun gained a signal victory over Frederick the Great of Prussia, June 18, 1757 The military order of Maria Theresa was instituted by the empress queen in commemoration of this great victory Marshal Daun, the next year, obliged the king of Prussia to raise the siege of Olmutz, and to retreat from Moravia. *Aspin*

KONIEH (formerly Iconium), BATTLE OF Between the army of the sultan and that of the pacha of Egypt, in which, after a dreadful and sanguinary fight that continued all the day, the Turkish army was defeated, and the grand vizier himself wounded and taken prisoner, Dec. 21, 1833

KONIGSTEIN TUN (Nassau, Germany), most capacious, was built by Frederick Augustus, king of Poland, in 1725 It was made to hold 233,667 gallons of wine, and on the top, which was ruled in, was accommodation for twenty persons to regale themselves. The famous tun of St. Bernard's holds eight hundred tuns. See *Heidelberg Tun*.

KORAN, OR AL KORAN (AL KURAN) Written about A.D. 610, by Mahomet (who died A.D. 632) and published by Alubekor about A.D. 635 Its general aim was to unite the professors of idolatry and the Jews and Christians in the worship of one God (whose unity was the chief point inculcated), under certain laws and ceremonies, exacting obedience to Mahomet as the prophet * The leading article of faith which this impostor preached, is compounded of an eternal truth, and a necessary fiction, namely, that there is only one God, and that Mahomet is the apostle of God *Gibbon* The Koran was translated into Latin in 1143, and into French, 1647, English, by Sale, 1734, and other European languages 1763. It is a rhapsody of 3000 verses, divided into 114 sections See *Mecca*, *Mahometanism*, &c.

KOSZTA AFFAIR. Martin Koszta, a Hungarian refugee, when in the United States in 1850, declared his intention of becoming an American citizen, and went through the preliminary forms. In 1853 he visited Smyrna, and on June 21, was seized by a boat's crew from the Austrian brig *Huzzar* By direction of the American Minister at Constantinople, Captain Ingraham of the American sloop *St. Louis* demanded his release, but having heard

* It was written in the Korish Arabic, and this language, which certainly possesses every fine quality was said to be that of paradise. Mahomet asserted that the Koran was revealed to him during a period of twenty-three years, by the angel Gabriel. The style of this volume is beautiful, fluent, and concise, and where the majesty and attributes of God are described, it is sublime and magnificent. Mahomet admitted the divine mission both of Moses and Jesus Christ. *Dr. Jortin*.

that the prisoner was to be clandestinely transferred to Trieste, on July 2 he demanded his surrender by a certain time and prepared to attack the Austrian vessel, Koarta was then given up. On August 1, the Austrian Government protested against these proceedings in a circular addressed to the European courts, but eventually a compromise was effected, and Koarta returned to the United States.

KRASNOI (in central Russia), **BATTLE OF**, Nov 17, 1812, between the French army under marshal Davoust, prince of Eckmühl, and the Russian army commanded by the celebrated warrior and prince, Kutusoff (who died in 1818). Davoust was entirely overthrown, and his army wholly dispersed, leaving many thousands slain upon the field.

KUNNERSDORF, BATTLE OF See *Cunnersdorf*

L.

LABUAN An Asiatic island N W of Borneo occupied by the British in 1846 See *Borneo*

LABURNUM This shrub, called also the Golden chain and *Cytisus Laburnum*, was brought to these countries from Hungary, Austria, &c. about A D 1576 *Ashe*

LABYRINTH There were four most famous in mythology and history the first, said to have been built by Daedalus, in the island of Crete, to secure the Minotaur, about 1210 B.C., the second in Egypt, in the tale of Mœris, by Psammeticus, king of that place, about 683 B.C., the other, the third, at Lemnos, remarkable for its sumptuous pillars, which seems to have been a stalactite grotto, and the fourth at Clusum, in Italy, erected by Porsenna, king of Etruria, about 520 B.C. *Pliny* The beauty and art of the labyrinths of Mendes were almost beyond belief, it had 12 halls and 3000 chambers, with pillars, was encrusted with marble, and adorned with sculpture *Herodotus* The labyrinth of Woodstock is famous from its connection with the story of Fair Rosamond, mistress of Henry II., see *Rosamond* There is a curious Maze (of the time of William III.) at Hampton Court that is much visited

LACE. Mention is made of it as being of very delicate texture in France and Flanders in 1320, and fine laces were much in use for ruffles and fulls for the men, and head dresses for the women in the fifteenth century Its importation into England was prohibited in 1483 Lace was general in the court costume of Elizabeth's reign Dresden, Valenciennes, Mechlin, and Brussels, have long been famous for their fine lace An ounce weight of Flanders thread has been frequently sold for four pounds in London, and its value when manufactured has been increased to forty pounds, ten times the price of standard gold A dissipated framework knitter of Nottingham named Hammond is said to have invented a mode of applying his stocking frame to the manufacture of lace, from studying the lace on his wife's cap, about 1768 *Macculloch*. So many improvements have been made in this manufacture, particularly by Heathcote (1809, 1817, &c.) Morley and Leaver (1811, &c.) that a piece of lace which about 1809 cost 17*l* may now be had for 7*s* (1853) *Ure*

LACEDÆMON See *Sparta*.

LACTEAL VEINS These were discovered by chance by Jasper Asellius of Cremona, in opening a dog, 1622 They were discovered in birds, fish, and other animals, by Mr Hewson, of London, about 1770, and subsequently by other eminent professional men In the human form the lacteal vessels convey the chyle

LADIES. The masters and mistresses of manor houses, in former times, served out to the poor weekly, with their own hands, certain quantities of bread, and were therefore called *Lafords*, and *Lef-days*—signifying *bread givers*, (from *laf*, a loaf,) and the words were at length shortened to Lords and Ladies. Tooke considers *Lord* to signify *high born* The introduction of ladies to court, was first to that of Louis XII of France in 1499 As a title of honour, the title of Lady properly belongs only to the daughters of earls, and all of higher rank

LADRONE ISLES (N Pacific), belong to Spain Discovered by Magellan, in 1520, they are eleven in number He first touched at the island of Guam Here some of the natives having stolen some of his goods, and showing a great disposition to theft, he named the islands the *Ladrones*, or Islands of Thieves, which they are called to this day In the seventeenth century they obtained the name of Mariann's islands, from the queen of Spain

LADY DAY This festival, on the 25th of March, was instituted about A.D. 350, according to some authorities, and not before the seventh century according to others. See

Annunciation. In England, before the alteration of the style, 1753, our new year began on the 25th of March, and in some ecclesiastical computations, that order is still preserved, particularly in reckoning the number of years from the incarnation of Our Saviour. In Scotland, the 1st of January was ordered by proclamation (Dec 17, 1599) to be the beginning of the year there, instead of the 25th of March.

LAGOS BAY (Portugal) Off this bay was fought the battle between admiral Roscawen and the French admiral De la Clue, who lost both legs in the engagement, and died next day. The *Centaure* and *Modeste*, two capital ships, were taken, and two others the *Redoubtable* and *Ocean*, run on shore and burnt. The scattered remains of the French fleet got into Cadiz, August 17, 18, 1759.

LAGOS, in the Bight of Benin (Africa) This place was gallantly assaulted and taken by the boats of a British squadron, under commodore Bruce, Dec 26 and 27, 1861, the *Penelope*, *Bloodhound*, *Sampson*, and *Teazer*, were engaged, the *Teazer* grounded on a sand bank within range of a heavy battery. Of 400 British, 16 were killed and 71 wounded, the force of the enemy was estimated at between ten and twenty thousand. This affair arose out of breaches of a treaty for the suppression of the slave trade.

LA HOGUE (N W France), BATTLE OF, May 10, 1692, between the English and Dutch combined fleets, under admirals Russell and Rooke, and the French fleet commanded by admiral Tourville. The English attacked the French near La Hague, gaining a splendid victory, burning thirteen of the enemy's ships, destroying eight more, forcing the rest to fly, and thus preventing a threatened descent upon England.

LAIHORE, a city in N W India, was taken by Bakur in 1524, and was long the capital of the Mongol empire. It fell in the power of the Sikhs in 1798. It was occupied by sir Hugh Gough in Feb 1846, who in March concluded a treaty of peace with them.

LAKES CHAMPLAIN, ERIE, AND ONTARIO. These lakes were the scenes of many actions between the British and Americans in the War of Independence, and in the war of 1813-14. The latter were defeated by the British in several engagements, among others the provincial squadron was defeated by lord Howe, and the American general Arnold was defeated by general Carlton, Oct 11 and 13, 1776, and July 5, 1777. The English fleet was all captured or destroyed by the Americans after a severe action, Sept. 11, 1814, but on Lake Ontario, the British at this period fought with success.

LAMBETH PALACE. A considerable portion of this palace was built in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, by Hubert Walter, archbishop of Canterbury. The chapel was erected in 1196. *Northouk*. The tower of the church was erected about 1375, and other parts of the edifice in the fifteenth century. Simon of Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury was barbarously put to death here by the followers of Wat Tyler, who attacked the palace, burnt all the furniture and books, and destroyed all the registers and public papers, June 14, 1381. Through the munificence and taste of the late Dr Howly, the domestic portion of the palace was greatly enlarged, a new Gothic wing of considerable beauty having been constructed from designs by Mr Blore, at an expense of 52,000*l*. *Lough*. See *Canterbury and Articles*.

LAMIAN WAR, B.C. 323, between Athens and her allies, (excited by Demosthenes the orator) and Antipater, governor of Macedonia after the death of Alexander. Antipater fled to Lameia, in Thessaly, and was there besieged. He escaped thence and defeated his adversaries at Crannon, B.C. 322.

LAMMAS DAY. The 1st of August, one of our four cross quarter days of the year, as they are now denominated. Whitsuntide was formerly the first of these quarters, Lammas the second, Martinmas the third, and Candlemas the last, and such partition of the year was once equally common with the present divisions of Lady day, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas. Some rents are yet payable at each of these quarterly days in England, and very generally in Scotland. Lammas is so named because formerly upon that day our ancestors offered bread made of new wheat, and anciently those tenants that held lands of the cathedral church of York, were by tenure to bring a lamb alive into church at high mass.

LAMPS. See *Lanterns*. Lamps are mentioned in all the early ages, they were in use in Egypt, Greece, and Rome. The earthen lamp which Epictetus the philosopher had in his study, sold after his death, for 3000 drachmas, A.D. 161. Lamps with horn sides were the invention of Alfred. Lamps were in general use through the streets of London up to the close of the eighteenth century, as were flambeaux, which were carried by link boys. London streets were first lighted by oil lamps in 1681, and with gas-lamps in 1814. The domestic lamp is now of elegant manufacture. A lamp "constructed to produce neither smoke nor smell, and to give considerably more light than any lamp hitherto known," was

patented by M. Ami Argand, in 1784, and was brought into general use in England early in the present century. On Argand's principle are founded the lamp invented by Carcel about 1803, and, since 1825, the *Moderateur Lamps* of Levasseur, Hadrot, and Neuburger. Lamps are still the subject of mechanical ingenuity. See *Safety Lamp*.

LANCASTER, supposed to have been the *Ad Alannum* of the Romans. Lancaster was granted by William I or II to Roger de Poitou, who erected a castle upon its hill. Lancaster was created a county palatine by Edward III in favour of his son John of Gaunt, who had married the daughter of Henry, first duke of Lancaster, in 1359, and succeeded him in 1361. The court of the Duchy Chamber of Lancaster was instituted in 1359. See *England*.

LANCASTERIAN SCHOOLS, on a system of education by means of mutual instruction, propagated by Joseph Lancaster, they were not much patronised till about 1808, when Lancaster's system attracted general attention, notwithstanding the prejudices that existed against the founder, who had been labouring to introduce schools upon his economic plan from 1796. In 1808 the development of the system led to the formation of the British and Foreign School Society in 1808, whose schools are unsectarian, and use the Bible as the only means of religious instruction. Lancaster was accidentally killed at New York in 1838.

LAND was let generally in England for 1s per acre, 36 Hen VIII 1544. The whole rental of the kingdom was about 6,000,000*l* in 1600. It was about 14,000,000*l* in 1688. In 1798 Mr Pitt proposed his Income Tax of 10 per cent on an estimate of 100 millions, taking the rent of land at 50 millions, the rent of houses at 10 millions, and the profits of trade at 40 millions, but in this estimate were exempted much land, and the inferior class of houses. The rental of the United Kingdom was estimated at 59,600,000*l* in 1851*. See *Agriculture*.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, established in 1858, to "facilitate the sale and transfer of land in Ireland." See *Encumbered Estates Act*.

LAND TAX. A species of land tax was exacted in England in the tenth century, which produced 82,000*l* in 1018. See *Danegelt*. A land tax was levied, in one shape or another, at various periods. The tax under this name was imposed 11 Will. & Mary 1699. It grew out of a subsidy scheme of 4s in the pound, which produced 500,000*l* in 1692. From the Revolution to the year 1800, the land tax had yielded 227,000,000*l*. Ministers were left in a minority in the House of Commons on the land tax bill of 1767, it being the first instance of the kind on a money bill since the Revolution. Its rate varied in different years from 1s to 4s in the pound. Mr Pitt made the tax perpetual at 4s in the pound, but introduced his plan for its redemption April 2, 1798. The tax in 1810 produced 1,418,377*l*, in 1820, 1,838,420*l*, in 1830, 1,423,618*l*, in 1840, 1,298,622*l*, and in 1852, 1,151,613*l*.

LANDEN (Belgium), or **NEWBURY**, BATTLE OF. Between the allies and French, in which William III of England commanded. Owing chiefly to the cowardice of the Dutch horse, this bloody battle ended in favour of the French, who were commanded by marshal Luxembourg, July 19 (N S 29), 1693. The duke of Berwick, illegitimate son of James II, fighting on the side of France, was taken prisoner.

LANDGRAVE. This title is from *land*, and *grave*, a count, a German title of dominion, which appears to have commenced in 1130, when Louis III of Thuringia assumed the title. It became the title of the house of Hesse about 1263.

LANDSHUT (in Bavaria), where the Prussians were defeated by the Austrians under marshal Laudohn, June 23, 1760.

LANGSIDE, BATTLE OF. Between the forces of the regent of Scotland, the earl of Murray, and the army of Mary queen of Scots, in which the latter suffered a complete defeat, May 13, 1568. Immediately after this last fatal battle, the unfortunate Mary fled.

* The allotment of land to cottagers began with the experiment of lord Braybrooke, in Essex, of allotting small portions of land to poor families, with a view to assist them and relieve parishes of the burden of poor rates. It was very successfully adopted in 1819, when the parish officers took a piece of land consisting of twelve acres, which they divided into twenty equal parts, and sub-let to as many poor villagers, of good character with large families, receiving par-tilial relief at a rental of 2s a-week each. Fifteen or sixteen of them were enabled in a few years to build cottages by their own exertions, aided by benevolent persons who had marked their orderly conduct and efforts to become independent. By the culture of fruit and vegetables for the market, many of them reached 20*l* a year, most of them became owners of cows and pigs, and, in the end, all of them had comfortable homes, while their children, instead of being abandoned to ignorance, and perhaps crime, were morally benefited by the improved condition of their parents. This little colony was first called *Pauper Gardens*, but afterwards *New Village*, and it is calculated that 200*l* per annum were saved to the parish by a system which invites a more extensive and general adoption.

to England. She crossed the Solway Firth from the abbey of Dundradon, and landed at Workington, in Cumberland, May 16. Soon afterwards she was imprisoned by Elizabeth.

LANGUAGE Language must either have been revealed originally from heaven, or it is the fruit of human invention. The latter opinion is embraced by Horace, Lucrætiæ, Cicero, and most of the Greek and Roman writers, the former by the Jews and Christians, and the profoundest philosophers of France and England. It has been affirmed that Hebrew was the language spoken by Adam, but others deny this, and say that the Hebrew, Chaldeæ, and Arabic, are only dialects of the original, long lost and unknown *—Of the Hebrew, the Chaldeæ and Syriac are dialects. The original European languages were thirteen, viz Greek, Latin, Dutch, Slavonian, spoken in the east, Welsh, Biscayan, spoken in Spain, Irish, Albanian, in the mountains of Epirus, Tartarian, the old Illyrian, the Jazygian, remaining yet in Laburnæ, the Chaucan, in the north of Hungary, and the Finnic in East Friesland. Arabic is the mother tongue of Africa. From the Latin sprang the Italian, French, and Spanish, and from the Spanish the Portuguese. The Turkish is a mixed dialect of the Tartarian. From the High Dutch, or Teutonic, sprang the present German, the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, English, Scotch, &c. There are 3664 known languages, or rather dialects, in the world. Of these, 937 are Asiatic, 587 European, 276 African, and 1624 American languages and dialects. *Adelung* George I in 1724, and George II in 1786, appointed regius professors of modern languages and of history to each of the universities of England, a department which had been previously most strangely and imprudently overlooked, although such professors had been long before appointed in all other universities of Europe. These professorships are now general in all our collegiate institutions.

LANGUE D'OC See *Troubadours*

LANSDOWN (Somersetshire.) The parliamentary army under sir Wm. Waller were here defeated, July 5, 1643.

LANTERNS must be of very early date. Those of scraped horn were invented in England, it is said, by Alfred, and it is supposed that horn was used for window lights also, as glass was not known in Alfred's reign, A.D. 872-901. *Shew's Chron.* London was lighted by suspended lanterns with glass sides, A.D. 1415. The pellucid laminae of the ox horn has served for ages for the sides of lanterns instead of glass, and for many uses are preferred.

LANTHANUM, a rare metal discovered in the oxide of cerium, by Mosander, in 1839.

LAOCOON This exquisite work of art, executed in marble, one of the triumphs of Grecian sculpture, was modelled by Agasander, Athenodorus, and Polydorus, all of Rhodes, and of great eminence as statuary, it represents the death of the Trojan hero, Laocoon, priest of Neptune, and his two sons, as described by Virgil, *Æneis*, book II. It was discovered in 1506 in the Sette Sale near Rome, and purchased by pope Julius II. It is now in the Vatican.

LAON (France), **BATTLE OF** Between the allies, chiefly the Prussian army, and the French. This battle, or rather succession of actions, was fought under the walls of the town, and ended, after a sanguinary and obstinate contest, in the defeat of the latter with great loss, March 9, 10, 1814.

LA PEROUSE'S VOYAGE In 1785, La Perouse sailed from France for the Pacific, with the *Boussole* and *Astrolabe* under his command. The last direct intelligence received from him was from Botany Bay, in March, 1788. Several expeditions were subsequently despatched in search of Perouse, but no certain information was had until captain Dillon, of the East India ship *Research*, ascertained that the French ships had been cast away on two different islands of the New Hebrides—a fate authenticated by various articles of the wreck of the vessels, which captain Dillon brought with him to Calcutta, April 9, 1828, forty years afterwards.

LA ROTHIERE (France), **BATTLE OF** Between the French, commanded by Napoleon, and the Prussian and Russian armies, which were defeated after a desperate engagement, with the loss of some thousands slain, 3000 prisoners, and 30 pieces of cannon, Feb. 1, 1814. This was one of the last victories which Napoleon achieved.

LATERAN, a church at Rome, dedicated to St. John. It was originally a palace belonging to the Roman family Laterani, and was given to the bishops of Rome by Con-

* Pammenetus the Powerful, desiring to know the most ancient people and language on the earth, caused two children to be kept from all knowledge of the use of speech until they were two years old, they were then brought into his presence, and they both pronounced the sound becos, the Phœnician term for bread. He therefore gave the Phœnician the precedence, in point of antiquity, to all other nations, 647 a.c. *Herodotus*

stantine, and inhabited by them till their removal to the Vatican in 1377. Eleven councils have been held here. See *Councils* for the principal.

LATHE. An instrument or engine for turning ivory, wood, iron, and other substances, so as to shape them to the views of the artist, was originally an instrument of rude construction, ascribed to Talus, a grandson of Dadalus, about 1240 B C. Pliny ascribes the invention to Theodorus of Samos.

LATIN EMPIRE. See *Eastern Empire*

LATIN LANGUAGE (founded on the Oscan, Etruscan, and Greek). One of the thirteen original languages of Europe, and from which sprang the Italian, French, and Spanish. See *Latium*. A vast portion of our most beautiful and expressive words are derived from the Latin. It ceased to be spoken in Italy about A D 581, and was first taught in England by Adelmus, brother of Ina, in the seventh century. During six or seven hundred years, the Latin tongue prevailed in all public proceedings from the Tweed to the Euphrates, and from the Danube to Mount Atlas, and has been more or less retained even to this day. In England it was finally discontinued in religious worship in 1558, and in conveyancing and in courts of law in 1731 (by 4 Geo II c 25). See list of Latin authors under *Rome*.

LATITAT. The writ by which persons are usually called to the King's Bench court, and it has this name from its being supposed that the defendant is lurking, or lying hid, and cannot be found in the county to be taken by bill, and the writ is directed to the sheriff to apprehend him. This process of law is of old and undivided date. *Conr.* The writ was abolished in England, in all actions where it was not intended to hold the defendant to special bail, by the Uniformity of Process act, 2 Will IV c 39, passed May 23, 1832.

LATITUDE. First determined by Hipparchus of Nica, about 162 B C. It is the extent of the earth, or of the heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole. Maupertius, in latitude 66 20, measured a degree of latitude, and made it 69 493, he measured it in 1737. Swanberg, in 1803, made it 69 292. At the equator, in 1744, four astronomers made it 68 732, and Lambton, in latitude 12, made it 61 743. Mudge, in England, made it 69 148. Cassini, in France, in 1718 and 1740, made it 69 12, and Biot, 68 769, while a recent measure in Spain makes it but 68 63—less than at the equator, and contradicts all others, proving the earth to be a prolate spheroid, which was the opinion of Cassini, Bernoulli, Euler, and others, while it has more generally been regarded as an oblate spheroid.

LATIUM, now **CAMBRANIA** (Italy), the country of Latinus, king of Janiculum, who gave his name to the country, calling his subjects Latins, about 1182 A C. Laurentum was the capital of the country in the reign of Latinus, Lavium under Æneas, and Alba under Ascanius. See *Italy*.

LA TRAPPE. See *Trappists*

LATTER DAY SAINTS. See *Mormons*

LAUREATE. See *Poet Laureate*

LAUREL. It was sacred to Apollo, god of poetry, and from the earliest times the poets and generals of armies, when victors, were crowned with laurel. The Roman victors sent home their accounts of successful enterprises to the senate, wrapped up in the leaves of this tree. Petrarch was crowned with laurel, April 8, 1341. The laurel called *Prunus laurocerasus* was brought to Britain from the Levant, before A D 1629. The Portugal laurel was brought from that country, and is known as the *Prunus lusitana*, before 1648. The royal bay, *Laurus indica*, was brought from Madeira in 1665. The Alexandrian laurel, *Ruscus racemosus*, was brought from Spain before 1713. The glaucous laurel, *Laurus aggregata*, was brought hither from China, in 1806 or 1821.

LAURENTALIA were festivals celebrated at Rome in honour of Acca Laurentia, who is said to have been either the nurse of Romulus or Remus, or a rich dissolute woman, who bequeathed her property to the Roman people. They commenced about 621 B C, and were held on the last day of April, and the 23rd of December. They, in process of time, extended to other places, and ultimately they formed part of the Saturnalia. *Ovid*.

LAURESTINE, *Viburnum Tinus*. The evergreen shrub which blooms about Michaelmas, and holds its flowers and foliage through the winter. It was brought to England from the south of Europe, before 1696. There are other varieties of this shrub, which is now a favourite in these countries.

LAVALETTE'S ESCAPE. Count Lavalette was a devoted friend and aide-de-camp of Napoleon I. For aiding the emperor on his return in 1815, he was condemned to death at Paris for high treason, but escaped from prison in the clothes of his wife, their dresses

being changed on the eve of the execution, during an interview afforded them for a last farewell, Dec. 20, 1815. In this generous enterprise three Britons assisted, sir Robert Wilson, Michael Bruce, esq., and captain J. H. Hutchinson, who were convicted of aiding the escape, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the French capital, April 24, 1816. These gentlemen procured for Lavalette the uniform of a general officer in the British service, he then got into a cabriolet with sir Robert Wilson, passed the barriers without being recognised, and arrived at Mons, where his generous guide took leave of him. He then took the road to Munich, where he found an asylum among powerful friends. He was permitted to return to France in 1820, and died in retirement in 1830.

LA VENDEE (W. France), WAR OF. The French Royalists of La Vendée took to arms, and were successful in a number of hard fought battles with the Republican armies, between July 12, 1793, and Jan. 1, 1794, when they experienced a severe reverse. Numerous other engagements were fought, with various success, until the war was terminated by general Hoche, in 1796. A treaty of peace was signed at Luçon, Jan. 1800. See *Chouans*.

LAVENTULER, *Lavandula spica*. Brought from the south of Europe, before 1568.

LAW AMENDMENT SOCIETY, was founded in 1843. It holds meetings during the session of parliament, and publishes a journal and reports. Its present chairman is lord Brougham (1859).

LAW'S BUBBLE. The most ruinous speculation of modern times. The projector, John Law, of Edinburgh (born 1681), raised himself to the dignity of comptroller general of the finances of France in 1720, upon the strength of a scheme for establishing a bank, and an East India and a Mississippi company, by the profits of which the national debt of France was to be paid off. He first offered his plan to Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, who told him he was not powerful enough to run himself. The French ministry accepted it in 1710, and in 1716, he opened a bank in his own name, under the protection of the duke of Orleans, regent of France, and most of the people of property of every rank in that kingdom seduced by the prospect of immense gains, subscribed for shares both in the bank and the companies. In 1718 Law's was declared a royal bank, and the shares rose to upwards of twenty fold the original value, so that, in 1719, they were worth more than eighty times the amount of all the current specie in France. But the following year this great fabric of false credit fell to the ground, and almost overthrew the French government, ruining tens of thousands of families. Law died in poverty in 1729 at Venice. — The South Sea Bubble in England occurred in the fatal year, 1720. See *South Sea*.

LAWS, ANCIENT. The Jewish law was promulgated by Moses, 1491 B.C. The laws of Phoronæus, in the kingdom of Argos (1807 B.C.) were the first Attic laws, reduced to a system by Draco, for the Athenians, 623 B.C., but the latter code was afterwards superseded by that of Solon, 594 B.C. The Spartan laws of Lycurgus were made about 844 B.C., they remained in full force for 700 years, and are calculated to raise the admiration of men, as well by their singularity, as by the effect they had in forming a race totally different from all others living in civilised society. The Roman laws, the Twelve Tables, were published 449 B.C., and remained in force till Justinian, nearly a thousand years. See *Codes* and *Civil Law*.

LAWS, BRITISH. The British Laws of earliest date were translated into the Saxon, in A.D. 590. The Saxon laws of Ina were published about 700. Alfred's code of laws, the foundation of the common law of England, is said to have been arranged about 886. See *Common Law*. Edward the Confessor collected the laws in 1065. Stephen's charter of general liberties, 1136. Henry II's confirmation of it, 1154 and 1176. The maritime laws of Richard I. 1194. See *Oléron*. Magna Charta, by king John, 1215, its confirmation by Henry III. 1216 *et seq.* See *Magna Charta*, and *Forest's Charter*. Celebrated declaration made by the lord chief justice of the king's bench, "That no fiction of law shall ever so far prevail against the real truth of the fact, as to prevent the execution of justice," May 21, 1784. *Lord Mansfield*.

LAWYERS. The pleaders of the bar, called barristers, are said to have been first appointed by Edward I., or in his reign, 1291. Serjeants, the highest members of the bar, were alone permitted to plead in the court of Common Pleas. The first king's counsel under the degree of serjeant, was sir Francis Bacon, in 1604. — The Law Association charity was founded in 1817. The Law Society was formed in 1823. The plan was enlarged in 1825, a charter obtained in 1831, was renewed in 1845. The building in Chancery Lane, from the designs of Vulliamy, was commenced in 1829. See *Barristers*, *Counsel*, and the several *Courts of Law*.

LAYBACH (near Trieste, in Illyria), CONGRESS OF. This congress was attended for

some time by the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and finally broke up after having issued two circulars, stating it to be their resolution to occupy Naples with Austrian troops, and proscribing popular insurrections, May 6, 1821

LAYER'S CONSPIRACY Mr Layer, a barrister, conspired with a number of other persons to seize George I, the prince of Wales, lord Cadogan, and most of the principal officers of state, to take the Tower by surprise, to plunder the Bank, and finally to bring in the Pretender He was hanged May 17, 1723

LAZZARONI (from *Lazzaro*, Spanish for a pauper or leper), the term first applied by the Spaniards and their viceroys to the vast number of degraded beings in Naples, who lived like cattle, being half clothed and houseless No man was born a lazzaro, and he who turned to a trade ceased to be one The viceroy permitted the lazzaroni to elect a chief with whom he conferred respecting the imposts on the goods brought to the markets In 1647, Masaniello held the office. See *Naples* In 1793, Ferdinand IV enrolled several thousands of lazzaroni as pikemen (or spontoni-ers), and they generally have favoured the court party, on May 15, 1848, they, on the king's behalf, committed fearful ravages on the ill fated city *Colletta*.

LEAD is found in various countries, and is abundant in various parts of Britain, and in some places richly mixed with silver ore The famous Clydesdale mines were discovered in 1513 The lead mines of Cumberland and Derbyshire yield about 15,000 tons *per annum*. British mines produced 65,529 tons of lead in 1855, and 69,266 tons in 1857 Lead-pipes for the conveyance of water were brought into use in 1236

LEAGUES, POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS. The League of the Public Good was one between the dukes of Burgundy, Brittany, and Bourbon, and other princes, against Louis XI of France, in 1465 The League of Cambray was entered into in 1508 The Holy League (the pope, Venice, &c.), against Louis XII 1510 The League of Smalcald, 1529 The League of the Beggars (the Protestants so called, though Roman Catholics joined the league) to oppose the institution of the Inquisition in Flanders, 1568 *The LEAGUE*, so denominated by way of eminence, to prevent the accession of Henry IV of France, who was then of the reformed religion, was commenced in 1576 and lasted till 1593, when Henry embraced Romanism The League of Wurtzburg, by Catholics, 1610 League against the Emperor, 1626 Solemn League and Covenant in Scotland, against the episcopal government of the Church, and the royal authority, 1638 See *Covenant*. League of Augsburg, against France, 1686

LEAP YEAR or BISSEXTILE, originated with the astronomers of Julius Cæsar, 45 B.C. They fixed the solar years at 365 days, 6 hours, comprising, as they thought, the period from one vernal equinox to another, the six hours were set aside, and at the end of four years, forming a day, the fourth year was made to consist of 366 days The day thus added was called intercalary, and was placed a day before the 24th of February, the sixth of the calends, which was reckoned *twice*, hence called *bissextile* or *twice sixth*. This added day with us is Feb 29th See *Calendular* The difference between 365 days 6 hours, and 365 days 5 hours, 48 minutes, 51 seconds, and 6 decimals, which last is the true length of the astronomical year, in the course of years causes 1700, 1800, and 1900 not to be leap years (*vide act 24 Geo II c 23, passed 1751*), but the year 2000 will be one See *Julian Year*, *Gregorian Calendar*, &c.

LEARNING AND THE ARTS. These were carried to their height among the Greeks during the fourth century B.C., and with the Romans at the commencement of the Christian era. On the death of Augustus they gradually declined The refugees from Greece caused them to revive in Italy, particularly after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, and the invention of printing shortly before Leo X. and his family (the *Medici Family*) greatly promoted learning in Italy, in the sixteenth century And about this time literature began to flourish in France, Germany, and England, See *Literature*, and lists of authors under *Greece*, *Rome*, *England*, and other countries

LEASE. This kind of conveyance was invented by serjeant Moore, soon after the *Statute of Uses*, which law was enacted 27 Hen. VIII, 1535 A question at law, which had been held doubtful by the lawyers for 200 years, was determined by the Court of King's Bench, who agreed that the words in a lease, *of and from the date*, and *from the date*, had the same meaning, Nov 21, 1777 *Phillips*

LEATHER was very early known in Egypt and Greece, and the thongs of manufactured hides were used for ropes, harness, &c., by all ancient nations. The Gordian knot was made of leather thongs, 330 B.C. The ancients understood the art of tanning leather, and it was

practised early in England, and great improvements made in it up to 1795. Leather is converted into many uses: a leathern cannon was proved at Edinburgh, fired three times, and found to answer, Oct. 23, 1778. *Phillips*. The duty on leather produced annually in England, 450,000*l*., and in Ireland, about 50,000*l*.. It was abolished in both countries, May 29, 1830.

LECH, a river in S. Germany, near which the cruel Bavarian general Tilly, was defeated by the Swedes, under Gustavus Adolphus. Tilly died of his wounds a few days after, April 30, 1632.

LECTURES. Those on physic were instituted by Dr. Thomas Linacre, the projector of the College of Physicians (founded by Henry VIII.) about 1502. *Friend's Hist. of Physic*. Medical and other lectures became general in private theatres, in different parts of the realm shortly after, and are now held in the theatres of most of the hospitals and medical schools. *Chemical* lectures or discourses made by the bed side of the patient, combining practice with the theory of physic, have materially advanced this branch of human knowledge. Lectures have since become general in colleges, churches, and public halls. See *Gresham College*, *Boyle's Lectures*, *Royal and London Institutions*, &c. Among the most remarkable political lectures were those of the celebrated Thelwall, which were commenced in January, 1795. They continued to draw large audiences, till they were interdicted by an act of parliament, passed for the purpose. In the autumns of 1857 and 1858 many distinguished noblemen and gentlemen lectured at Mechanics' Institutes.

LEEDS (Yorkshire), an ancient town, renowned since the sixteenth century for its woollen manufactures. It was first enfranchised by the Reform bill of 1832, and sends two members to parliament. On Sept. 7, 1858, the queen opened the new magnificent town hall, and knighted the mayor, Peter Fauburn, having rested a night at his house.

LEEK. The Welsh emblem of the leek is in consequence of a command from Dewi, or David, afterwards canonised archbishop of St. David's in the year 519. This prelate on the day that king Arthur won a great victory over the Saxons, is said to have ordered every one of his soldiers to place a leek in his cap, for the sake of distinction, in memory of which the Welsh wear the leek on the 1st of March.

LEGACIES. The bequests or gifts made by a last will and testament, were taxed by parliament in 1780. The impost was increased several times subsequently, particularly in 1796, 1805, and 1808. The revenue derived from it varies considerably in amount in consecutive years, but it may be said to average about one and a half to two millions annually. In 1853, by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 51, the legacy duty was extended to landed property. See *Succession Duty Act*.

LEGATE, COURT OF THE. This was an ecclesiastical court in England. It was erected 1516 by cardinal Wolsey, to prove wills, and for the trial of offences against the spiritual laws. *Law Dict.* It was soon discontinued.

LEGHORN, *Livorno* in Tuscany, a mere village in the fifteenth century, owes all its prosperity to the Medici family and their successors. This city suffered dreadfully by an earthquake in 1741. It was entered by the French army in the revolutionary war, July 27, 1796, but the immense amount of British property then there had been previously removed. Leghorn was evacuated by the French in 1799, and was retaken the following year. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the British and Italian allied forces in Dec. 1813. The Austrians attacked and took this city from the insurgents, May 12 and 13, 1849. A slight insurrection here was quelled July, 1857. In June 1857, above 60 persons were killed at the theatre, through an alarm of fire.

LEGION. The *Legio* was a corps of soldiers in the Roman armies, and was first formed by Romulus, under whom it consisted of 3000 foot, and 300 horse, about 750 B.C. When Hannibal was in Italy, 216 B.C., the legion consisted of 5200 soldiers, and under Marius, in 88 B.C., it was 6200 soldiers, besides 700 horse. There were ten, and sometimes as many as eighteen, legions kept at Rome. Augustus had a standing army of 45 legions, together with 25,000 horse, and 37,000 light armed troops, about 5 B.C., and the peace establishment of Adrian was thirty of these formidable brigades. The peace of Britain was protected by three legions. A legion was divided into 10 cohorts, and every cohort into 6 centuries, with a vexillum or standard, guarded by 10 men. The French army has been divided into legions since Francis I.

LEGION OF HONOUR. An order in France, embracing all distinctions in the army, and including in its incorporation civil officers, and all such individuals as have eminently distinguished themselves for services to the state, military deeds, and for public virtue, instituted

by Napoleon Bonaparte, when First Consul, May 19, 1802 On the restoration of the Bourbon family, Louis XVIII confirmed this order, in April, 1814 The honour was conferred on many British subjects who distinguished themselves in the Russian war, 1854-6, and in the Paris exhibition of 1855

LEGITIMISTS, a term (since 1814) applied to those who support the claims of the elder branch of the Bourbon family to the throne of France whose representative is Henry, duc de Bordeaux, called comte de Chambord, born Sept 29, 1820

LEGNANO (in Lombardy), where the emperor Frederick Barbarossa was defeated by the Milanese and their allies, May 29, 1176, which victory led to the treaty of Constance in 1183

LEIGHLIN (W Carlow), *SEE OF* Founded by St Laseran, about A D 628 Burchard, the Norwegian, the son of Garmond, founded or endowed the priory of St Stephen of Leighlin Bishop Doran, a worthy prelate, appointed in 1523, was murdered by his arch-deacon, Maurice Cavenagh, who was hanged for the crime on the spot where he had committed the murder *Bealson* In 1600 Leighlin was united to Ferns, the combined see united to Ossory, in 1835 *See Ferns, and Bishops*

LEINSTER, formerly a kingdom, now one of the four provinces of Ireland, divided into four archbishoprics by pope Eugenius III, at a national synod, held at Kells, March 9, 1151-2, and in which his holiness was represented by cardinal Paparo The abduction of Devorgilla, wife of O'Ruave, a lord of Connaught, by Dermot king of Leinster in 1152, is asserted to have led to the landing of the English and the subsequent conquest The province of Leinster gave the title of duke to Schomberg's son, in 1690, the title became extinct in 1719, and it was conferred on the family of Fitzgerald in 1766

LEIPSIK (Saxony) Famous for its university (founded 1409) and its fair Here Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, defeated the Imperialists, under Tilly, Sept 7, 1631 Leipzig was taken by the Prussian army, 1756 In the same year, the Austrians laid siege to Leipzig in vain, but they took it two years afterwards, though they did not retain it long It has frequently fallen into adverse hands *See next article*

LEIPSIK, BATTLE OF, called "*the battle of the nations*" One of the most sanguinary and decisive of modern times, Oct 16-19, between the French army, commanded by Napoleon, on the one side, and the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian armies on the other, the former 160,000, and the latter 240,000 strong This great battle was lost by the French, chiefly owing to 17 German battalions, then Saxon allies, turning upon them in the heat of the engagement. 80,000 men perished on the field, of whom more than 40,000 were French, who also lost 65 pieces of artillery, and many standards The victory of the allies was followed by the capture, next day, of Leipzig, and of the rear guard of the French army The king of Saxony and his family were also made prisoners, and the emperors of Austria and Russia, the king of Prussia, and crown prince of Sweden, entered Leipzig immediately after the battle

LEMURES. The ancients supposed that the soul, after death, wandered all over the world, and disturbed the peace of the living The happy spirits were called *Lares familiares*, and the unhappy *Lemures* The Romans celebrated festivals called *Lemuralia*, in the month of May, instituted by Romulus about 747 B.C., it is said to propitiate the spirit of the slaughtered Remus

LENT The quadragesimal fast observed in the Roman Catholic Church, from Ash Wednesday to Easter day, said to have been instituted by pope Telesphorus, A D 130 —The primitive Christians did not commence their Lent until the Sunday which is now called the first Sunday in Lent, and the four days beginning with Ash Wednesday were added by pope Felix III, in the year 487, in order that the number of fasting days should amount to forty —Lent was first observed in England by command of Ercombert, king of Kent, in 640 or 641 *Baker's Chron.* Flesh was prohibited early during Lent, but Henry VIII permitted the use of *white meats* by proclamation in 1543, and it continued in force until, by proclamations of James I in 1619 and 1625, and by Charles I in 1627 and 1631, flesh was again wholly forbidden. *See Quadragesima*

LEON, KINGDOM OF *See Spain.*

LEPANTO (near Corinth), **BATTLE OF**, Oct. 7, 1571 The great naval engagement between the combined fleets of Spain, Venice, Genoa, Malta, and Pius V, and the whole maritime force of the Turks Don John of Austria commanded the Christian fleet, which consisted of 206 galleys, and 30,000 men, while the Turks had 250 galleys, of which, after a dreadful conflict, they saved but 100, losing 30,000 men in killed and prisoners, and thus was prostrated for a time the naval power of Turkey

LETTERS See *Alphabet*, and *Belles Lettres*.

LETTERS OF MARQUE See *Marque*

LETTRES DE CACHET, were sealed letters from the king of France by virtue of which those persons against whom they were directed, were arbitrarily thrown into prison, or sent into exile. They were a grievous abuse in the reign of Louis XV. One of the earliest acts of the National Assembly was to decree their abolition, Nov. 1, 1789.

LETTUCE Introduced into England from Flanders, in 1520. A salad was a rare treat in Henry the VIIIth's reign, in the earlier part of which, when queen Catherine, this king's first consort, wished for a salad, she despatched a messenger for lettuce to Holland or Flanders.

LEUCTRA, BATTLE OF, one of the most famous in ancient history, fought at the village of Leuctra, between Plataea and Thebes, between the Thebans, under Epaminondas, and the superior force of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, the victory being with the former, July 8, 371 B.C. In this battle, 4000 Spartans, with their king, were slain, and not more than 300 Thebans. From this day, the Spartans lost their preponderance in Greece, which they had maintained for about 500 years. *Plutarch*

LEVELLERS Men whose purpose is to destroy superiority, and bring all things to a level or equality. *Collier*. There were various associations of this kind. The most extraordinary was that of which Muncer and Stork were the chiefs. These two began by pulling down all the images in the churches which Luther had left standing, and then, finding an army in their followers, they became levellers, and Muncer openly taught that all distinctions of rank were usurpations on the rights of mankind. At the head of 40,000 men, he wrote to the sovereign princes of Germany, and to the magistrates of cities to resign their authority, and on his march to enforce these principles of equality and reformation, his followers ravaged the country. The landgrave of Hesse at length defeated him, 7000 of the enthusiasts fell in battle, and the rest, with their leader, fled, he was taken, and beheaded at Muhlhausen, in 1525. *Nove Dict. Hist.* At the period of the French Revolution some knots of persons, styled levellers, appeared in England. A "Loyal Association" was formed against them and republicans, by Mr John Reeves, Nov. 1792, and similar conservative associations followed with much benefit through the kingdom. *Phillips*

LEVFRIAN MUSEUM, formed by an Ashton Lever, exhibited to the public at Leicester-house, London. It was offered to the public by the chance of a guinea lottery, in 1785, but only 8000 tickets out of 36,000 were sold, and thus almost unparalleled collection came into the possession of the holder of two tickets, Mr Parkinson, by whom it was in the end sold by auction, in lots, Sept 20, *et seq* 1806.

LEVATHAN See *Steam Navigation*

LEWES (Sussex), BATTLE OF Between Henry III, king of England, and Montfort, earl of Leicester, and the rebellious barons, fought May 14, 1264. In this battle the royal army was overthrown, and the king, his brother, Richard, king of the Romans, and his son prince Edward, afterwards Edward I, were taken prisoners. One division of Montfort's army, a body of Londoners, gave way to the furious attack of prince Edward, who, pursuing the fugitives too far, caused the battle to be lost. Montfort used his power so despotically as to be the cause of his own destruction. See *Evesham*

LEXINGTON (Massachusetts), BATTLE OF, between Great Britain and the United States of America, in the war of independence. The British obtained the advantage, and destroyed the stores of the revolted colonists, but they lost in the battle 273 men, killed and wounded, April 19, 1775. The hostilities thus commenced continued to 1783. See *United States*

LEYDEN (Holland), became important in the thirteenth century. Its siege, sustained against the armies of Spain, during which 6000 of the inhabitants died of famine and pestilence, A.D. 1574. In commemoration of this long siege, a university was founded, celebrated for its colleges and medicinal garden and valuable library, 1575. In 1699 two thirds of the population perished by a fever, which, it is said, was aggravated by the improper treatment of professor De la Boe. The university was almost destroyed by a vessel laden with 10,000 lbs. weight of gunpowder blowing up, and demolishing a large part of the town, and killing numbers of people, Jan 1807. The electrical *Leyden jar* was invented about 1746, by Muschenbroek and others.

LIBEL. By the laws of Rome (those of the XII Tables), libels which affected the reputation of another, were made capital offences. In the British law, whatever renders a man ridiculous, or lowers a man in the opinion and esteem of the world, is deemed a libel. "The greater the truth, the greater the libel," the well known law maxim of a high authority,

is now disputed. Act against blasphemous and seditious libels, punishing the offender by banishment for the second offence, 60 Geo III 1820 *. Lord Campbell's act, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96 (1843), greatly softened the stringency of the law of libel respecting newspapers. Among the most remarkable cases of libel were, viz. lord George Gordon's libel on the queen of France, for which he was sentenced to imprisonment for five years, and fined 500*l*, Jan 28, 1788. Dr Wither's libel on Mrs Fitzherbert, July 14, 1789. *The Times*' libel on the prince of Wales, afterwards Geo IV, Feb 1790. *The Morning Post*'s libel on lady Elizabeth Lambert, damages 4000*l*, July 9, 1792. Peltier's libel on Napoleon Bonaparte, in *L'Ambigu*, of which he was found guilty, Feb 21, 1803.

LIBERTINES A sect distinguished by its monstrous doctrines. Its heads were persons named Quintin and Corin. They maintained that whatever was done by men was done by the Spirit of God, and that there was no sin but to those who thought so, that to live without any doubt or scruple was to return to the state of innocence, that the soul died with the body, that heaven was a dream and hell a phantom, religion a mere state trick, with many other monstrous opinions. This sect arose in A.D. 1525, and the term libertine has been held in a bad sense ever since.

LIBRARY The first public library of which we have any certain account in history was founded at Athens, by Pisistratus, about 544 B.C. The second of any note was founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, 254 B.C. It was partially destroyed when Julius Caesar set fire to Alexandria, 47 B.C. 400,000 valuable books in MS are said to have been lost by this catastrophe. *Blair*. According to Plutarch, the library at Pergamos contained 200,000. It came into the possession of the Romans at the death of Attalus III (A.C. 133), who bequeathed his kingdom and wealth to the Roman people. It was added to that of Alexandria by Marc Antony. The first private library was the property of Aristotle, 334 B.C. *Strabo*. The first library at Rome was instituted 167 B.C., it was brought from Macedonia. The library of Apellicon was sent to Rome by Sylla, from Athens, 86 B.C. This library was enriched by the original manuscripts of Aristotle's works. A library was founded at Constantinople by Constantine the Great, about A.D. 335, it was destroyed in 477. A second library was formed from the remains of the first, at Alexandria, by Ptolemy's successors, consisting of 700,000 volumes, which was totally destroyed by the Saracens, who heated the water of their baths for six months, by burning books instead of wood, by command of Omar, caliph of the Saracens, in 642.† Pope Gregory I ordered that the library of the Palatine Apollo should be committed to the flames, under the notion of confining the attention of the clergy to the Scriptures. The early Chinese literature is said to have suffered a similar misfortune to that of the west in the destruction of the Alexandrian library, their emperor, Che whang too, ordered all writings to be destroyed, that everything might begin anew as from his reign, and books and records were afterwards recovered by succeeding emperors with great difficulty.

LIBRARIES OF EUROPE The first public library in Italy was founded at Florence by Nicholas Niccoli, one of the great restorers of learning. At his death, he left his library to the public, A.D. 1436. Cosmo de' Medici enriched it, after the death of Niccoli, with the invaluable Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Chaldaic, and Indian MSS. Among the great libraries of Europe are the following.—That of the Vatican, at Rome, founded by pope Nicholas V in 1446, and improved by Sixtus V, 1588, it contains 150,000 volumes and 40,000 manuscripts. The Imperial Library of Vienna founded by Frederick III in 1440, and by Maximilian I, 1500. The Royal (now Imperial) Library of Paris, by John (1350-1363), and by Francis I about 1520, it contains 815,000 volumes and 84,000 manuscripts. The Escorial at Madrid, commenced with the foundation of that sumptuous palace, by Philip II in 1557. The Library of Florence, by Cosmo de' Medici, 1560, is very rich in illustrated and illuminated works. The Library of the University of Munich is said to contain 400,000 volumes and 10,000 manuscripts, and that of Gottingen, 300,000 volumes and 6000 manuscripts. The Imperial Library at St. Petersburg was founded in 1714, but consists principally of the spoils of Poland.

LIBRARIES IN GREAT BRITAIN Richard de Bury, chancellor and high treasurer

* An action for libel was brought in the Court of King's Bench by a bookseller, named Stockdale, against Messrs. Hansard, the printers to the House of Commons. This action related to an opinion expressed in a parliamentary report of a book published by Stockdale. Lord Denman, in giving judgment, said he was not aware that the authority of the House of Commons could justify the publication of a libel, —an opinion which led to some proceedings on the part of the House, and to other actions by Stockdale, and in the session of 1840 (April 14) a law was passed giving summary protection to persons employed by parliament in the publication of its reports and papers.

† This statement has been disputed. Theophilus, Abp. of Alexandria, is said to have destroyed many books when he demolished the temple of Serapis, 250 years previously.

of England, so early as 1341, raised the first private library in Europe. He purchased thirty or forty volumes of the abbot of St Alban's for fifty pounds' weight of silver. Our national libraries are of great number and extent, the following are among the principal.—The Bodleian, at Oxford, founded 40 Eliz 1598, opened in 1602 this library contains nearly 400,000 volumes, and upwards of 30,000 manuscripts. The Cottonian library, founded by sir Robert Cotton, about 1600, appropriated to the public, 13 Will III 1701, partly destroyed by fire, 1731, removed to the British Museum, 1753. Sion College, 1623. The Royal Society in 1667. The Radcliffean, at Oxford, founded by the will of Dr Radcliffe, who left 40,000*l* to the university, 1714, opened, 1749. The Library at Cambridge, 1720, when George I gave 5000*l* to purchase Dr Moore's collection. The British Museum (*which see*), 1753.—The libraries of the Royal Institution (1803), and the London Institution (1805), and the Royal College of Surgeons (1786), have useful classified catalogues. The fine library of George III was presented to the nation by George IV in 1823. The Library of the University of Dublin (1601), and the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh (1680), are among the most extensive and valuable in these countries * See *Circulating Libraries*

LIBRARIES, FREE, have been successfully established during the last few years at Manchester, Liverpool, Salford, &c. Many others are being formed under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 43 (1845), and 13 & 14 Vict. c. 65 (1850), and 18 & 19 Vict. c. 20 (1856) †

LICENCES This mode of levying money on the subject was introduced in the reign of our first Richard, about the year 1190, but it was then confined to such of the nobility as desired to enter the lists at tilts and tournaments, who were many at this time *Sinclair's Hist. of the Brit. Revenue*. Licences for public houses were first granted in 1551. The present general licensing act is 9 Geo IV c. 61 (1828). Games and gaming houses were licensed in London in 1620. The licence system for various excisable articles was enforced in various reigns, from the 12th Charles II 1660. The act which obliged lottery office keepers to take out licences, and pay 50*l* for each, at once reduced the number of those offices from 400 to 51, Aug 1778 *Phillips*. In 1859 the licensing system was applied to India as a kind of income tax.

LICHFIELD (Staffordshire) The see of Mercia, afterwards Lichfield, was founded in A.D. 656. In 1075 the see was removed to Chester, in 1102 it was removed to Coventry, and afterwards back to Lichfield, but with much opposition from the monks of Coventry, (*see Coventry*). Dr Samuel Butler, in 1840, was the first bishop of Lichfield only. This see has given three saints to the Romish Church, and to the British nation one lord chancellor and three lord treasurers. It is valued in the king's books at 599*l* 18*s* 2*d*. Lichfield cathedral was first built about 656 A.D. The present structure was built by Roger de Clinton, the 37th bishop, in 1148 ‡. In Lichfield castle, king Richard II kept his sumptuous Christmas festival, 1397, when were consumed 200 tons of wine, and 2000 oxen. A charter was granted to Lichfield, constituting it a city, by Edward VI 1549.

RECENT BISHOPS OF LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY

1781 James, earl of Cornwallis, died 1824
1824 Hon Henry Ryder died March 31, 1836
1836 Samuel Butler died Dec. 4, 1839

1839 James Bowstead, died Oct. 11, 1843
1843 John Lonsdale, FRANKLIN (1850) bishop.

LICINIA LEX (B.C. 375), forbade any person to possess more than 500 acres of land, or more than 100 head of large cattle, or 500 of small, in the Roman states, another law, B.C. 56, of this name, imposed a severe penalty on party clubs, or societies assembled for election purposes, and another (about 103), limited the expenses of the table.

LIEGE (Belgium) An independent bishopric, under the German empire from the eleventh century till 1795. Liege frequently revolted against its prince bishops. In 1467, after a severe contest, the citizens were beaten at Brunnthorn, and their city taken by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, who treated them with great severity. In 1482 Liege fell into the power of De la Marck, the Boar of Ardenne, who killed the bishop, Louis of Bourbon, and

* In 1609 the Stationers' Company agreed to give a copy of every book published to the Bodleian Library, Oxford. By 14 Charles II c. 33 (1662), three copies were required to be given to certain public libraries, by 8 Anne, c. 19 (1709), the number was increased to nine, by 41 Geo III c. 107, to eleven, which number was reduced to five by 5 & 6 Will IV c. 110 (1836): viz the British Museum, the Bodleian, Oxford the Public Library Cambridge, the Advocates' Library Edinburgh and Trinity College, Dublin.

† On Nov 5, 1856 a proposal to establish a Free Library in the city of London was negatived, and in 1857 that in Marylebone was closed for want of support.

‡ Walter de Langton (bishop in 1296) built the chapel of St Mary now taken into the choir, and under bishop Heyworth (1430) the cathedral was perfected. The building was despoiled at the Reformation and was scandalously injured in the parliamentary war (when its monuments, its fine sculptures, and beautifully painted windows were demolished), but it was repaired at the restoration, and again thoroughly in 1788.

was himself beheaded two years after. *Laegs* was taken by the duke of Marlborough Oct. 23, 1702, and by the French and others, at various times, up to 1796, when it was annexed to France. It was incorporated with the Netherlands in 1814, and with Belgium in 1830.

LIEUTENANTS. See *Lord Lieutenants*.

LIFE-BOAT. A patent was granted to Mr. Lukin for a life-boat in 1785, and in 1788 a reward was offered by a committee of gentlemen in South Shields for a more perfect model, which was obtained by Mr. Henry Greathead of that town, in 1789. It was first put to sea, January 30, 1790, and Mr. Greathead received £2000 from parliament for this great means of saving life in cases of shipwreck. Thirty-one boats were built, and 300 lives saved up to 1804. Several contrivances have been since brought forward, and in 1850 the duke of Northumberland offered a reward of £1051 for a life-boat fulfilling certain conditions. The prize was obtained by Mr. James Beeching, of Yarmouth, in 1851, but his boats have not been found completely efficacious. The tubular life-boat of Mr. H. Richardson was patented Jan. 1852, in which year a cruise was made by him from Liverpool to London in his life-boat, *The Challenger*. A model by Mr. R. Peake is now employed. The *National Life-boat Institution* was founded in 1824, it has published a journal called "The Life-boat" since 1852. In 1856 its funds were enlarged by a bequest of £10,000 from Hamilton Fitzgerald, esq. Since its establishment its boats are said to have saved above 10,000 lives.*

LIFE-GUARDS. See *Guards*—**LIFE INSURANCE.** See *Insurance*.

LIGHT. The law of refraction discovered by Snellius, about A.D. 1624. The motion and velocity of light discovered by Beaumur, and after him by Cassini, and calculated by Roemer and Bradley. Its velocity ascertained to be about 190,000,000 of miles in sixteen minutes, or nearly 200,000 miles in a second, which is a million of times swifter than the velocity of a cannon ball, about 1667. The light of the sun is eight minutes and eight seconds in its transmission through the space from that orb to the earth. The undulatory theory of light, its polarisation, and its chemical action, have all been made known in the present century by Drs. Thos. Young, Fresnel, Malus, Arago, Biot, Brewster, Wheatstone, Kutter, Niepce, Daguerre, Talbot, &c. See *Photography*.

LIGHT-HOUSES, anciently called *Pharos* (and now *phare*, French, *faro*, Italian), from one erected at Pharos near Alexandria, Egypt, 550 feet high, said to have been visible forty-two miles, about 285 A.C. There was one at Messina, Rhodes, &c. There were in 1848, of first class English lighthouses, 39, Scotch, 25, Isle of Man, 3, Irish, 27, and a great number of floating lights†. See *Bell Rock*, *Eddystone*, &c.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS were first set up for the protection of buildings by Franklin shortly after 1752, when he brought down electricity from a thunder cloud. The first in England was set up at Payne's Hill, by Dr. Watson. In 1766 one was placed on the tower of St. Mark, at Venice, which has since escaped injury, although frequently consumed by lightning previously. A powder magazine at Glogun, in Silesia, was saved by a conductor in 1782, and, from the want of one, a quantity of gunpowder was ignited at Brescia in 1767, and above 3000 persons perished. In 1762, Dr. Watson recommended conductors to be used in the navy, and they were employed for a short time, but soon fell into disuse from want of skill and attention. Mr. (now Sir William) Snow Harris devoted his attention to the subject from 1820 to 1854, and published a work in 1843, detailing his experiments. In 1830, above thirty ships were fitted up with his conductors, which were found perfectly efficacious, and in 1842 his plans were adopted, and his conductors are now manufactured in the royal dockyards. In 1854 parliament granted £5000 to him as an acknowledgment of his invaluable exertions.

LIGNY (Belgium), BATTLE OF. Fought June 16, 1815, just previously to that of Waterloo, between the Prussian army under Blücher, and the French army commanded by Napoleon, in which the former was defeated. The result of this battle did not

* **LIFE-PRESERVER.** The apparatus of Captain Manby, to mitigate the horrors of shipwreck, is of a construction equally simple and admirable. It effects a communication with the distressed vessel by a rope, by which it is afterwards easy to send on board, or from the ship, anything else. The rope is thrown by a shot from a mortar with a line attached to it. For the night, a night-bell is provided with a hollow case of thick pasteboard, and a fuse and quick match, and charged with fifty balls, and a sufficiency of powder to inflame them. The fuse is so graduated that the shell shall explode at the height of 800 yards. The balls spread a brilliant light for nearly a minute, and give a clear view of every surrounding object. The apparatus was brought into use in Feb. 1808, and in twenty years it had been the means of saving fifty-eight vessels, and 410 of their crews and passengers. Captain Manby died Nov. 18, 1854, aged 89.

† The mode of lighting was greatly improved by the adoption, about 1819, of the dioptric system, invented by M. Fresnel, which was based upon the optical discoveries of Buffon, Condorcet, and Brewster. In 1850 and 1856 the most brilliant artificial light ever produced—that derived from magneto-electricity (which see), by a machine devised by professor Holmes—was employed at the South Foreland lighthouse near Dover.

however, prevent Blucher arriving on the field of Waterloo, in the evening of that great engagement, at the most critical moment.

LIGURIAN REPUBLIC was founded in May, 1792, upon the ruin of the republic of Genoa. It was incorporated with France in 1805, and then merged into the kingdom of Italy.

LILAC TREE. *Syringa*. The Persian lilac tree, a native of Persia, was cultivated in Britain, about A.D. 1638. The common lilac tree was cultivated in England by Mr John Gerard, about 1597.

LILLE. See *Lisle*.

LILY, is of Persian origin, it also is a native of Syria and Italy, and some varieties of it were brought to England before 1460. The Martagon from Germany 1596. The Guernsey lily came from Japan, the Red coloured from South America.

LILYBÆUM, a strong maritime fortress of Sicily, which was besieged by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, 276 B.C., and was reliev'd by the Carthaginians, 275 B.C., it was taken by the Romans, 241 B.C., after a siege of nine years, which led to the end of the second Punic war.

LIMA (Peru). In 1534, Pizarro, marching through Peru, was struck with the beauty of the valley of Rimac, and there he founded a city, and gave it the name of *Ciudad de los Reyes*, or City of the kings. This Spanish name it retains in all its legal deeds, but it is better known as Lima. Awful earthquakes occurred here, since solemnly commemorated by annual festivals, A.D. 1586, 1630, 1687, and Oct. 28, 1746. In the last it was almost totally destroyed, as well as Callao (*rehoh see*). In 1854 5 thousands perished by yellow fever. Mr Sullivan, the British consul, was assassinated at Lima, Aug. 11, 1857.

LIME OR LINDEN TREE, a tall upright tree with fragrant flowers, at one time much cultivated in this country. It is uncertain when it was introduced, but one is mentioned in 1562. The lime trees in St James's park are said to have been planted at the suggestion of Evelyn, who recommended multiplying odorous trees, in his work, "Fumifugum" (1661). One of these trees was planted in Switzerland in 1410, and existed in 1720, the trunk of which was thirty six feet in circumference.

LIMERICK, anciently *Lannneach* (S.W. Ireland). About 550, St Munchin is said to have founded a bishopric and built a church here, which latter was destroyed by the Danes in 853. Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick, founded the cathedral about 1200. Limerick obtained its charter in 1195, when John Stafford was made first provost, and its first mayor was Adam Scrvant, in 1198. It was taken by Ireton after six months' siege in 1655. In August, 1691, it was invested by the English and Dutch, and surrendered on most honourable terms, Oct. 3, same year*. An awful explosion of 218 barrels of gunpowder greatly shattered the town, killing 100 persons, Feb. 1, 1694. Another explosion of gunpowder here killed many persons, Jan. 2, 1837. Awful and destructive tempest, Jan. 6—7, 1839.

LIMITED LIABILITY. An act for limiting the liability of joint stock companies, 18 and 19 Vict. c. 133, was passed Aug. 14, 1855.

LINCELLS (N. France) **BATTLE OF**, between the allied English and Dutch armies and the French, in which the latter were defeated, August 18, 1793. General Lake commanded the three battalions of Foot Guards, who so much distinguished themselves. Colonel Bosville, of the Coldstreams, was killed. The French lost eleven pieces of cannon.

LINCOLN. Once a Roman colony (*Lincoln Colonia*), and at the period of the Conquest one of the richest and most populous cities in England. Architectural antiquities still abound. The town was taken several times by Saxons and Danes. The castle was built by William I. in 1086. Without Newport gate was fought upon Lincoln plain the memorable battle between the partisans of the empress Maud, commanded by the earl of Gloucester, and the army of Stephen, commanded by himself, in which the king was overthrown and taken prisoner, Feb. 2, 1141. Louis, dauphin of France, having been invited over by the discontented barons in the last year of king John's reign, was acknowledged by them as king of England here, but the nobility in general were summoned by the earl of Pembroke

* The celebrated civil and military articles of Limerick were agreed upon by the following persons: sir Charles Porter, and Thomas Coningsby esq. lords justices of Ireland, and baron Ginkel, commander of the English army, on the one part, and Patrick, earl of Lucan, Piercy, viscount Galmoy, colonels Puroell and Cusack, sir Toby Butler, colonel Garret Dillon, colonel Brown, and lieutenant-generals D'Urson and De Tesse, commanders-in-chief of the Irish army, on the other part, Oct. 3, 1691. It was agreed that all arms, property, and estates should be restored, all attainders annulled, and all outlawries reversed, and that no oath but that of allegiance should be required of high or low; the freedom of the Catholic religion was secured, relief from pecuniary claims incurred by hostilities was guaranteed, permission to leave the kingdom was extended to all who desired it, and a general pardon proclaimed to all then in arms. *Burns.*

to Gloucester to crown Henry III, and they afterwards marched against the dauphin's and barons' army. A most sanguinary fight, ended in the defeat of Louis, who withdrew his pretensions to the English crown, May 19, 1217. This latter battle was called the Fair of Lincoln.

LINCOLN, BISHOPRIC OF Sudnacester or Landesse and Dorchester were anciently two distinct sees in Mercia, they were united about A.D. 1078, and were removed to Lincoln, by bishop Remigius de Flechamp, who built a cathedral (1086), afterwards destroyed by fire, but rebuilt by bishop Alexander (1127), and bishop Hugh of Burgundy. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints. The diocese is the largest in the kingdom, notwithstanding that the dioceses of Ely, Oxford, and Peterborough, which were formerly parts of it, are now distinct sees, which were further enlarged from Lincoln in 1837. Lincoln was valued at the dissolution of monasteries at 2065*l* per annum, and after many of its manors had been seized upon, it was rated in the king's books at 894*l* 10*s* 1*d*. It has given three saints to the Church of Rome, and to the civil state of England six lord chancellors. The great bell of the cathedral, called *Great Tom of Lincoln*, weighs four tons eight pounds.

RECENT BISHOPS OF LINCOLN

1787 George Pretyman (afterwards Tomline), translated to Winchester 1820
1820 Hon. George Pelham, died Feb. 1, 1827

1827 John Kaye, died Feb. 19, 1853
1852 John Jackson, PREBEND (1850) bishop

LINCOLN'S-INN (London) Derives its name from Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, who erected a mansion on this spot in the reign of Edward I which had been the bishop of Chichester's palace. It became an inn of court, 1310. The gardens of Lincoln's-inn Fields were laid out by Inigo Jones, about 1620, and erroneously said to occupy the same space as the largest pyramid of Egypt, which is 764 feet square, Lincoln's inn square being 821 feet by 625 feet 6 inches. Lord W. Russell was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields, July 21, 1683. The square (formed in 1618) was inclosed with iron railings about 1737. The theatre in Lincoln's inn Fields was built in 1695, and from it sprung the Theatre Royal Covent Garden. The New Buildings were opened, 30th Oct. 1845, and the square planted.

LINDISFARNE, or HOLY ISLAND, on the coast of Northumberland, became a bishop's see A.D. 635. It was ravaged by the Danes under Regnar Lodbrok in 793, and the monastery was destroyed by them in 875, the see was removed to Chester le street in 900, and finally to Durham in 995 (or 990).

LINEN A fabric of very remote antiquity. Pharaoh arrayed Joseph in vestures of fine linen Gen. xli. 42. It was first manufactured in England by Flemish weavers, under the protection of Henry III. 1253. Before this period woollen shirts were generally worn. A company of linen weavers established itself in London in 1368, and the art of staining linen became known in 1579. A colony of Scots in the reign of James I., and other Presbyterians who fled from persecution in that country in succeeding reigns, planted themselves in the north east part of Ireland, and there established the linen manufacture. It was liberally encouraged by the lord deputy Wentworth in 1634, by William III. in 1698 (to the discouragement of the woollen manufactures), and by succeeding governments. The hemp, flax, linen, thread, and yarn from Ireland, were permitted to be exported duty free, 1696. The Irish linen board was established in 1711, the Linen hall, Dublin, was opened 1728, the board was abolished in 1823. A board of trustees to superintend the Scotch linen manufacture was established in 1727. Dunfermline in Fifeshire, Dundee in Angus-shire, and Barnsley in Yorkshire, are chief seats of our linen manufacture.

LINLITHGOW BRIDGE (near Edinburgh), **BATTLE OF** Between the forces of the earl of Angus, whose party during the minority of James V. held that prince in their power, and the forces of the earl of Lennox, who fought to obtain possession of his person and to deliver him from their arbitrary control. The earl of Lennox, after receiving promise of quarter, was killed by sir James Hamilton, 1526. Mary, queen of Scots, was born in the palace of Linlithgow, James V., her father, dying of a broken heart, the same year, 1542.

LINNÆAN SYSTEM The system of botany of the eminent Linné, a Swede, or, as his name is Latinised, Linnæus, was commenced about 1725-30, and his first great work was a dictionary of 7800 plants arranged in classes, orders, and genera, he classed the plants according to the number and situation of the sexual parts, and made the flower and fruit the test of his various genera. Linnæus lived from 1707 to 1778. His library and herbarium were purchased by sir James E. (then Dr.) Smith, and given to the Linnæan Society in London, which was instituted in 1788, and incorporated March 26, 1802.

LIPPSTADT (Lutzen or Lützensgen, N. Germany), **BATTLE OF** One of the most bloody

to be found in history, fought between the Swedish and Austrian armies, in which Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and the Austrian general were both killed, the former foully, and in the moment of victory Nov 16, 1632 The king had previously distinguished himself in several battles against the Germans.

LISBON (Ohsippo, and Felicitas Julia, of the ancients) was taken by the Arabs in 716, and became important under the Moorish kings, from whom it was captured by Alfonso I of Portugal in 1147 Was made the capital of Portugal by Emanuel, 1506 Lisbon has suffered much by earthquakes, and was almost destroyed by one Nov 1, 1755 See *Earthquakes* The court fled to the Brazils, Nov 1807, in which month (the 30th) the French army under Junot entered Lisbon, and held possession of it until the battle of Vimeira, in which they were defeated by the British, under sir Arthur Wellesley, Aug 21, 1808 Military insurrection at Lisbon, Aug 21, 1831 It was soon suppressed, many soldiers were executed. Massacre at Lisbon, June 9, 1834 See *Portugal*

LISLE (now Lille, N France) has a strong citadel by Vauban, and was besieged by the duke of Marlborough and the allies, and though its immense fortifications were deemed impregnable, it was taken after a three months' siege in 1708 It was restored by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, in consideration of the demolition of the fortifications of Dunkirk. Lisle sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians, who were obliged to raise the siege, Oct 7, 1792

LISMORE (S Ireland) Of the ancient fame of this town, an olden writer of the life of St. Carthage says "Lismore is a famous and holy city, of which nearly one half is an asylum where no woman dare enter, it is full of cells and holy monasteries, and religious men in great number abide here hither holy men flock from every part of Ireland, and from England, and Britain, being desirous to live in Christ" The celebrated castle of Lismore (built by king John when earl of Moreton, 1185) was burnt in the Irish war, 1645, but was rebuilt with great magnificence by the duke of Devonshire

LISMORE (Ireland), BISHOPRIC OF St Carthage, promoted in A D 636, was its first prelate as well as founder, and the first cathedral was then built It was repaired by Cormac, son of Muretas, king of Munster, about 1130, and the bishopric was united to that of Waterford, about 1363, and both to Cashel in 1839 See *Bishops*

LISSA (Silesia), BATTLE OF Closing a memorable campaign, and in which the king of Prussia vanquished prince Charles of Lorraine, 6000 Austrians were slain in this battle, Dec. 6, 1757 **LISSA**, in Poland, was laid in ruins by the Russian army in the campaign of 1707

LITANIES (from the Greek *litaneia*, supplication) They were first used in processions and other devotions, it is said about (A D 469), others say about A D 400 Litanyes to the Virgin Mary were first introduced by pope Gregory I in or about 545 The first English litany was commanded to be used in the Reformed Churches by Henry VIII in 1543 *Collier's Eccl History*

LITERARY PROPERTY See *Copyright*.—**LITERARY SOCIETIES**, &c See *Societies*

LITERARY FUND, ROYAL, was founded in 1790, to relieve literary men of all nations, who have published works of merit, and who by age or infirmities are reduced to poverty The founder was David Williams,* the friend of Benjamin Franklin It had its origin in this way Floyer Sydenham, an eminent Greek scholar, of Wadham college, Oxford, and translator of some of the works of Plato, having no patronage, was involved in embarrassment and arrested and thrown into prison for a trifling debt due for his frugal meals, and there, in 1788, died of a broken heart in want and misery, when nearly eighty years of age The sympathy excited by his melancholy fate was so great that it gave rise to this excellent institution, which has since been bountifully supported, and which has as bountifully aided literary men, their widows, and orphans, in distress The society was incorporated in 1818 In 1855 67, various alterations in its management were proposed and negatived.

LITERATURE, called also **LETTERS** and *Belles Lettres*, is held to comprehend Eloquence, Poetry, History, Language, and their subordinates. See *Bible*, and also *Greece, Rome, England, France, Italy, Spain, and Germany*, for the principal authors of those countries

* Mr Williams was in early life a dissenting minister, he produced, among other fruits of a comprehensive mind, several treatises on education. He afterwards turned his mind to politics, and was consulted by the early revolutionary party in France, as to the form of a constitution for that country He, Dr Priestley, sir James Mackintosh, and other distinguished Englishmen, had previously been declared French citizens by the Legislative Assembly He died June 29, 1816.

LITHIUM, a metal, the lightest substance in nature except the gases (its specific gravity being, 0.59), is obtained from an alkaline substance termed *lithia*, discovered by M. Arfwedson, a Swede, in 1817

LITHOGRAPHY (engraving on stone) The invention of it is ascribed to Alois Sennefelder, whose first essays were executed about 1796, and shortly afterwards the art was announced in Germany, and was known as *polyautography*. It became partially known in England in 1801 *et seq*, but its general introduction may be referred to Mr Ackermann, of London, about 1817. Sennefelder died in 1841. Improvements in the art have been made by Engelmann and many others. See *Printing in Colours*.

LITHOTOMY The surgical operation of cutting for the stone was performed by the ancients. The "small apparatus," so called from the few instruments used in the operation, was practised by Celsus, about A.D. 17. The operation called the "high apparatus," is said to have been invented by De Franco, and it is thought to be the most ancient. The "great apparatus" was invented by John de Romanis, about 1520.

LITHUANIA, formerly a grand duchy, N.E. of Prussia. The natives belong to the Slavonic race. They long maintained their independence against the Russians and Poles. In 1831 their grand duke Jagellon became king of Poland and was baptized. Lithuania was not incorporated with Poland till 1501, when another duke Casimir became king of that country. The large part of Lithuania now belongs to Russia, the remainder to Prussia.

LITHOTRITY (or bruising the stone) The apparatus used for this purpose, produced by M. Leroy d'Etiolles in 1822, has since been improved.

LITURGIES (from the Greek *litas*, prayers, and *ergon* work) The Greek and Roman liturgies are very ancient, having been committed to writing about the fourth and fifth centuries. The Roman church recognises four, the Roman or Gregorian, the Ambrosian, the Gallican, and the Spanish or Mozarabic.—The Greek church has two principal liturgies, St Chrysostom's and St Basil's, and several smaller ones. Parts of these liturgies are attributed to the Apostles, to St Ignatius, A.D. 250, and to St Ambrose (died 397), and to St Jerome (died 420). The present ENGLISH LITURGY was first composed, and was approved and confirmed by parliament, in 1547-8. The offices for morning and evening prayer were then put into nearly the same form in which we now have them, but other parts were different. Upon the solicitation of Calvin and others, the liturgy was reviewed and altered to very nearly its present state, 1551. It was first read in Ireland, in the English language, in 1550, and in Scotland, where it occasioned a tumult, in 1637, and was withdrawn, 1638. The Liturgy was revised by Whitehead, formerly chaplain to Anna Boleyn, and by bishops Parker, Grindall, Cox and Pilkington, dean May, and secretary Smith. See *Common Prayer*.

LIVERY OF LONDON The term is derived from the custom of the retainers of the lord mayor and sheriffs bearing liveryments of the form and colour displayed by those functionaries. It was usual for the wardens of companies to deliver a purse containing 20s to the lord mayor on the 1st of Dec. to obtain for individuals, so desiring, sufficient cloth to make a suit, and the privilege of wearing the livery. This added to the splendour of the mayor's train when the civic court went forth. *Ashe*.

LIVERPOOL (W. Lancashire), within the last century has, by a progressive increase in extent, population, and commercial importance, obtained the first rank after the metropolis, and is supposed to be noticed in Domesday book under the name *Smedune*, or *Smedune*. In other ancient records its various appellations are, *Litherpul*, and *Lyrpul*, signifying probably, in the ancient dialect of the county, the lower pool, though some have deduced its etymology from a pool frequented by an aquatic fowl, called the "Liver," or from a sea-weed of that name, and others, from its having belonged to a family of the name of Lever, whose antiquity is not sufficiently established to justify their conclusion. Soon after the Conquest, William granted that part of the country situated between the rivers Mersey and Ribble to Roger of Poitiers, who, according to Camden, built a castle here, about the year 1089. To this circumstance is attributed the origin of the town. It afterwards was held by the earls of Chester and dukes of Lancaster.

Liverpool made a free burgh by king Henry III.	A.D. 1299	Town rated for ship-money in only 26 <i>l</i> . by Charles I.	1680
Made an independent port.	1335	Besieged by prince Rupert, and surrendered.	June 29, 1644
Liverpool "a paved town" (<i>Leland</i>).	1668	Made a separate parish.	1698
"The people of Her Majesty's decayed town of Liverpool" petition Elizabeth to be relieved from a subsidy.	1671	The old dock, the first in England, constructed, and opened.	1699
Separated from the duchy of Lancaster.	1628	Blue-coat hospital founded.	1708

LIVERPOOL, *continued.*

The town opposes the Young Pretender, and raises several regiments	1745	Blackrock lighthouse built, and light first shown	March 1, 1830
Town hall commenced	1749	Lunatic Asylum founded, 1792 new buildings erected	1830
Infirmaries established	1749	Clarence dock completed	Sept. 1830
Seamen's Hospital founded	1752	Liverpool and Manchester Railway (<i>which see</i>) opened	Sept. 16, 1830
A most destructive fire	1762	Zoological Gardens opened	1833
House of Industry founded	1770	Great fire, property valued at 300,000 <i>l.</i> destroyed	Jan. 1, 1833
Theatre licensed, 1771 opened	1772	Lock Hospital and Waterloo dock opened	1834
Liverpool equips, at the commencement of the war against France, 120 privateers, carrying 1986 guns, and 8754 seamen	1778	Victoria and Frigate docks opened	Sept 8, 1836
King's dock constructed	1786	Mechanics Institute opened	1837
[The Queen's dock was also constructed about the same time]		New Fishmarket opened	Feb 8, 1837
Memorable storm raged	1789	Apothecaries Company formed	1837
The Exchange burnt	1795	Statistical Society founded	1838
The Town hall (since restored) destroyed by fire	1795	The Liverpool steamer of 461 horse power sails for New York	Oct. 28, 1838
The Athenæum opened	Jan 1, 1799	Awful storm raged	Jan. 6, 1839
Union Newaroom erected	1800	Foundation of the Collegiate Institution laid by Lord Stanley	1840
The Lyceum erected	1802	Foundation of St. George's Hall and Courts laid	1841
Awful fire, whose ravages exceeded 1,000 000 <i>l.</i> sterling	Sept. 14, 1802	Immense fire, which destroyed property amounting to more than half a million sterling	Sept. 25, 1842
Corn Exchange opened	Aug 4, 1808	Mr Huskisson's statue erected	Oct. 1847
Royal Exchange completed	1809	Procession of Orangemen at Liverpool, and fatal riot	July 14, 1861
Status of Geo. III commenced	Oct. 25, 1809	The queen visits Liverpool	Oct 9, 1851
Fall of St. Nicholas Tower, which killed 20 persons	Feb 11, 1810	St. George's Hall opened	Sept. 1864
Royal Institution founded	1814	Bread riots (150,000 persons out of employ through the frost)	Feb. 19, 1856
Wellington rooms built	1815	Free library and Museum founded by W. Brown M P for St. Leonards	April 15, 1857
Royal Institution opened by a speech from Mr Howes	Nov 2, 1818	Gigantic landing stage completed	Sept. to Nov 1867
American Seamen's Hospital	1820	A any commercial failures	Sept. to Nov 1867
Prince's dock opened	July 19, 1821	National Association for Social Science meets	Oct 11, 1868
St. John's Market-place	Feb 1822		
Royal Institution incorporated	1823		
Marine Humane Society formed	1823		
New House of Industry erected	1824		
Liver Theatre opened	1825		
Old dock closed	1826		
Foundation of the new Custom house laid	Aug. 12, 1828		
		The dock space in 1810 was 26 acres for ships to the amount of 704,000 tons, in 1837, 300 acres, tonnage 4,300,000	

LIVERPOOL,* EARL OF, HIS ADMINISTRATION Shortly after the assassination of Mr Perceval (May, 1812), the earl of Liverpool became first minister of the crown. This administration terminated in April, 1827, when Lord Liverpool was attacked by a fit of apoplexy, and Mr Canning succeeded as prime minister. In fifteen years there had been many changes.

Lord Eldon, *lord chancellor*
 Earl of Harrowby *lord president of the council.*
 Earl of Westmoreland, *lord privy seal.*
 Mr Viscount chancellor of the exchequer
 Earl of Mulgrave, *master general of the ordnance*

Lord Melville, *first lord of the admiralty*
 Viscount Sidmouth *viscount Castlereagh, and earl Bathurst, home foreign, and colonial secretaries.*
 Lord Palmerston *marquess of Camden, earl of Clan carty, earl of Buckinghamshire, &c.*

LIVERPOOL RAILWAY The first grand work of this kind was the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, about thirty one miles long, connecting two of the most important towns in the empire. The first shaft was commenced in Oct. 1826, and the excavation of the tunnel, one mile and a quarter long, Jan 1827, the tunnel was completed in Sept. 1828, and opened July 30, 1829. At the opening of the railroad, the duke of Wellington and other illustrious persons were present, and Mr Huskisson, who alighted during a stoppage of the engines, was knocked down by one of them, which went over his thigh and caused his death, Sept. 15, 1830. The Liverpool and Birmingham railway was opened, its entire length, as the Grand Junction, July 4, 1837, and the railway to London (now the North Western) was opened, its entire length, Sept. 17, 1838.

LIVONIA, a Russian province on the Baltic sea, first visited by some Bremen merchants about 1158. It has belonged successively to Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and Russia. It was finally ceded to Peter the Great in 1721.

LLANDAFF (Wales), BISHOPRIC OF Very ancient, first known prelate was St. Dubritius, who is said to have died in A.D. 612. The church takes its name from its situation *Lan,*

* Robert Jenkinson, born Jan. 7, 1770, entered the house of commons under Mr Pitt, opposed the abolition of the slave trade in 1792, in 1796 became lord Hawkesbury, became foreign minister under Mr Addington in 1801, succeeded his father as earl of Liverpool in 1808. died Dec. 4 1828.

in Welsh, signifying a church, and it having been erected close to the river *Taff*, in Glamorganshire. *Dugdale* The see is valued in the king's books at 154*l*. 1*s* 1*d* *per annum*.

RECENT BISHOPS OF LLANDAFF

1782. Richard Watson, died July 4, 1816.	1826. Charles Richard Sumner, translated to Winchester 1837
1816. Herbert Marsh, translated to Peterborough 1819.	1837. Edward Copleston, died Oct. 14 1849
1819. Wm. Van Mildert, translated to Durham 1826	1849. Alfred Ollivant, PRESENT (1859) bishop.

LLOYD'S (London) The coffee house was kept by one Lloyd, in Abchurch lane, in 1710 It was afterwards removed, finally to the Royal Exchange in 1774, and remained there till the fire in 1838 Here resort eminent merchants, underwriters, insurance brokers, &c, and here are effected insurances for all the world on ships and merchandise It is supported by subscribers, who pay annually 4*l* 4*s* The books kept here contain an account of the arrival and sailing of vessels, and are remarkable for their early intelligence of maritime affairs In 1803, the subscribers instituted the *Patriotic Fund*, which see

LOADSTONE. See *Compass*

LOANS Those for the service of the crown of England were generally borrowed at Antwerp until after the reign of Elizabeth. In 1559, that queen borrowed 200,000*l* of the city of Antwerp, to enable her to reform her own coin, and sir Thomas Gresham and the city of London joined in the security *Rayn.* The amount of the English loans, during four late memorable periods, was, viz.

Seven years' war	1755 to 1763	£52,100,000	French revolutionary war 1793 to 1802	£168,500,000
American war	1776 to 1784	75,500,000	War against Bonaparte 1803 to 1814	204,300,000

Besides the property tax In 1813 were raised two loans of twenty one millions and twenty two millions, and it deserves to be recorded, that a subscription loan to carry on the war against France was filled up in London in 15 hours and 20 minutes, to the amount of eighteen millions, Dec 5, 1796 See *Loyalty Loans* To meet the expenses of the Russian war, sir G C Lewis, the chancellor of the exchequer, in his budget of April 20, 1855, proposed a loan of sixteen millions, which was agreed to, and taken up by Rothschilds alone * In 1858 the East India company raised a loan of 8,000,000*l*

LOCHLEVEN CASTLE (Kinross) Built on an island in the celebrated lake of Loch Leven, it is said by the Picts, and was a royal residence when Alexander III and his queen were forcibly taken from it to Stirling It was besieged by the English in 1301, and again in 1384 Patrick Graham, first archbishop of St. Andrew's, was imprisoned for attempting to reform the church, and died within its walls, about 1478 The earl of Northumberland was confined in it in 1569 It is, however, chiefly remarkable as the place of the unfortunate queen Mary's imprisonment in 1567, and of her escape, on Sunday, May 2, 1568

LOCKS Those of the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, were clumsy contrivances. Denon has engraved an Egyptian lock of wood. Du Cange mentions locks and padlocks as early as A.D 1381 Bramah's celebrated patent locks were registered in 1784 Locks have been made at Wolverhampton in suits of eight, ten, or more, of exquisite workmanship, all with different keys, so that none of them can open any but its own lock, yet a master key will open all Mr Hobbs the American exhibited his own locks in the Crystal Palace in 1851, and astonished the public by his skill in picking others. Since then there has been very great improvement in lock making See *Keys*

LOCOMOTIVES See *Railways*

LOCRI, a people of Northern Greece They resisted Philip of Macedon, and were aided by the Athenians and Thebans, and defeated by him at Charonea, 338 B.C

LOCUSTS The visits of these animals in Eastern countries have frequently superinduced pestilence and death, and many instances are recorded of these consequences. They formed one of the plagues of Egypt, B.C 1491 (*Exod* x) Owing to the putrefaction of vast swarms in Egypt and Libya, upwards of 800,000 persons are said to have perished, 128 B.C. The country of Palestine was infested with such swarms, that they darkened the

* *French Loan* on July 9, 1855, on account of the war with Russia. The French legislature passed a bill for raising by loan 750 million francs (30,000,000*l* sterling). On the 30th the total subscribed amounted to 3 652,591 986 francs (about 146,103,679*l*) nearly five times the amount required. About 600 millions came from foreign countries, 2,633,858,450 from Paris from the departments, 1,118,703,535. The number of subscribers was 816,864 No less than 231,920,185 francs was made up by subscription of 50 francs and under The English subscription of 150,000,000 francs was returned, as double the amount required had been proffered. In May 1859, the French government raised a loan of 20,000,000*l* for the Italian war, from its own people without difficulty A Turkish loan of 5,000,000*l*, on the security of England and France, was taken up by Rothschild in Aug 1855, and was well received, the stock rose to a small premium

air, and after devouring the fruits of the earth, they died, and their intolerable stench caused a pestilential fever, A.D. 406. A similar catastrophe occurred in France in 837. A remarkable swarm of locusts settled upon the ground about London, and consumed the vegetables, great numbers fell in the streets, and were preserved by the curious, they resembled grasshoppers, but were three times the size, and their colours more variegated, Aug. 4, 1748. They infested Germany in 1749, Poland in 1750, and Warsaw in June, 1816. They are said to have been seen in London in 1857.

LODI (Italy), BATTLE OF THE BRIDGE OF One of the early achievements of Bonaparte. He commanded the French army, opposed to the Austrians commanded by general Beaulieu, and obtained a decisive victory, after a bloody engagement, in which several thousands of the Imperialists perished on the field, and many thousands were made prisoners, May 10, 1796. After this battle, all Lombardy lay open to his army, and the republican flag floated in Milan a few days afterwards.

LOG-LINE, used in navigation, A.D. 1570, and first mentioned by Bourne in 1577. The log line is divided into spaces of 50 feet, and the way which the ship makes is measured by a half minute sand glass, which bears nearly the same proportion to an hour that 50 feet bear to a mile. The line used in the royal navy is 48 feet.

LOGARITHMS, so useful in mathematics, are the indexes of the ratio of numbers one to another. They were invented by baron Merhuston, an eminent Scotchman (sir John Napier), who published his work in 1614. The invention was afterwards completed by Mr. Henry Briggs, at Oxford, in 1624. The method of computing by means of marked pieces of ivory was discovered about the same time, and hence called *Napier's Bones*.

LOGIERIAN SYSTEM A system of musical education commenced by J. B. Logier in Jan. 1815, and by him introduced into the chief towns of the United Kingdom, the Prussian states, &c. First taught in Dublin with eminent success by Mr. Logier and Mr. E. C. Allen, and in London by many musical professors.

LOGWOOD A species of wood of a dense and firm texture, and deep strong red colour, it is the heart only of the tree that produces it, it was first cut by the English in the bays of Honduras and Campeachy, in 1662. Its use in dyeing shortly afterwards became general, and was encouraged by a law *Burns's Annals*.

LOLLARDS (by some derived from the German *lollen*, to sing in a low tone) The name given to the first reformers of the Roman Catholic religion in England, and a reproachful appellation of the followers of Wykliffe. *Chaucer*. The original sect is said to have been founded by Walter Lollard in 1315, he was burned for heresy at Cologne in 1322. The Lollards are also said to have devoted themselves to acts of mercy. After his death, the disciples of Wykliffe were called Lollards. The first martyr in England on account of religious opinions was William Sawtre, the parish priest of St. Oasth, London, Feb. 12, 1401, when the Lollards were proscribed by the English parliament, about 1414, numbers of them, or persons to whom the name was given, were burnt alive.*

LOMBARD MERCHANTS In England they were understood to be composed of natives of some one of the four republics of Genoa, Lucia, Florence, or Venice. *Anderson on Commerce*. Lombard usurers were sent to England by pope Gregory IX. to lend money to convents, communities, and private persons, who were not able to pay down the tenths which were collected throughout the kingdom with great rigour that year, 13 Hen. III. 1229. They had offices in Lombard street, which great banking street is called after them to this day. Their usurious transactions caused their expulsion from the kingdom in the reign of Elizabeth.

LOMBARDY (North Italy) derived its name from the Langobardi, a German tribe from Brandenburg, said (doubtfully) to have been invited into Italy by Justinian to serve against the Goths. Their chief, Alboin, established a kingdom which lasted from A.D. 568 to 774. The last king, Desiderius, was dethroned by Charlemagne. (For a list of the Lombard kings, see *Italy*.) About the end of the ninth century, the chief towns of Lombardy fortified themselves, and became republics. The first Lombard League, consisting of Milan, Venice, Pavia, Modena, &c., was formed to restrain the power of the German emperors, in 1167. On May 29, 1176, they defeated the emperor Frederic Barbarossa at Legnano, and eventually

* Among others, sir John Oldcastle, baron Cobham, was cruelly put to death in St. Giles' in-the-Fields. His crime was his adoption of the tenets of the great reformer Wykliffe. He was misrepresented to our Henry V. by the bigoted clergy, as a heretic and traitor, who was actually at the head of 30,000 Lollards in these fields. About 100 inoffensive people were found there. Cobham escaped but was taken some time after in Wales. He suffered death on this spot being hung on a gallows, by a chain fastened round his body and, thus suspended, burnt alive, in Dec. 1418. *Pennant*.

compelled him to make peace. In 1225 another league was formed against Frederic II, which was also successful. After this, petty tyrants arose in most of the cities, and foreign influence quickly followed. The Guelph and Ghibelline factions afterwards distracted Lombardy, and from the fifteenth century to the present time, it has been contended for by the German and French sovereigns. The house of Austria obtained it in 1748, and held it till 1797, when it was conquered by the French, who incorporated it first into the Cisalpine republic, and in 1805 into the kingdom of Italy. On the breaking up of the French empire in 1815, the LOMBARDO VENETIAN KINGDOM was established by the allied sovereigns and given to Austria, who had lost her Flemish possessions. In 1848 Lombardy and Venice revolted, and joined the king of Sardinia. They did not support him well, and after his defeat at Novara (May 23, 1849), were again subjected to Austria. An amnesty for political offences was granted in 1856. Great jealousy of Sardinia has been felt by Austria since 1849. In 1857 diplomatic relations were suspended, and in April, 1859, war broke out. The Austrians crossing the Ticino and entering Piedmont. The French emperor declared war against Austria, and immediately sent troops into Italy. The Austrians were defeated at Monte bello, May 20, Palestro, May 30, '51, Magenta, June 4, and Solferino, June 24. By the peace of Villafranca (July 12), the largest part of Lombardy was ceded to Louis Napoleon, who transferred it to the king of Sardinia, who now holds it.

LONDON The greatest and richest city in the world. Some will have it that a city existed on the spot 1107 years before the birth of Christ, and 354 years before the foundation of Rome.* It was the capital of the Timolantes, 54 B.C., and long previously the royal seat of their kings. In A.D. 61, it was known to the Romans as *Lundinium*. *Lundinium*, or *Colonia Augusta*, was the chief residence of merchants at that period, and the great mart of trade and commerce, though not dignified with the name of a colony. *Tactus* it is said, but not truly, to have derived its name from *Lud*, an old British king, who was buried near where Ludgate formerly stood, but its name is from *Llyn Dîn*, the "town on the lake." It became the capital of the Saxon kingdom of *Essex*, and was called *Lunden-coaster*. The present population (1859) is estimated at above 2,600,000.

Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, reduces London to ashes, and puts 70 000 Romans and strangers to the sword. A.D.	61	First stone bridge finished	1209
She is defeated by Suetonius, 80 000 Britons are massacred, and she takes poison.	61	Charter of king John mayor and common council to be elected annually +	1214
Blahogrie said to have been founded by Theodosius	170	Charter of Henry III	1233
London rebuilt and walled in by the Romans	306	Alderman appointed	about 1242
800 vessels said to be employed in the port of London for the export of corn	359	Watch in London, 38 Hen. III	1253
Blahogrie revived by St. Mellitus, St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey built	604	Privileges granted to the Hanse merchants (which see)	1259
A plague ravages London	644	Tax called murage, to keep the walls and ditches in repair	about 1262
Great fire, which nearly consumed the city	798	Water brought from Tyburn to West Cheap	1285
London pillaged by the Danes	849	Charter granted by Edward III	1288
Allied repairs and strengthens London	884	Terrible pestilence, in which 50,000 (?) citizens perished	1348
Another great fire	981	London first sends members to parliament	1355
Tower built by William I	1078	William of Walworth lord mayor	1380
First charter granted to the city by the same king. See <i>London Citizens</i>	1079	Wat Tyler's rebellion. See <i>Tyler</i>	1381
Another great fire, St. Paul's burnt	1080	Aldermen elected for life	1394
600 houses thrown down by a tempest	1090	Great plague 80 000 (?) died	1406
Charter granted by Henry I	1100	City first lighted at night by lanterns	1415
St. Bartholomew's priory founded by Rahere	about 1100	Guildhall commenced 1411 finished	1416
Old London Bridge begun	1170	Whittington thrice lord mayor, viz 1397, 1406, and	1419
Henry Fitz-Alwyn, the first mayor, (served twenty four years)	1189	Jack Cade's rebellion. See <i>Cade</i>	1450
Massacre of Jews	1190	First civic procession on the water, sir John Norman lord mayor	1458
		Falconbridge attempts the city	1471
		Printing-press set up by Caxton	1471
		Sweating sickness rages	1485

* The fables of Geoffroy de Monmouth, with regard to the origin of London, are unworthy of the attention of the antiquary. That London was founded by Brutus, a descendant of the Trojan *Eneas*, and called *New Troy* or *Troy novant*, until the time of *Lud*, who surrounded it with walls, and gave it the name of *Caer Lud* or *Lud's Town*, &c. may be considered as mere romance. *Leigh*.

† Stow incorrectly states this charter to have been given in 1209 but it bears date May 19th in the 16th year of king John's reign, which began in 1199. This charter was acted on at that period in various instances, as many of the mayors were afterwards continued in their offices for several years together, and the same right was exerted in the case of Mr. Alderman Wood, who filled the office of lord mayor during two succeeding years, those of 1816 and 1817. *Leigh*.

‡ This terrible pestilence broke out in India, and spreading itself westward through every country on the globe, reached England. Its ravages in London were so great, that the common cemeteries were not sufficient for the interment of the dead, and various pieces of ground without the walls were assigned for burial-places. Amongst these was the waste land now forming the precincts of the Charter-house, where upwards of 50,000 bodies were then deposited. This disorder did not subside till 1357. *Ibid.*

LONDON, *continued*

Fleet ditch navigable	1502	Horse patrol in London	1805
St. Paul's School founded by Dean Colet	1509	London docks opened	Jan 30, 1805
The fatal sweat, <i>See</i> <i>Anglicus</i>	1517	Lord Nelson's funeral	Jan. 9, 1805
Brill May-day (<i>which see</i>)	1517	London Institution founded	1806
Streets first paved (<i>See</i> <i>Vener's St.</i>)	1533	Gas first exhibited in Pall Mall	1807
"Bills of Mortality" ordered to be kept	1538	Riots on the committal of sir F. Burdett to the Tower	April 6, 1810
Dissolution of religious houses	1539	The Mint finished	1811
St. Bartholomew's monastery changed to an hospital	1539	Regent street begun	1813
Forty taverns and public houses allowed in the city and three in Westminster act 7 Edw VI (there are now 7000)	1553	Civic banquet to the allied sovereigns at Guildhall	June 18, 1814
Christ's hospital founded by king Edw VI	1553	Custom house burnt	Feb 12, 1814
Coaches introduced	about 1563	(night becomes general	1814
Royal Exchange built. <i>See</i> <i>Exchange</i>	1566	The city generally lighted with gas	1814
New buildings in London forbidden "where no former hath been known to have been, to prevent the increasing size"	1580	Waterloo bridge opened	June 18, 1817
Thames water conveyed into the city by London pipes	1580-94	New custom house opened	March 24, 1819
Stow publishes his survey	1598	Southwark bridge opened	1821
Nearly all London yet built of wood	1600	Bank of England completed by sir John Soane	Aug 14, 1821
East India Company incorporated	1600	Turnmits at Queen Caroline's funeral	1821
90 578 persons said to perish by the plague	1603	Cabs introduced	1823
Gunpowder plot (<i>which see</i>)	1605	London Mechanics' Institution founded	1825
Thomas Sutton founds Charterhouse school, &c.	1611	Bubble companies panic	1825
New River water brought to London	1613	London University chartered. <i>See</i> <i>London University</i>	Feb 11, 1826
Principal streets paved	1616	27 turnpikes removed by act of parliament	1827
Hackney coaches first piled <i>See</i> <i>Hackney Coaches</i>	1625	New Post-office completed	1829
Building of the western parishes, St. Giles, &c. begun	1640	Farringdon market opened	1829
The city held for the parliament	1642	Omnibuses introduced	1829
London fortified	1643	New Metropolitan police begun	Sept 29, 1829
Jews allowed to settle in London by Cromwell	1650	Covent garden market begun	1830
Royal Society of London chartered	1662	Memorable political panic, Nov 5, and no lord mayor's show	Nov 9, 1830
68,598 persons said to have perished by the great plague. <i>See</i> <i>Plagues</i>	1665	New London bridge opened	Aug 1, 1831
"Oxford" afterwards "London Gazette" published	Nov 7, 1665	General fast on account of the cholera in England	Feb 6, 1832
Great fire of London. <i>See</i> <i>Fires</i>	1666	Trugborough market opened	July 3, 1833
Act for a 'new model of building of the city'	1668	Houses of parliament burnt	Oct. 16, 1835
Monument erected. <i>See</i> <i>Monument</i>	1671	City of London School founded	1835
Oates pretended popish plot	1678	Queen dies at Guildhall	Nov 9, 1837
Penny post established	1683	Royal Exchange burnt	Jan 10, 1838
Settlement of French protestants	1684	Railway opened from London to Birmingham	Dec 25, 1838
Charter declared forfeited 1683, but restored	1689	Sept. 17 to Greenwich	Dec 25, 1838
Bank of England established	1694	Penny postage begun	Jan 10, 1840
A fearful storm	Nov 26-Dec. 1, 1703	Railway to Southampton opened	May, 11, 1840
Eachverel's sermon and mob	1710	Wood pavement tried fails	1841
Act for the erection of fifty new churches	1711	London library established	1841
South sea bubble commenced 1710, exploded	1720	Railway to Bristol opened	June 30, 1841
1720. <i>See</i> <i>South Sea Company</i>	1722	Black wall railway opened	Aug 2, 1841
Chelsea water-works formed	1722	Thames Tunnel opened	March 25, 1843
Bank of England built	1732-4	Royal Exchange opened	Oct 23, 1844
Glue lamps in the streets	between 1694 & 1786	Friction of baths and wash houses begun	1844
Fleet ditch covered and Fleet market opened	1737	Fleet prison taken down	1844
"Groat Street," Dec 25 1739, to Feb 8,	1740	New building act begun	Jan. 1, 1845
London Hospital instituted	1740	Penny omnibuses begun	1845
New Mansion House completed	1741	Model lodging, houses built	1845
British Museum established	1753	Railway mania	1845
Society of Arts established	1753	Two-penny omnibuses begun	1845
Shop signs removed	1762	Great Chartist demonstration in London. <i>See</i> <i>Chartists</i>	April 10, 1848
Blackfriars bridge opened	Nov 19, 1769	Re-appearance of the cholera	Sept. 1849
The lord mayor (Brass Crosby) committed to the Tower by the House of Commons for a breach of privilege	March 27, 1771	Coal exchange opened	Oct 30, 1849
Lord George Gordon's No-popery mob. <i>See</i> <i>Gordon's Mob</i>	June, 1780	Lord mayor's great banquet (of mayors). <i>See</i> <i>Lord Mayors</i>	March 31, 1850
Thanksgiving of George III. at St. Paul's cathedral	April 23, 1780	Attack upon general Haynau	Sept. 4, 1850
Royal Institution founded	1800	Duke of Wellington dies Sept. 14, his funeral at St. Paul's (<i>which see</i>)	Nov 14, 1852
		Cab strike	July 27-29, 1854
		Visit of king of Portugal	May 19, 1854
		Attack of cholera	Aug and Sept, 1854
		Meeting for Patriotic fund	Nov 2, 1854
		Visit of emperor and empress of the French to the lord mayor	April 19, 1855

* This proclamation or decree was dated from Nonesuch 7th July 1580, and it was forbidden to erect new buildings where none had before existed in the memory of man. This extension of the metropolis was deemed calculated to encourage the increase of the plague created a trouble in governing such multitudes a dearth of victuals, multiplying of beggars, and inability to relieve them, an increase of artisans more than could live together, impoverishing other cities for lack of inhabitants. The decree stated that lack of air, lack of room to walk and shoot, &c. arose out of too crowded a city. A proclamation to the same effect was also issued by James I.

LONDON, *continued.*

The queen distributes Crimean medals	May 18, 1855	Metropolis divided into ten postal districts	
Failure of Paul, Strahan, & Co. See <i>Trials</i> , 1855	June 5, 1855	Leviathan launched (began Nov 3)	Jan 1, 1858
Metropolitan Local Management Act passed	Aug 14, 1855	Complaints of the state of the Thames, act for its purification passed	Jan. 31, 1858
Visit of the king of Serdinia	Nov 30, 1855	Panic on stock exchange (40 or 50 failures) at reported French and Russian alliance against Austria	Aug 2, 1858
Metropolitan Board of Works, first meeting	Dec 23, 1855	A strike among the building trades, and a lock out by the masters, Aug 8, the latter require the men to sign a document, declaring that they will not belong to any society which interferes with the freedom of the workman	April, 1859
Peace proclaimed	April 29, 1856	The strike was dying out in	Nov 1859
Grand display of illuminations and fireworks in the parks	May 29, 1856	Disgraceful riots at the church of St. George's in the East, through the indiscretion of the Tractarian clergymen the rev Bryan King, Sept. and Oct. The church (closed for a time) re-opened, fresh disturbances on Nov 6, 18, & 20, 1859	
The Guards re-enter London	July 6, 1856	[See <i>England</i> and the occurrences not noticed here, under their respective heads.]	
Royal British Bank stops payment. See <i>British Bank</i>	Sept 4, 1856		
Meetings of unemployed operatives in Smithfield	Feb 1857		
Many commercial failures Bank charter act suspended	Nov 12, 1857		
James Morrison, (originally a poor boy), who mainly introduced the system of quick returns and small profits, dies exceedingly rich	Oct. 30, 1857		

LONDON, BISHOPRIC OF A most ancient see, archiepiscopal in the time of the Britons, said to have been founded in the reign of Iudua, about A D 179, when Theanus was first archbishop. Pope Gregory intended London to continue archiepiscopal, but St. Augustin, whom his holiness had sent over to convert the Saxons, was so pleased with his reception from Ethelbert, king of Kent, that he set up his staff at Canterbury, the capital of Ethelbert's dominions, which continues the metropolitan see of England to this day. London, however, became a bishopric, under Mellitus in 604, and has yielded to the church of Rome five saints, and to the realm sixteen lord chancellors and lord treasurers, it was valued in the king's books at 1119l 8s 4d *per annum*.

1787 Bellby Porteus, died, May 14, 1809

1809 John Randolph died, July 28, 1813

1813 W Howley translated to Canterbury, Aug

1828 Charles James Blomfield resigned Oct 1856

(died, Aug 5, 1857)

1856 Archibald Campbell Tait (PRESENT bishop).

LONDON BRIDGE, OLD Some kind of structure is said to have existed A D 978. A bridge was built of wood, 1014, which was partly burned in 1136, and afterwards repaired. The late old bridge was commenced about 1176, by Peter of Colechurch, and completed in 1209, with houses on each side, connected together by large arches of timber, which crossed the street. This bridge was the scene of an awful catastrophe in July, 1212. A fire happened at the Southwark end, which brought immense crowds from London to see, and to extinguish it but the houses at the north end of the bridge caught fire likewise, which prevented their return, and the fire at the south end prevented their advancing, several vessels that approached to take them off were sunk by overcrowding, and it is said that upwards of 3000 persons lost their lives, either by being killed, burned, or drowned. The bridge was restored in 1300, and again suffered by fire in 1471, Feb 18, 1632, and Sept. 1726. In 1756 all the houses were pulled down. The waterworks were begun in 1582, and caught fire and were destroyed in 1774. The toll was discontinued, March 27, 1782.

LONDON BRIDGE, NEW After many repairs, the old bridge was reported insecure and in 1822 the Corporation advertised for designs for a new one. That by Mr John Rennie was approved. On his death the works were executed under the superintendence of his sons John and George. The first pile was driven 200 feet to the west of the old bridge, March 15, 1824, and the first stone was laid by the lord mayor, alderman Garratt, June 15, 1825. The bridge was opened by William IV and his queen, going by water, attended by a crowd of nobility, amid great festivities, Aug 1, 1831. Its length is 928 feet, and within the abutments, 782 feet, the span of the centre arch is 152 feet, and of the side arches (of which there are two on each side) 140 and 130 feet, the width of the carriage way is 33½ feet, and of the abutments at the base 73 feet. The cost of this great structure was 506,000l.*

LONDON CITIZENS To them have been granted many privileges and immunities from the time of William the Conqueror, whose first charter, granted in A D 1079, is still preserved in the city archives. This charter is written in beautiful Saxon characters, on a slip of parchment six inches long, and one board, and is in English as follows:—"William the king greeteth William the bishop, and Godfrey the portreve, and all the burgeses within London, friendly. And I acquaint you, that I will that ye be all there law worthy, as ye

* On March 17, 1859, it was computed that there passed over London Bridge 20,498 vehicles (of which 4468 were cabs and 4286 omnibuses), and 107,910 persons (107,074 on foot, and 60,836 in vehicles).

were in king Edward's days. And I will that every child be his father's heir, after his father's days. And I will not suffer that any man do you any wrong. God preserve you." This is the first of many charters granted to London. In 1680 Charles II granted a charter confirming all the previous ones. In 1682 the citizens having given offence by a petition to the king against the prorogation of parliament all their charters were seized under a writ of *Quo warranto*. They were returned by James II in 1688, and in 1690 the city recovered its lost privileges.

LONDON GATES The original walls of London were the work of the Romans. Theodosius, governor of Britain, is said to have raised them A.D. 379, but they are supposed to have been built about 306. There were originally four principal gates, but in process of time, as new roads were made, the number increased, and among others were the Prætorian way, Newgate, Dowgate, Cripplegate (so called from lame beggars that sat there), Aldgate, Aldersgate, Ludgate, Bridegate, Moorgate, Bishopsgate, the Postern on Tower hill, and Temple bar, rebuilt 1670-2, the only one of the city boundaries now remaining.

LONDON INSTITUTION, "for the advancement of literature and the diffusion of useful knowledge," in imitation of the Royal Institution (*vide* *see*), was founded in 1805 by sir Francis Baring, bart and others, first at 8, Old Jewry, Cheapside. The celebrated prof. Porson was the first librarian. The present building was completed in 1819, and opened on April 21, the first lecture was delivered by Mr W. T. Brande, on May 5, following. Mr W. R. Grove, Q.C. (the inventor of the Voltaic battery which bears his name), was the first professor of Experimental Philosophy here, and held that position from 1840 to 1846. The Institution possesses an excellent library, lecture room, and laboratory.

LONDON GAZETTE. See *Newspaper*.

LONDON STONE A stone placed in Cannon street by the Romans, the spot being then the centre of the city, 15 A.C. Cheapside was at this period in the suburbs. *Burns*. London Stone is one of the greatest antiquities of the city, having been known before the time of William I. It was removed from the opposite side of the way, in 1742, but the time and purpose of its erection are alike unknown. Some have supposed it to be the spot whence the Romans measured the distance of their several stations. It was against this stone that Jack Cade struck his sword, exclaiming, "Now is Mortimer lord of this city," 1450.

LONDON UNIVERSITY See *University, London*.

LONDON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, was founded by the exertions of lord Brougham, Thomas Campbell, and others. The building, originally called the London University, was commenced April 30, 1827 (when the first stone was laid by the duke of Sussex), and was opened by an inaugural lecture from professor Hall, Oct. 1, 1828. Its plan of instruction includes a junior school, to prepare pupils for the College, and the College course, comprehends arts, law, medicine, mathematics, natural philosophy, and languages. In Gordon-square adjacent, is *University Hall*, founded in 1847, where divinity and moral philosophy form distinct courses. On the application of the London University for a charter, government resolved upon granting two charters—one for the establishment of a University in London (*see the article*), and the other of this College, both charters being granted on the same day, Nov. 28, 1836, the latter founded on a deed of settlement, dated Feb. 11, 1826, of what was then called the London University, which title was formally renounced.

LONDONDERRY, or DERRY (N. Ireland) Mentioned A.D. 546. An abbey here was burned by the Danes, in 783. A charter was granted to the London companies in 1615. The town was surprised, and sir George Powlott, the governor, and the entire garrison were put to the sword by rebels, in 1606. It was besieged by O'Neal in 1641. A grant was made of Derry, with 210,000 acres of land, to various companies in London, in 1689, when it took its present name. Memorable siege of Derry, commenced April 20, 1689, was sustained against the army of James II., who for a time commanded in person. The heroic garrison and inhabitants were, on this memorable occasion, driven to the extremity of famine, but under the direction of the rev. George Walker, they defended the place against the enemy until the siege was raised by gen. Kirke. James's army, under the French general Rosen, retired with the loss of about 9000 men, after having practised almost unparalleled cruelties upon the inhabitants of the villages around.

LONE STAR. A secret society called the order of the Lone Star, formed in Alabama and other southern states of the North American union, whose object was declared to be the "extension of the institutions, the power, the influence, and the commerce of the United States over the whole of the western hemisphere, and the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans." The first acquisitions to be made by the order were Cuba

and the Sandwich Islands. The knowledge of the existence of this society reached England in August, 1852

LONG ISLAND, or **FLATBUSH** (N America), **BATTLE OF**, Aug 27, 1776, between the British troops, under sir William Howe, and the revolted Americans, who suffered a severe defeat, after a well fought action, losing 2000 men killed and wounded, and 1000 prisoners. The Americans were pursued by the victors in their retreat to New York, but were saved under cover of a thick fog from further discomfiture.

LONGEVITY Methuselah died, aged 969, B.C. 2349 (*Gen. v. 27*) In these countries the instances of it are remarkable, though rare Colour M'Crain, of the Isle of Jura, one of the Hebrides, is said to have kept 180 Christmases in his own house, and died in the reign of Charles I., being the oldest man on anything approaching to authentic record for upwards of 8000 years. *Greig* In 1014 died Johannes de Temporibus who lived 361 years (!) *Stow* Thomas Parr, a labouring man of Shropshire, was brought to London by the earl of Arundel, in 1635, and considered the wonder of his time, being then in his 153rd year, and in perfect health, but the journey and change of air and diet killed him, Nov 15, the same year Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, died in 1670, and was buried in Bolton churchyard, Dec. 6, in that year, aged 169 years

OTHER EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCES.

	age
1656 James Bowles, Killingworth	152
1691 Lady Eccleston Ireland	143
1749 A man named Collier Dublin	137
1757 An Englishman named Eccleston	144
1759 JamesNeill, Irish yeoman	136
1766 Colonel Thomas Winslow Ireland	146
1766 John Mount, Scotland	136
1768 Francis Conclist, Burythorpe	150
1773 Mrs. Chas Lichfield	138
1774 William Beely Dungarvon	130

[He had been an ensign and served at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim Burns]

1775 Peter Gordon, Auchterloes	131
1775 Mary Paton Inchwinnoch	118
1776 Mr Movet, surgeon Dumfries	130
1776 Sarah Brookman Glastonbury	166
1778 Thomas Cockey Hoochlingbury	132
1779 M Lawrence, Orkney	140
1780 Robert Mac Bride, Herries	130
1780 Mr William Ellis Liverpool	130
1780 Louise Truxo, a negro was living in this year at Tucuman, South America	175
1783 Evan Williams, Carnarvon	145
1786 Cardinal de Solis	110
1787 Mary Brook, of Look	148
1792 Mr Johnson, of Birmingham	120
1792 Mrs Judith Scott, Islington	112
1806 Mr Crooke, of Thurlow	125
1806 Mr J Tucker, Hellingferry	131
1806 Catherine Lopez, of Jamaica	124
1806 Sarah Anderson a free black	140
1813 Mrs Meighan, Donoughmore	130
1814 Mary Innes Isle of Skye	137
1814 Mrs Judith Crawford, Spanish town	151

1840 Mrs Martha Horke, of Dromore county of Killmore Aug 27	133
1853 Mrs Mary Lowor (aunt of the late rt. hon. Rd. Lalor Shiel), Ursuline Convent, Cork March 20	116
1858 James Nolan Knockardran, Carlow	116

EXAMPLES FURNISHED BY DR J WEBSTER, F.R.S.

Died	Barred at	Age
1566. Numas de Cugna	Bengal	850
1588 Jane Britten	Evercreech, Somerset	200
1588. Thomas Carn	St. Leonard, Shoreditch	207
1621 J Towathe	Glamorganshire	180
1652 Dr W Moade	Ware, Herts	148½
1688 Elizabeth Torathie	Glamorganshire	177
1711 Mrs Scrimshaw	Rosemary lane	127
1724 Peter Torton	Temeswar Hungary	185
1736 John Rousey	Distrey, Scotland	138
1739 Margaret Patton	Christchurch Westminster	186
1741 J Rovin	Temeswar Hungary	172
1741 Jane Rovin	Witten	164
1763 Mrs Taylor	Piccadilly	131
1766 John Mount	Langham Dumfries	186
1771 Mr Whalley	Rotherlatho	121
1775 Widow Jones	Caniborwell	125
1780 Mr Evans	Spitalfields	139
1784 Mary Cameron	Braemar Aberdeen	129
1851 Jean Golemboski	Hôtel des Invalides, Paris	126

LONGITUDE, determined by Hipparchus at Nice, who fixed the first degree in the Canaries, 162 B.C. *Harrison* made a time keeper, in A.D. 1759, which in two voyages was found to correct the longitude within the limits required by the act of parliament, 12th Anne, 1714, and obtained the reward See *Harrison's Time piece* Other improvements followed The chronometers of Arnold, Earnshaw, and Bréguet, bring the longitude almost to the truth. Chronometers are now received on trial at Greenwich observatory The act relating to the discovery of the longitude at sea was repealed in 1828

LOOKING-GLASSES. See *Mirrors*

LOOM ENGINE. The weaver's, otherwise called the Dutch loom, was brought into use in London from Holland, in or about the year 1676, since when the general principle of the loom has been infinitely varied by mechanical ingenuity There were, in 1825, about 250,000 hand looms in Great Britain, and 75,000 power looms, each being equal to three hand looms, making twenty two yards each per day We have no means of knowing

the precise number at present, but the increase must be prodigious. The Jacquard loom was invented about 1800. The steam loom was introduced in 1807.

LORD In the Old and New Testament, Lord is a particular appellation for the supreme majesty of God and Christ, and in that sense cannot be applied to any other being. With us, it is a term of nobility. See *Lords* and *Baron*. The etymology of this word is disputed. See *Ladies*.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN OF THE HOUSEHOLD An office of antiquity and rank. The title is from the French word *Chambellan*, and in Latin it is called *Camerarius Hospitii*. He has the oversight of the king's chaplains, notwithstanding he is a layman, also of the officers of the standing and removing wardrobes, beds, tents, revels, music, hunting, and of all the physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, messengers, tradesmen, and artisans, retained in his majesty's service. Sir William Stanley, knt., afterwards beheaded, was lord chamberlain, 1 Henry VII 1485. A vice chamberlain acts in the absence of the chief, the offices are co-existent. *Beaton*. See *Lord Great Chamberlain*.

LORD DANE. A distinction said to have been exacted by the Danes about the time of Ethelred II 981.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN OF ENGLAND The sixth great officer of state, whose duties, among others, relate to coronations and public solemnities. The rank appertained for many centuries to the family of De Vere, earls of Oxford, granted to it by Henry I in 1101. On the death of John de Vere, the sixth earl, Mary, his sole daughter, marrying lord Willoughby de Eresby, the right was established by a judgment of the house of peers, in that nobleman's family, 2 Charles I 1626. On the death of his descendant, unmarried, in July 1779, the house of lords and twelve judges concurred that the office devolved to lady Willoughby de Eresby, and her sister the lady Georgina Charlotte Bertie, as heirs to their brother Robert, duke of Ancaster, deceased, and that they had powers to appoint a deputy to act for them, not under the degree of a knight, who, if his majesty approved of him, might officiate accordingly. *Beaton*. The office has been held since 1828 by the present lord Willoughby de Eresby.

LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF ENGLAND See *Admiral*.

LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND See *Chancery*. The lord chancellor ranks after the princes of the blood royal as the first lay subject. Anciently, the office was conferred upon some dignified clergyman. Arfastus or Herefast, chaplain to the king (William the Conqueror) and bishop of Elmham, was lord chancellor in 1067. *Hardy*. The first personage who was qualified by great legal education, and who decided causes upon his own judgment, was sir Thomas More, appointed in 1529, before which time the office was more that of a high state functionary than the president of a court of justice, being generally held by a bishop. Sir Christopher Hatton, who was appointed lord chancellor in 1587, was very ignorant, on which account the first reference was made to a master in 1588. In England, the great seal has been frequently put in commission, but it was not until 1813 that the separate and co-existent office of *Vice Chancellor* was permanently held. See *Keeper*, *Lord*, and *Vice Chancellors*.

LORD HIGH CHANCELLORS OF ENGLAND

1154-62. Thomas Becket. See <i>Becket</i>	1603 Sir Thomas Egerton, now lord Ellesmere, lord chancellor
1487 John Morton, archbishop of Canterbury	1617 Sir Francis Bacon lord keeper
1604 William Warham, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury	1618 Sir Francis Bacon, created lord Verulam, lord chancellor
1616 Thomas Wolsey, cardinal and archbishop of York.	1621 The great seal in commission.
1629 Sir Thomas More	1625 John, bishop of Lincoln lord keeper
1632 Sir Thomas Audley, keeper	— Sir Thomas Coventry, afterwards lord Coventry, lord keeper
1633 Sir Thomas Audley, now chancellor, created lord Audley	1640 Sir John Finch afterwards lord Finch
1644 Thomas, lord Wriothesley	1641 Sir Edward Lyttelton, afterwards lord Lyttelton, lord keeper
1647 William, lord St John keeper	1643 The great seal in the hands of parliamentary commissioners, or keepers.
— Richard, lord Rich, lord chancellor	1645 Lord Richard Lane, royal keeper
1661 Thomas Goodrich, bishop of Ely, keeper	1646 Again in the hands of parliamentary commissioners.
1662 The same, now lord chancellor	1649 In commission for the commonwealth.
1663 Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester	1653 Sir Edward Herbert, king's lord keeper
1666 Nicholas Heath, archbishop of York.	1654 In commission during the remainder of the commonwealth
1668 Sir Nicholas Bacon, keeper	1660 Sir Edward Hyde, lord chancellor, afterwards created lord Hyde and earl of Clarendon.
1670 Sir Thomas Bromley, lord chancellor	
1687 Sir Christopher Hatton.	
1691 The great seal in commission	
1692 Sir John Puckering, lord keeper	
1696 Sir Thomas Egerton, lord keeper	

LORD HIGH CHANCELLORS OF ENGLAND, *continued*

- 1667 Sir Orlando Bridgman, lord keeper
 1672 Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury, lord chancellor
 1673 Sir Heneage Finch, lord keeper
 1676 Heneage, now lord Finch, lord chancellor, afterwards earl of Nottingham
 1682 Sir Francis North, created lord Guilford, lord keeper
 1685 Francis, lord Guilford, succeeded by George, lord Jeffreys, lord chancellor
 1689 In commission.
 1690 Sir John Trevor knt. sir William Rawlinson, knt and sir George Hutchins, knt. commissioners or keepers
 1693 Sir John Somers, lord keeper
 1697 Sir John Somers, created lord Somers, lord chancellor
 1700 Lord chief justice Holt, sir George Treby chief justice O P, and chief baron sir Edward Ward, lord keepers
 — Sir Nathan Wright lord keeper
 1705 Right hon William Cowper, lord keeper, afterwards lord Cowper
 1707 William lord Cowper, lord chancellor
 1710 In commission
 — Sir Simon Harcourt, lord keeper, created lord Harcourt
 1713 Simon, lord Harcourt, lord chancellor
 1714 William, lord Cowper, lord chancellor
 1718 In commission
 — Thomas, lord Parker lord chancellor, afterwards earl of Macclesfield.
 1725 In commission. [ollor
 — Sir Peter King created lord King lord chan
 1728 Hon Charles Talbot, created lord Talbot, lord chancellor
 1737 Philip Yorke, lord Hardwicke, lord chancellor
 1756 In commission
 1757 Sir Robert Henley, afterwards lord Henley, lord keeper
 1761 Lord Henley, lord chancellor afterwards earl of Northampton
 1766 Charles, lord Camden lord chancellor
 1770 Hon Charles Yorke, lord chancellor
 [Created lord Mordan died within three days, and before the seals were put to his patent of peerage]
 1770 In commission
 Hon Henry Bathurst, lord Apsley lord chan-
 cellor, succeeded as earl Bathurst.
 1778 Edward Thurlow, created Lord Thurlow, lord chancellor
 1783 Alexander lord Loughborough, and others, commissioners.
 1783 Edward, lord Thurlow, again.
 1792 In commission.
 1793 Alexander Wedderburne, lord Loughborough, lord chancellor
 1801 John Scott, lord Eldon, lord chancellor
 1806 Hon. Thomas Erskine, created lord Erskine, lord chancellor
 1807 John, lord Eldon, again.
 1827 John Singleton Copley, created lord Lyndhurst, lord chancellor
 1830 Henry Brougham, created lord Brougham, lord chancellor
 1834 Lord Lyndhurst again
 1835 Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, master of the rolls, vice chancellor Shadwell, and Mr Justice Bonaugust C P, commissioners.
 1836 Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, created lord Cottenham, lord chancellor Jan 16
 1841 Lord Lyndhurst, a third time lord chancellor^d Sept. 8
 1846 Lord Cottenham, again lord chancellor July 6, [His lordship, on signifying his intention to retire, June 19, 1850, was created earl of Cottenham]
 1850 Lord Lyndhurst, master of the rolls, sir Launcelot Shadwell, vice chancellor of England, and sir Robert Monsey Rolfe, B. K., commissioners of the great seal June 19
 — Sir Thomas Wilde, created Lord Truro, lord chancellor July 15
 1852 Sir Edward Sugden, created lord St. Leonards, lord chancellor Feb 27
 — Robert Monsey Rolfe, lord Cranworth, lord chancellor Dec 28.
 1853 Sir Frederic Theiger, created Lord Chelmsford Feb 28.
 1859 John lord Campbell, June 18. The PRESENT lord chancellor (1859).

LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND The earliest nomination of a lord chancellor in Ireland was by Richard I, A D 1189, when Stephen Ridel was elevated to this rank. The office of vice chancellor was known in Ireland, but not as a distinct appointment, in the reign of Henry III, Geoffrey Turvillo, archdeacon of Dublin, being so named, 1232

LORD HIGH CHANCELLORS OF IRELAND

From the Revolution.

- Patent.*
 1690, Dec. 29. Sir Charles Prior
 1697, Jan. 12 Sir John Jeffreyson, Thomas Coote, and Nehemiah Donellan, lords keepers.
 1697, March 11 J Methuen, ancestor of lord Methuen.
 1697, Dec 21 Edward, earl of Meath, Francis, earl of Longford, and Murrugh, viscount Blessington, lords keepers.
 1702, Aug 24. Lord Methuen, lord chancellor, a second time
 1703, Aug 6. Sir Richard Cox, bart., resigned in 1707
 1707, June. Richard Freeman.
 1710, Nov 22. Robert, earl of Kildare, archbishop (Hoadley) of Dublin, and Thomas Keightley, commissioners
 1711, Jan. 22. Sir Constantine Phipps, resigned, Sept. 1714.
 1714, Oct. 11 Alan Brodrick, afterwards viscount Middleton, resigned May 1725.
 1725, June. Richard West.
Patent
 1726, Dec 21 Thomas Wyndham, afterwards lord Wyndham of Finglas.
 1739, Sept. 7 Robert Jocelyn, afterwards lord Newport and viscount Jocelyn, the latter died, Oct. 25, 1756.
 1757, March 22 John Bowes, afterwards lord Bowes, of Clonlough died 1767
 1768, Jan 9 James Hewitt, afterwards viscount Lifford died April 26, 1789
 1789, June 30 John, baron Fitzgibbon, afterwards earl of Clare, died Jan. 28, 1802.
 1802, March 15 John, baron Rodsdale, resigned Feb. 1806
 1806, March 25 Right hon. George Ponsonby, resigned April, 1807
 1807, May Thomas, lord Manners, previously an English baron of the exchequer, resigned Nov 1837
 1827, Nov 5 Right hon sir Anthony Hart, previously vice-chancellor of England, resigned Nov 1830, died 1831

LORD HIGH CHANCELLORS OF IRELAND, *continued.*

^{Peers} 1880, Dec. 23 William, baron Plunket resigned Nov 1884	^{Peers} 1846, July 16 Right hon. Masiere Brady, resigned 1846
1885, Jan 18. Sir Edward Burtonshaw Sugden, resigned, April 1885	Feb 1853
1835, April 30 William baron Plunket, a second time, resigned June, 1841	1852, March. Right hon Francis Blackburn, re- signed Dec.
1841, June John baron Campbell, previously attorney general of England, resigned Sept. 1841	1853, Jan. Right hon Masiere Brady, again.
1841, Oct. Sir Edward Sugden, afterwards lord St.	1858, Feb Right hon Joseph Napier
	1859, June Right hon Masiere Brady again. The PRESENT (1859) lord chancellor of Ireland.

LORD CHANCELLOR OF SCOTLAND In the laws of Malcolm II., who reigned A.D. 1004, this officer is thus mentioned—"The chancellor sall at al tymes assist the king in giving him counsall mair secretly nor the rest of the nobility The chancellor sall be ludgit near unto the kingis Grace, for keeping of his bodie, and the seill, and that he may be readye, bath day and night, at the kingis command" *Sir James Balfour* Evan was lord chancellor to Malcolm III., surnamed Canmore, in 1057, and James earl of Seafieid, afterwards Findlilar, was the last lord chancellor of Scotland, the office having been abolished in 1708, after the union See *Lord Keeper*

LORD HIGH CONSTABLE OF ENGLAND The seventh great officer of the crown, and, with the earl marshal, formerly a judge of the court of chivalry, called, in the time of Henry IV., *curia militaris*, and subsequently the court of honour It is the fountain of the martial law, and the power of this officer was so great, and such improper use was made of it, that in the 13th Richard II., 1389, a statute passed for abridging it, and also the power of the earl marshal (*which see*) The office existed before the Conquest, after which it went by inheritance to the earls of Hereford and Essex, and next in the line of Stafford In 1521 it became forfeited to the king in the person of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, that year attainted for high treason, and has never been since granted to any person, otherwise than *pro hac vice* (for this occasion), and that to attend at a coronation, or trial by combat. The only instance of a trial by combat being ordered since this office fell into the hands of the crown, was that commanded between lord Ray and sir David Ramsay in November, 1631, but the king prevented it *

LORD HIGH CONSTABLE OF SCOTLAND The office of lord high constable of Scotland was instituted by king David I about 1147 The nobleman holding it obtained two grand prerogatives, viz the first the keeping of the king's sword, which the king, at his promotion, delivers to him naked (and hence the badge of the lord high constable is a naked sword), and secondly, the absolute command of the king's armies while in the field, in the absence of the king The jurisdiction of this office came at last to be exercised only as to crimes during the time of parliament, which some extended likewise to all general conventions The office was conferred heritably in 1321 on sir Gilbert Hay, created earl of Erroll, by king Robert Bruce, and with his descendants it still remains, being expressly reserved by the treaty of Union in 1707 The present earl is the twenty second lord high constable.

LORD HIGH STEWARD OF ENGLAND the first great officer of the crown This office was established prior to the reign of Edward the Confessor, and was formerly annexed to the lordship of Hinckley, Leicestershire, belonging to the family of Montfort, earls of Leicester, who were, in right thereof, lord high stewards of England, but Simon de Montfort, the last earl of this family, having raised a rebellion against his sovereign, Henry III., was attainted, and his estate forfeited to the king That prince in a great measure abolished the office A.D. 1235 It is now revived only *pro hac vice*, at a coronation, or the trial of a peer The first afterwards appointed was Thomas, second son of Henry IV The first for the trial of a peer was Edward, earl of Devon, on the arraignment of the earl of Huntingdon, in 1400 The last, lord Denman at the trial of the earl of Cardigan, Feb 16, 1841 The duke of Hamilton was lord high steward at the coronations of Will. IV and Victoria. See *Lord Steward*

LORD HIGH TREASURER OF ENGLAND The third great officer of the crown, a lord by virtue of his office, having the custody of the king's treasure, governing the upper court of exchequer, and formerly sitting judicially among the barons. The first lord high treasurer in England was Odo, earl of Kent, in the reign of William I This great trust is

* The lord high constable at the coronations respectively of—queen Anne, Wriothesley, duke of Bedford, 1702, George I., John, duke of Montagu, 1714 George II., Charles, duke of Richmond, 1757, George III., John, duke of Bedford, 1761, George IV., William IV., and Victoria, Arthur, duke of Wellington, 1838.

now confided to a commission, and is vested in five persons, called Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Treasurer, and of these the chancellor of the exchequer is usually one, the first lord being usually the premier (See *Administrations*, for a succession of these officers) The first of this rank in IRELAND was John de St. John, Henry III 1217, the last, William duke of Devonshire, 1766, vice treasurers were appointed till 1789, then commissioners till 1816, when the revenues of Great Britain and Ireland were united. The first lord high treasurer of SCOTLAND was sir Walter Ogilvie, appointed by James I in 1420, the last, in 1641, John, earl of Traquair, when commissioners were appointed

LORD KEEPER. The lord keeper of the great seal of ENGLAND differs only from the lord chancellor in this point, that the latter hath letters patent, whereas the lord keeper has none. Richard, a chaplain, was the first keeper under Ranulph, in 1116 The lord keeper has the like jurisdiction, and all other advantages, in the same degree as the lord high chancellor of England The two offices were made one by 5 Eliz 1562 *Cowell* See *Lord Chancellors* The office of lord keeper of the great seal of SCOTLAND was established in 1708, after the union

LORD LIEUTENANT See *Ireland*

LORD LIEUTENANTS See *Counties* Lord lieutenants for counties were instituted in England 8 Edw VI, 1549 *Rymcr's Fadera* Act for the constitution of lord lieutenants of counties in Ireland, passed 2 Will IV c 17, Aug 23, 1831

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON At the time of the defeat of Harold by William I (see *Hastings*), the chief officer of London was called port reeve, from Saxon words signifying chief governor of a harbour He was afterwards called provost, but in Henry II's reign, the Norman title of *maire* was brought into use, and soon rendered English by spelling it "mayor" The first mayor Henry Fitz Alwyn was appointed in 1189, and held office for 24 years. First presented to the barons of the exchequer, 37 Hen III, 1251 The prefix of *lord* was granted by Edward III, with the style of right honourable, in 1354 Sir John Norman was the first lord mayor who went by water to be sworn at Westminster, 1463 Lord mayor's show was instituted same year, but the more costly pageants and triumphs of the show were laid aside in 1685 * At first the mayor was chosen for life, but afterwards for periods of irregular duration now he is chosen annually, but is eligible for re election. He must be an alderman, and must have previously filled the office of sheriff His duties commence on Nov 9 The following are the lord mayors of London from the year 1800 —

1800-1 Sir William Staines, bart.
1801-2 Sir John Eamer, bart.
1802-3 Charles Price
1803-4 John Perring
1804-5 Peter Perchard.
1805-6 Sir James Shaw
1806-7 Sir William Leighton, bt.
1807-8 John Ainsley
1808-9 Sir Charles Flower, bart.
1809-10 Thomas Smith
1810-11 Joshua Jonathan Smith.
1811-12 Sir Claudius S Hunter, bart.
1812-13 George Scholey
1813-14 Sir William Demville, bt.
1814-15 Samuel Birch.
1815-16 Matthew Wood.
1816-17 Matthew Wood, 2nd time.
1817-18 Christopher Smith.
1818-19 John Atkins.
1819-20 George Brydges.

1820-1 John T Thorpe
1821-2 Christopher Magnay
1822-3 William Heygate.
1823-4 Robert Waltham
1824-5 John Garratt
1825-6 William Venables
1826-7 Anthony Browne
1827-8 Matthias Prime Lucas.
1828-9 William Thompson
18 9-30 John Crowder
1830-1 Sir John Key bart.
1831-2 Sir John Key bart., again
1832-3 Sir Peter Laurie.
1833-4 Charles Farebrother
1834-5 Henry Winchoeter
1835-6 William Taylor Copeland.
1836-7 Thomas Kelly
1837-8 Sir John Cowan, bart.
1838-9 Samuel Wilson
1839-40 Sir Chapman Marshall, bt.
1840-1 Thomas Johnson.

1841-2 John Frie.
1842-3 J Humphery
1843-4 Sir W Magnay, bart.
1844-5 Michael Gibbs.
1845-6 John Johnson
1846-7 Sir George Carroll
1847-8 John K Hooper
1848-9 Sir James Duke, bt., M P
1849-50 Thomas Farncombe.
1850-1 Sir John Musgrove
1851-2 William Hunter
1852-3 Thomas Challis, M P
1853-4 Thomas Sidney
1854-5 Sir Fras G Moon, bart.
1855-6 David Salomons.
1856-7 Thomas Quested Finnis.
1857-8 Sir Robt W Carden, bt.
1858-9 David W Wira.
1859-60 John Carter

LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN John le Decer was appointed first provost in 1308 A gilded sword was granted to be borne before the provost, by Henry IV, 1407 Thomas Cusack appointed first mayor, 1409 The collar of SS. and a foot company granted by

* Sir Henry Pickard, who, in 1857, had been lord mayor of London, most sumptuously entertained in one day, in the year 1363, four monarchs namely, Edward, king of England, John, king of France, the king of Cyprus, and David, king of Scotland. The celebrated Black Prince, and many of the nobility, were also present at the feast. *Stow* A superb entertainment was given at Guildhall, by the lord mayor, at which the prince regent of England, the emperor of Russia, king of Prussia, and numerous foreigners of high rank, were present, June 18, 1814. On March 21, 1850, a remarkable banquet was given by the lord mayor (alderman Farncombe) to prince Albert and the mayors of most of the boroughs of the United Kingdom, in furtherance of the project of the great International Industrial Exhibition to be held in 1851. On April 19, 1856, the lord mayor entertained the emperor and empress of the French.

Charles II to the mayors, 1660 Sir Daniel Bellingham, the first mayor honoured with the title of *lord*, by Charles II, who granted 500*l* per annum in lieu of the company of foot, 1665 A new collar of SS granted by William III to the mayor, value 1000*l*, the former having been lost in James II's time, 1687 *Whitelaw*

LORD MAYOR OF YORK The title of *lord* to the first civic magistrate is one peculiar to London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and York The prefix of *lord* was given to the mayor of York, by Richard II on his visit in 1389, when he granted a new charter York enjoys large privileges, confirmed to it by a long succession of kings

LORD STEWARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD An officer of great antiquity, having the sole direction of the king's house below stairs he has no formal grant of his office, but receives his charge from the sovereign in person, who, delivering to him a white wand, the symbol of his office, says, "*Seneschal, tenez le bâton de notre maison*." This officer has been called lord steward since A.D. 1540, he was, previously to the 31st of Henry VIII, styled grand master of the household. His function as a judge was abolished in 1849 See *Lord High Steward of England*

LORDS The now recognised nobility of England take their creation from the 1st of William the Conqueror, 1066, when William Fitz Osborn, the first peer is said to have been made earl of Hereford, and afterwards Walter De Etreux, earl of Salisbury, Copin, earl of Northumberland, Henry de Ferrers, earl of Derby, and Gerbodius (a Fleming) earl of Chester Twenty two other peers were made in this sovereign's reign The first peer created by patent was lord Beauchamp of Holt Castle, by Richard II in 1387 In Scotland, Gilchrist was created earl of Angus by Malcolm III 1037 In Ireland, sir John de Courcy was created baron of Kinsale, &c in 1181, the first peer after the obtaining of that kingdom by Henry II Peers of England are free from all arrests for debts, as being the king's hereditary counsellors Therefore a peer cannot be outlawed in any civil action, and no attachment lies against his person, but execution may be taken upon his lands and goods For the same reason, they are free from all attendance at courts leet, or sheriff's turns, or, in case of a riot, from attending the *posse comitatus* He can act as a justice of the peace in any part of the kingdom See *Baron Earl &c*

LORDS, HOUSE OF The peers of England were summoned *ad consultandum*, to consult, in early reigns, and were summoned by writ, 6 & 7 John 1205, but the earliest writ extant is 49 Hen III, 1264 5 The commons did not form a part of the great council of the nation until some ages after the Conquest. See *Parliament*. The house of lords includes the spiritual as well as temporal peers of Great Britain The bishops are supposed to hold certain ancient baronies under the king, in right whereof they have seats in this house The temporal lords consist of the several degrees of nobility some sit by descent, as do all ancient peers, some by creation, as all new made peers, and others by election, since the union with Scotland in 1707, and with Ireland in 1801—Scotland elects 16 representative peers, and Ireland 4 spiritual lords by rotation of seniores, and 28 temporal peers for life. The house of lords now (1859) consists of 3 princes of the blood, 3 archbishops, 20 dukes, 23 marquesses, 130 earls, 29 viscounts, and 219 barons, temporal peers, and 30 bishops, in all, 454 The house of lords—

At the death of Charles II 176 peers
At the death of William III. 192
At the death of Anne 209
At the death of George I 216
At the death of George II 229

At the death of George III 339 peers.
At the death of George IV 396
At the death of William IV 456
In the 18th Victoria, 1855 448
In the 20th Victoria, 1857 449

The barons enact the constitutions of Clarendon in 1164
Obtain Magna Charta in 1215.
Held the government, 1264-5
House of Lords abolished by the Commons, Feb. 6, 1649, restored, 1660

Unite with the Commons in making William and Mary king and queen, 1689
Reject the great reform bill, Oct. 7, 1831, pass it, June 4, 1832
Oppose successfully the creation of life-peersages,* Feb. 7, 1856.

LORDS JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF APPEAL IN CHANCERY Two judges of recent appointment, to give more efficiency to the administration of justice in the court of chancery, and having rank next after the chief baron of the exchequer By 14 & 15 Vict. c. 83, "From Oct. 1, 1851, the power exercised by the lord chancellor in the court of chancery, to be exercised by the court of appeal, one judge sitting with the lord chancellor, or the two judges sitting together, to form a court of appeal, but the lord chancellor sitting

* Peerage for life only, with the title of lord Wensleydale, was granted to baron sir James Parker, Jan. 16, 1856. This act of the prerogative was greatly opposed by the House of Lords, and was rescinded, on July 25, 1856, lord Wensleydale was created a peer in the usual way

alone to have a co-ordinate jurisdiction." The rt. hon J L. Knight Bruce and lord Cranworth (afterwards lord chancellor) were the first lords justices, the latter was succeeded by sir G J Turner in 1853—(the present justices, 1859)

LORETTO, near Ancona, Italy Here is the *Casa Santa*, or Holy House, in which it is pretended the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth, and which was carried by angels into Dalmatia from Galilee in 1291, and brought here a few years after The famous lady of Loretto stands upon an altar, holding the infant Jesus in her arms, and is surrounded with gold lamps, whose glare conceals her face She is clothed with cloth of gold, set off with jewels, with which the little Jesus, though in a shirt, is covered also Loretto was taken by the French in 1796, and the holy image carried to France, but it was brought back with pious pomp, and welcomed with the discharge of cannon and the ringing of bells, borne in procession to the holy house on a rich frame resting on the shoulders of eight bishops, Jan. 6, 1803

L'ORIENT (W France) Lord Bridport achieved a memorable victory off this port over the French fleet, June 23, 1795 The British squadron actually engaged consisted of ten ships of the line, the enemy's force, of twelve ships of the line, eleven frigates, and some smaller vessels, after an action of three hours (from 6 p m till 9) the French got into the port, leaving three sail of the line, L'Alexandre, Le Formidable, and Le Tigre, in the possession of the victors, the loss of the French was severe, that of the British inconsiderable—The French flag ship L'ORIENT, blew up during the battle of the Nile, Aug 1, 1798 Admiral Bruceys and about 900 men perished

LORRAINE (formerly Lotharingia), a French province, became a kingdom under Lothaire (son of the emperor Lothaire I) about 855, but was divided on his death, in 869, part of it being made a duchy The first hereditary duke, Gerard, was nominated by the emperor Henry III in 1048 From Gerard descended the illustrious house of Lorraine, represented now by the emperor of Austria, whose ancestor, the empress Maria Theresa, married in 1736 Francis, formerly duke of Lorraine, but then of Tuscany Lorraine had been given to the de throned king of Poland, Stanislaus I, for life, at his death in 1766, it was united to France.

LOTTERY, STATE The first mentioned in English history began drawing at the western door of St. Paul's Cathedral, Jan 11, 1569, and continued day and night until May 6 following It contained 40 000 "*lots*," at 10s each lot. The profits were for repairing the fortifications on the coast of England, and the prizes were pieces of plate The first lottery mentioned for sums of money took place in 1630 Lotteries were established in 1693, and for more than 130 years yielded a large annual revenue to the crown The Irish state lottery was drawn in Dublin in 1780 They were abolished in Oct 1826 by 4 Geo IV c 60, but nevertheless the Glasgow lotteries took place in 1834 See *Glasgow* An act passed 4 & 5 Will IV 1834, declared that the then pending Glasgow lottery should be the last permitted to be drawn An act was passed imposing a penalty of 50l for advertising foreign or any lotteries in the British newspapers, 6 & 7 Will IV 1836 See next article

LOTTERIES. That for the British Museum took place in 1753 Cox's valuable museum, containing many rare specimens of art and articles of virtue, was disposed of by lottery, under an act passed June 16, 1773 An act passed for the sale of the buildings of the Adelphi by lottery, June 16, 1773 Lottery for the Levian Museum, 1784 5 For the Pigott diamond, permitted Jan. 2, 1801 (it afterwards was sold at Christie's auction for 9500 guineas, May 10, 1802) For the collection of alderman Boydell, a great encourager of the arts, and who had been a popular lord mayor of London, by act 1804 5—All lotteries were suppressed in France by a decree of the national convention, Nov 15, 1793

LOUIS D'OR. The Louis of gold a French coin of 24 francs, was first struck by Louis XIII in 1640 Its value (20 francs) fluctuated, and in 1810 was superseded by the Napoleon.

LOUISIANA (N America) Discovered by Ferdinand de Soto in 1541, traversed by M de Salle in 1682, and settled by Louis XIV (from whom it derived its name) in 1718 It formed the basis of Law's Mississippi Scheme Ceded to Spain at the peace of 1763, when all east of the Mississippi was given to England Restored to France in 1801, and sold by France to the Americans in 1803 Louisiana became a member of the United States, in 1812 At the capital, New Orleans, Gen Jackson defeated the British, Jan 8, 1815

LOUVRE. This renowned edifice in Paris is said to have been originally a royal residence in the reign of Dagobert, A D 628 It was a prison tower constructed by Philippe Augustus in 1204 It afterwards became a library, and Charles VI made it his palace (about 1364) Successive kings enlarged and adorned it, particularly Louis XI—Napoleon I. turned it into a museum and deposited here the finest collection of paintings, statues, and treasures of art known in the world. The chief of those brought from Italy have since been restored

to the rightful possessors. The magnificent buildings of the New Louvre, begun by Napoleon I and completed by Napoleon III were inaugurated by the latter, in great state Aug 14, 1867

LOW SUNDAY, the first Sunday after Easter, said to derive its name from the contrast between its solemnities and those of Easter Sunday

LOYALTY LOANS. There were several of these raised during the revolutionary and Bonaparte wars, but one instance so peculiarly marked the spirit and devotion of the British people, that it is referred to as the Loyalty loan, a subscription loan was opened in London on the 5th Dec 1796, and in fifteen hours and twenty minutes the sum of eighteen millions sterling was subscribed, thus demonstrating the wealth and patriotism of England, and hearty concurrence of her people in the war See *National Association*.

LÜBECK, a city in N Germany, one of the four republics of the German confederation, was built in the twelfth century and was the chief founder of the Hanseatic league about 1240, which lasted till 1630 Lübeck was declared a free imperial city about 1226, but was frequently attacked by the Danes The French took it by assault Nov 6, 1806, and Napoleon incorporated it into his empire in 1810 On his fall in 1814 it became once more a free imperial city

LUCCA, formerly a Lombard duchy, became a free city, in the eleventh century, and took an active part in the civil wars of the Italian republics. It was united with Tuscany and given in 1805 as a principality to Eliza Bonaparte by her brother Napoleon I In 1814 Lucca became a duchy and was given to Marie Louise widow of Louis king of Etruria. It was exchanged by her son Charles Louis for Parma and Placentia in 1847, when it was annexed once more to Tuscany

LUCKNOW, the capital of Oude See *India*, 1857

LUDDITES Large parties of men, under this designation, commenced their depredations at Nottingham, breaking frames and machinery Nov 1811 Skirmish with the military there, Jan 29, 1812 Several serious riots occurred again in 1814, and numerous bodies of these people, chiefly unemployed artisans, committed great excesses in 1816, *et seq*

LUNATICS See article *Insanity* Statutes were enacted regarding the care and property of lunatics, 17 Edw II, cc 9, 10, 1324, *et seq* By 15 Geo II c. 0, 1742, the marriages of lunatics were declared void. The numerous acts respecting lunatics were consolidated and amended by 16 & 17 Vict cc 70, 96, 97, passed Aug 15 & 20, 1853

LUNATICS IN CHARGE IN ENGLAND AND WALES, JAN 1, 1855

	PRIVATE		PAUPER		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
County Asylums	182	128	6008	7316	13,516
Hospitals	895	728	91	04	1,618
Licensed houses	1446	1350	1084	1279	5,111
	2475	2106	7133	8689	20,498

On Jan 1, 1856, there were in charge in England and Wales 22,310 lunatics of all classes on Jan. 1, 1859 29,858 In 1851 there were in Ireland nearly 15 000 lunatics of all classes in Scotland in 1851, 3862 in charge in 1855, 7409 of which only 3328 were under the protection of the law A new lunacy act was passed for Scotland in 1858

LUND HILL, near Barnsley, in South Yorkshire One of the most destructive colliery explosions on record occurred here, Feb 19, 1857 While the miners were dining in the pit the inflammable gas took fire and exploded Above 180 miners perished In April and May bodies were still being extricated There had been great laxity of discipline in the pit. 7000*l* were subscribed for the bereaved.

LUNEBURG See *Brunswick*

LUNEVILLE (France), **PEACE OF** Concluded between the French republic and the emperor of Germany, confirming the cessions made by the treaty of Campo Formio, stipulating that the Rhine, to the Dutch territories, should form the boundary of France, and recognising the independence of the Batavian, Helvetic, Ligurian, and Cisalpine republics, Feb 9, 1801

LUPERCALIA. A yearly festival,* observed at Rome, on Feb 15, in honour of Pan, destroyer of wolves (*lupus*) first instituted by the Romans, according to Plutarch, but

* Naked youths ran through the streets with whips, lashing all whom they encountered, even women, who received the stripes with inclination. Believing that they removed barrenness and eased the pains of childbirth. Augustus forbade all persons above the age of fourteen to appear naked during this festival Cicero, in his *Philippics*, reproaches Anthony for having disgraced the dignity of the consulship by appearing naked on one of these occasions. *Ferro*

according to *Livy*, brought by *Evander* into Italy These feasts were continued till A.D. 496, when pope *Gelasius* abolished them, on account of the great disorders and indecencies that were committed in their celebration. *Pardon.* This, however, is doubtful.

LUSIAD See *Epic.*

LUSITANIA. See *Portugal*

LUSTRUM. An expiatory sacrifice made for the whole body of the Roman people, at the end of every five years, after the census had been taken, 572 B.C. Every fifth year was called a *lustrum*, and ten, fifteen, or twenty years were commonly expressed by two, three, or four *lustra*.

LUTHERANISM.* The form of Christianity professed by the majority of the people of the North of Germany, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden As the name implies, the doctrines are derived from *Luther*, and are mainly embodied in his catechisms and in the *Augsburg Confession*, and in the *Formula Concordiæ* of the Lutherans, published in 1580 Their first university was founded at *Marburg*, in 1527, by *Philip*, Landgrave of *Hesse*

LUTZEN (Prussia), BATTLE OF Between the French army commanded by *Napoleon* on the one side, and the combined armies of *Russia* and *Prussia*, commanded by general *Wittgenstein*, fought May 2, 1813 This sanguinary battle opened the campaign of that year, and though each of the adversaries claimed the victory, it was manifestly on the side of *France*, but in this engagement marshal *Duroc* was mortally wounded The battles of *Bautzen* and *Wurtzen* immediately followed (May 19—21), both in favour of *Napoleon*, when the allies were compelled to pass the *Oder*, and an armistice was agreed to, and afterwards prolonged, but unfortunately for the French emperor it did not produce peace

LUTZENGEN, OR LUTZEN, BATTLE OF See *Leipzigstadt*.

LUXEMBURG (Holland), capital of the grand duchy of the same name partly subject to the king of *Holland*, part to the king of *Belgium* since 1839 *Luxemburg* was once considered the strongest fortress in the world It was taken and pillaged by the French in 1542 & 3, was taken by the Spaniards in 1544, by the French in 1684, and restored to Spain in 1697 It was again taken by the French in 1701, and afterwards given to the Dutch as a barrier town, and ceded to the emperor at the peace in 1713 It withstood several sieges in the last century It surrendered to the French after a long and memorable siege, June 7, 1795

LUXOR. See *Thebes*

LUXURY The instances of extravagance and luxury are numerous in the history of almost all countries, ancient and modern, and many laws have been enforced to repress them. *Horace* mentions fowls dressed in *Falerium* wine, mussels and oysters from the *Lucrine lake* and *Circean promontory*, and black game from the *Umbrian forests* *Lardner* *Lucullus*, at *Rome*, was distinguished for the immoderate expences of his meals, his halls were named from the different gods, and when *Cicero* and *Pompey* attempted to surprise him, they were amazed by the costliness of a supper which had been prepared upon the word of *Lucullus*, who merely ordered his attendants to serve it in the hall of *Apollo*, this feast for three persons casually met, would have sufficed for three hundred nobles specially invited In *England* luxury was restricted by a law wherein the prelates and nobility were confined to two courses every meal, and two kinds of food in every course, except on great festivals. The law also prohibited all who did not enjoy a free estate of 100*l* per annum from wearing furs (see *Furs*), skins, or silk, and the use of foreign cloth was confined to the royal family alone, to all others it was prohibited, A.D. 1337 An edict was issued by *Charles VI* of *France*, which said, "Let no man presume to treat with more than a soup and two dishes," 1340 *Luxury* has made rapid strides in this country since the peace in 1815

LYCEUM. The Lyceum took its name from its having been originally a temple of *Apollo* *Lyceus*, or rather, a portico, or gallery, built by *Lyceus* son of *Apollo* The Lyceum was a celebrated spot near the banks of the *Ilissus*, in *Attica*, where *Aristotle* taught philosophy, and as he generally taught his pupils while he walked, they were hence called *peripatetics*, *walkers-about*, and his philosophy was called, from this place, the philosophy of the Lyceum, 342 B.C. *Stanley* See *Theatres*

LYCIA, a region of *Asia Minor* It belonged successively to *Croesus* (about B.C. 560), the *Persians* (B.C. 546), to *Alexander the Great* B.C. 333, and to his successors the *Seleucids*. The Romans gave *Lycia* to the *Rhodians* (B.C. 188) It became afterwards nominally free under the Roman government, and was finally annexed to the empire by *Claudius*

* *Martin Luther* was born at *Eisleben*, Nov. 10, 1483, studied at *Erfurt*, 1501, was professor of philosophy at *Wittenberg*, 1508, resisted the sale of indulgences, 1517, defended himself at *Augsburg*, 1518, at *Worms*, 1520, was excommunicated, June 16, 1520 began his German bible, 1521, married *Katherine de Bora*, 1525, published his German bible, 1534, died, Dec. 18, 1546.

LYDIA. A very ancient kingdom in Asia Minor under a long dynasty of kings, the last of whom was Croesus, proverbial for his riches, he was conquered by Cyrus, 546 B.C. The coinage of money of gold and silver (together with many other useful inventions), is ascribed to the Lydians, a commercial people

Argon, a descendant of Hercules, reigns in Lydia *Herod.* B.C. 1223
The kingdom of Lydia, properly so called, begins under Ardyus I *Blair* 797
Alyattes I reigns 761
Meles commences his rule 747
Reign of Candaules 735
Gyges, first of the race called Mermnadi, puts Candaules to death, marries his queen, usurps the throne, and makes great conquests 718
Ardyus II reigns, 678 the Cimbrs besiege Sardis, the capital of Lydia 635
The Milesian war commenced under Gyges, is continued by Sadyattes, who reigns 628
Reign of Alyattes II 617
Battle upon the river Halys between the Lydians and Medes, interrupted by an almost total eclipse of the sun, which occurs

alone a conclusion of the war This eclipse had been predicted many years before by Thales of Miletus. *Blair* B.C. May 28, 585
Croesus, son of Alyattes, succeeds to the throne and conquers Asia Minor 560-50
Croesus, dreading the power of Cyrus, whose conquests had reached to the borders of Lydia, crosses the Halys to attack the Medes, with an army of 420,000 men and 60,000 horse 548
He is defeated, pursued, and besieged in his capital by Cyrus, who orders him to be burned alive the pile is already on fire, when Croesus calls on the name of *Solomon*, and Cyrus hearing him spares his life Lydia, the kingdom of the 'richest of mankind,' is made a province of the Persian empire 546
Sardis burnt by the Ionians 499

Æsop, the Phrygian fabulist, Aleman, the first Greek poet who wrote in a style of gallantry, Thales of Miletus, Anaximenes, Xenophanes, Anacreon of Teos, Heraclitus of Ephesus, &c., flourished in Lydia. The country remained subject to the Persian empire until the latter was conquered by Alexander, about B.C. 330. It next became part of the new kingdom of Pergamus, founded by Phylæteus, the eunuch Attalus afterwards bequeathed it to the Romans, and finally the Turks conquered it from the Eastern empire, A.D. 1326 *Prestley*

LYING IN HOSPITALS The first of these valuable public institutions, was established in Dublin by Dr Bartholomew Mossé, an eminent physician, who, against strong prejudices, opposition, and clamour, achieved a victory for humanity by building the first hospital in Dublin, under this name. The first institution was opened March, 1745, and the present hospital in December, 1757. The British Lying in hospital was founded in 1749, Queen Charlotte's Lying in hospital in 1752, the Lying in hospital City road in 1750, and beside these, are other similar charities in London

LYMPHATIC VESSELS The slender pellucid tubes carried into the glands of the mesentery, receiving first a fine thin lymph from the lymphatic ducts, which dilute the chylous fluid *Cheyne* These vessels were found by Jasper Asellus in 1622, he published his dissertations on the subject in 1627 *Nouv. Dict.* Discovered in oviparous animals by Dr Hewson, who disputed the honour of the discovery with Dr Munro, 1762

LYNCH LAW Punishment inflicted by private individuals without the forms of law. It derives its name from John Lynch, a farmer who exercised it upon the fugitive slaves and criminals dwelling in the 'dismal swamp,' North Carolina, when they committed outrages upon persons and property which the colonial law could not promptly repress. This mode of administering justice began about the end of the seventeenth century and still exists in the outlying provinces of the United States.

LYONS (S. France) Founded by M. Plancus, 43 B.C. The city was reduced to ashes in a single night by lightning, A.D. 69, and was rebuilt in the reign of Nero. It was a free city till its union with France in 1307. Two general councils were held here, 1245, and 1274. The silk manufacture commenced in the reign of Francis I., 1515. Lyons was besieged in 1793 by the Convention army of 60,000 men, and surrendered Oct. 7, when awful scenes of blood and rapine followed. The National Convention decreed the demolition of the city Oct. 12, same year. It capitulated to the Austrians, March 1814, and July 1815. An insurrection among the artisans, which led to great popular excesses for many days, broke out, Nov. 21, 1831. Dreadful riots, April 15, 1834. Railway to Paris opened, April 7, 1839. A dreadful inundation occurred at Lyons, Nov. 4, 1840. See *Inundations*

LYRE. Its invention is ascribed to the Grecian Mercury, who, according to Homer, gave it to Apollo, the first that played upon it with method, and accompanied it with poetry. The invention of the primitive lyre, with three strings, is due to the first Egyptian Hermes. Terpander added several strings to the lyre making the number seven, 678 B.C. Phrynis, a musician of Mitylene, added two more, making nine, 438 B.C.

M.

MACAO (in China), was given to the Portuguese as a commercial station, A.D. 1517

MACARONI This name was given to a poem by Theop Folengo, 1517, and it continues to designate trifling performances, as buffoonery, puns, anagrams, "wit without wisdom, and humour without sense." His poem was so called from an Italian cake of the same name, pleasant to the taste, but without any alimentary virtue. These poems became the reigning taste in Italy and France, where they gave birth to *Macaroni academies*, and reaching England, to *Macaroni clubs*, till, in the end, everything ridiculous in dress and manners was called "*Macaroni*," about A.D. 1520

MACCABEES, a family of patriotic Jews, who commenced their career during the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, B.C. 167, when Mattathias a priest resisted the tyranny of the governor His son Judas Maccabeus defeated the Syrians in three battles, B.C. 166, 165, but fell in an ambush, B.C. 161 His brother Jonathan made a league with the Romans and Lacedemonians, and after an able administration, was treacherously killed at Ptolemais by Tryphon, B.C. 143 His brother and successor, Simon, was also murdered, B.C. 135 John Hyrcanus, son of Simon, succeeded His son Judas, called also Aristobulus, took the title of king, B.C. 107 The history of the Maccabees is contained in five books of that name, two of which are included in our Apocrypha, and are accounted canonical by the Roman Catholic Church but not by Protestant communions.

MACADAMISING The inventor of this system of repairing roads (Mr John M'Adam), received a grant from parliament in 1825 as a reward

MACE, a weapon anciently used by the cavalry of most nations, was originally a spiked club hung at the saddle bow, and usually of metal Maces were also early ensigns of authority borne before officers of state, the top being made in the form of an open crown, and commonly of silver gilt. The lord chancellor and speaker of the house of commons have maces borne before them Edward III granted to London the privilege of having gold or silver maces carried before the lord mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, and corporation, 1354 It was with the mace usually carried before the lord mayor on state occasions, that Walworth, lord mayor of London, knocked the rebel Wat Tyler off his horse, a courtier afterwards despatching him with his dagger, for rudely approaching Richard II, 1381 Cromwell, entering the house of commons to disperse its members and dissolve the parliament, ordered one of his soldiers to "take away that fool's bauble, the mace," which was done, and the doors of the house locked, April 20, 1653

MACEDON (N Greece) The first kingdom was founded by Caranus, about 814 B.C. It was an inconsiderable country, sometimes under the protection of Athens, sometimes of Thebes, and sometimes of Sparta, until the reign of Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, who by his wisdom as a politician, and exploits as a general, made it a powerful kingdom, and paved the way for his son's greatness

Reigns of Caranus, B.C. 814, or 796, or 748,	Birth of Alexander the Great	B.C. 356
Perdiccas I 729, Argæus I, 684, Philip I, 640 or 600, Ætæus, he conquers the Illyrians	Close of the first Sacred war	346
Reign of Amyntas	Illyricum overrun by the army of Philip	344
Reign of Alexander I	Thrace made tributary to Macedon	343
Reign of Perdiccas II	Aristotle appointed tutor to the young prince Alexander	343
Archelaus, natural son of Perdiccas, murders the legitimate heirs of his father, and seizes the throne	War against the Athenians	341
He is murdered by a favourite, to whom he promised his daughter in marriage, yet gave her to another	Philip besieges Byzantium	340
Pausanias reigns	Battle of Oeronea Philip conquers	338
Reign of Amyntas II 303, expelled	Philip is assassinated by Pausanias at Æge during the celebration of games in honour of his daughter's nuptials	336
Recovers his throne, and kills Pausanias	Alexander III, surnamed the Great, succeeds his father	336
The Illyrians enter Macedonia, expel Amyntas, and put Argæus, brother of Pausanias, on the throne	He enters Greece	335
Amyntas again recovers his kingdom	The Greeks appoint him general of their armies against the Persians	335
Reign of Alexander II, 331, assassinated,	The Thebans revolt, he levels Thebes to the ground, the house of Plutar is alone left standing	335
Reign of Perdiccas III, 334, killed in battle	The Almighty favours Alexander with a vision, in which the high priest of the Jews appears to him, exhorting him to pass into Asia	334
Reign of Philip II, and institution of the Macedonian Phalaux	He passes into Asia, and gains his first battle over Darius at the Granicus	May 23, 334
He defeats the Athenians and Illyrians	Sardis surrenders to the conqueror, Halicar-	
He takes Amphipolis. See <i>Archery</i>		
He conquers Thrace and Illyria		

MACEDON, *continued*

nassus is taken, and numerous cities in Asia Minor
Mennon ravages the Cyclades Darius takes the field with 400,000 infantry, and 100,000 cavalry
Darius defeated at Issus (*which see*) Nov
Alexander, on his way to Egypt, lays siege to Tyre, which is destroyed after seven months
Damasus is taken, and the vast treasures of Darius come into the possession of the victor
Gaza surrenders
Alexander enters Jerusalem, and Egypt conquered
Alexandria founded
Great battle of Arbela, the Persian army totally defeated Oct. 1,
Alexander master of Asia, enters Babylon

GREEK OR MACEDONIAN EMPIRE.

Alexander sits on the throne of Darius at Susa
Parthia, Media, and Hyrcania overrun by Alexander
Thalestris queen of the Amazons, visits him attended by a retinue of 800 women *See Amazons*
He puts his friend Parmenio to death on a charge of conspiracy supposed to be false
Alexander makes more conquests
His expedition to India, Porus, king of India, is defeated and taken and the country as far as the Ganges is overrun
Callistenes is put to the torture for refusing to render divine homage to Alexander
Returns to Babylon
Death of Alexander
Philip Arrideus III
Alexander's conquests are divided among his generals His remains are transported to Alexandria, and buried by Ptolemy
The Greeks defeated by the Macedonians, near Crannon (*which see*)
Cassander reigns

Thebes rebuilt by Cassander B.C. 315
Seleucus recovers Bactria 313
Cassander puts Roxana and her son to death, and usurps the throne 311
Battle of Ipsus (*which see*) 301
New division of the empire 301
Death of Cassander 298
Reign of Alexander and Antipater 298
Demetrius I murders Alexander, and seizes the crown of Macedonia 294
Governments of Lysimachus, 287, Ptolemy Ceraunus, 281, Seleucus 280
Irruption of the Gauls 279
Reign of Antigonus Gonatas 277
Pyrrhus invades Macedonia, defeats Antigonus and is proclaimed king 274
Pyrrhus slain Antigonus restored 272
Antigonus takes Athens 268
The Gauls again invade Macedonia 268
Revolt of the Parthians 260
Reign of Demetrius II 259
Reign of Philip his son 252
Reign of Antigonus Doson 229-30
Philip V 220-179
His war against the Rhodians 202
Philip is defeated by the Romans 198
He is totally subdued 196
The reign of Perseus 179
Perseus defeated by the Romans 171
The consul Emilius Paulus enters Macedonia, and pronounces it a Roman province 168
Perseus and his sons, made prisoners, walk in chains before the chariot of Emilius in his triumph for the conquest of Macedonia 167
Macedonia plundered by Theodoros the Ostroroth A.D. 482
Conquered by the Bulgarians 978
Recovered by the emperor Basil 1001
After various changes, it is finally conquered by the Turks under Amurath II and annexed to his empire 1480

MACHIAVELIAN PRINCIPLES Those laid down by Nicholas Machiavelli of Florence (born 1469, died 1527), in his *Practice of Politics*, and *The Prince*. By some they are stigmatised as "the most pernicious maxims of government, founded on the vilest policy," and by others as "sound doctrines, notwithstanding the prejudice erroneously raised against them." The author said that if he had taught princes to be tyrants, he had also taught the people to destroy tyrants. The work appeared in 1517, and was translated into English in 1761.

MADAGASCAR, on the S.E. coast of Africa, is an island extending over an area larger than that of Great Britain and Ireland, and now contains more than three millions of inhabitants. It is said to have been discovered by Lorenzo Almeida, A.D. 1506. The French have often attempted to settle on this island, but generally with little success. Their most permanent establishment was at Fort Dauphin, but it fell into the hands of the English with Bourbon and Mauritius in 1810 and 1811. In 1818, the settlements were ceded to the king Radama, on his giving up the slave trade. Radama was a ruler in advance of his people, and greatly favoured Europeans and encouraged the profession of Christianity. He died in 1828, and a reactionary policy under the present queen, an energetic sovereign, immediately began. The English missionaries who came to Madagascar in 1820, were obliged to depart in 1836. The application of the native laws to the European settlers occasioned an unsuccessful attack on the town of Tamatave, by a united expedition from the English at the Mauritius, and the French from the Isle of Bourbon, in June 1845. All amicable intercourse ceased for ten years. The French were defeated in an attack on this island, Oct. 19, 1855. The native Christians have suffered much persecution, although the prince, the son of the reigning queen, embraced Christianity in 1846. The rev. W. Ellis in 1858 published an interesting account of his three visits to the island, on behalf of the London Missionary Society in 1854-56. In Aug. 1857 it was stated that the queen had ordered the expulsion of the English and French. A paper describing a pigmy from Madagascar, was presented to the Royal Society by an eminent physician, in 1869.

MADEIRA, an island on the N.W. coast of Africa, so called on account of its woods. It was discovered, it is said in 1444, by Mr. Macham, an English gentleman, or mariner, who

fled from England for an illicit amour. He was driven here by a storm, and his mistress, a French lady, dying, he made a canoe, and carried the news of his discovery to Pedro, king of Arragon, which occasioned the report that the island was discovered by a Portuguese, A.D. 1345. But it is maintained that the Portuguese did not visit this island until 1419 or 1420, nor did they colonise it until 1431. It was taken possession of by the British in July, 1801, and again, by admiral Hood and general (afterwards viscount) Beresford, Dec. 24, 1807, and retained in trust for the royal family of Portugal, which had just then emigrated to the Brazil. It was subsequently restored to the Portuguese crown. Since 1852 the renowned vintages here have been totally ruined by the vine disease.

MADIAI PERSECUTION See Tuscany

MADRAS (S. E. Hindostan), called by the natives Chennapatam. Colonised by the English, and Fort George built by permission of the king of Golconda, 17 James I. 1620. Madras was taken by the French in 1746, and was restored in 1749, immediately after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. Madras is now the second of the presidencies of our Indian Empire. For occurrences not mentioned below, see article *India*.

Fort St. George built, 1641, made a presidency

A.D. 1654
Bengal placed under Madras 1688

Calcutta, hitherto subordinate to Madras, made

a presidency 1701

Madras taken by the French Sept. 14, 1746

Restored to the English 1749

Vainly besieged by the French under Lally

Dec. 12, 1758

Hyder marches to Madras and obtains a favourable treaty

April, 1769

Sir John Lindsay arrives July, 1770

He is succeeded by sir R. Hartland Sept. 1771

Lord Pigot, governor imprisoned by his own council, Aug. 24, 1776, dies in confinement,

April 17, 1777 his enemies convicted and

ined 1000l. each Feb. 11, 1780

Sir Kyre Coote arrives Nov. 5, 1780

He defeats Hyder July 1, 1781

Lord Macartney arrives as governor June 22, 1781

The Madras government arrests general Stuart

for disobedience, who is forthwith sent to

England June, 1783

Lord Cornwallis arrives here Dec. 12, 1790

Sir Charles Oakley succeeds gen. Meadows as

governor Aug. 1, 1792

Andres ordered twice yearly 1793

Lord Mornington (afterwards the marquis

Welllesley) visits here Dec. 1798

General Harris with the Madras army enters

Mysore, March 5, and arrives at Seringapatam, April 5, which is stormed by the British under major-general Baird, and

Tippoo Saib killed May 4, 1799

Appointment of sir Thomas Strange, first judge

of Madras under the charter of justice Dec. 26, 1800

A fire consumes upwards of 1000 houses in

Madras Feb. 1803

The Madras army under general Arthur Wel-

lesley (afterwards duke of Wellington) marches

for Poona March, 1803

General Wellesley's victories follow See

India, &c. 1803

Mutiny among the British forces at Vellore,

near 800 sepoy are executed Jan. 31, 1807

Mutiny of the sepoy troops at Madras 1809

Arrival of lord Minto at Madras, who publishes

a general amnesty Sept. 29, 1809

Awful hurricane, by which the ships at anchor

were driven into the town and seventy sail

sunk, many with their crews May, 1811

Madras attacked by the Pindares 1817

Appointment of the rev. Dr. Corrie, first

bishop of Madras, under act 3 & 4 Will. IV.,

c. 85 Feb. 14, 1835

Sir Charles Trevelyan, governor Jan. 1859

[For subsequent events in connection with

this presidency, see article *India*.]

MADRID (New Castile) Mentioned in history as a castle belonging to the Moors. It was sacked A.D. 1109. It was made the seat of the Spanish court in 1516. The Escorial was built in 1567, *et seq.* The old palace was burnt down in 1734. The French took possession of this city in March 1808, after the royal family had retired into France, and on May 2, the citizens rose up in arms to expel them, when a dreadful conflict and carnage took place. Joseph Bonaparte entered Madrid as king of Spain, July 20, 1808, but soon retired. Retaken by the French, Dec. 2, same year, and retained till Aug. 12, 1812, when Madrid was entered by Wellington and his army. Ferdinand VII. was restored, May 14, 1814. Population, in 1857, 483,795. Madrid was the scene of various occurrences during the late civil war, for which see *Spain*.

MAESTRICHT (Holland) It revolted from Spain 1570, and was taken by the prince of Parma in 1579. In 1632, the prince of Orange reduced it after a memorable siege, and it was confirmed to the Dutch in 1648. Louis XIV. took it in 1673, William prince of Orange invested it in vain, in 1676, but in 1678 it was restored to the Dutch. In 1748 it was besieged by the French, who were permitted to take possession of the city on condition of its being restored at the peace when negotiating. At the commencement of 1793, Maestricht was unsuccessfully attacked by the French, but they became masters of it towards the end of the following year. In 1814, it was made part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, it now belongs to Holland.

MAGAZINE, a miscellaneous periodical publication. There are now magazines devoted to nearly every department of knowledge as well as to literature. The following are the dates of the first publication of the principal magazines. See *Reviews and Newspapers*.

MAGAZINE, *continued*

Gentleman's Magazine	1781	Lady's Magazine	1772	Blackwood's Magazine	1817
London	1732	European	1782	New Monthly	1819
Scots	1789	Methodist	1784	Fraser's	1830
Royal	1759	Evangelical	1792	Metropolitan	1881
Court	1760	Monthly	1796	Penny	1832
Gospel	1768	Philosophical	1798	Tait's	1883

MAGDALENS AND MAGDALENETTES Communities of nuns and women, the latter class consisting chiefly of penitent courtesans. The convent of Naples was endowed by queen Sancha, A.D. 1324. That at Metz was instituted in 1452. At Paris, 1492. The Magdalen at Rome was endowed by pope Leo X., in 1515.* The Magdalen Hospital, London, was founded in 1758, principally under the direction of Dr. Dodd. The Asylum in Dublin was opened in June, 1786.

MAGDEBURG† (Prussia) The archbishopric was founded about A.D. 967. It suffered much during the religious wars in Germany. It was blockaded for seven months by the Imperialists, under Wallenstein, in 1629, and was taken and sacked by Tilly on May 10, 1631, when dreadful atrocities were committed. It was given to Brandenburg in 1648, was taken by the French Nov. 8, 1806, and annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia, but was restored to Prussia in 1813.

MAGELLAN, STRAITS OF (S. America) They were passed by Ferdinand Magellan (Fernando de Magalhães), a Portuguese, with a fleet of discovery fitted out by the emperor Charles V., in 1519. The first voyage round the world was undertaken by Magellan, his vessel performed the enterprise, but the commander was killed in 1521. The Spaniards had a fort here, since called Cape Famine, because the garrison had all perished for want of food.

MAGENTA, a small town in Lombardy, memorable for the victory of the French and Sardinian army over the Austrians, June 4, 1859. The emperor Louis Napoleon commanded, and he and the king of Sardinia were in the thickest of the fight. It is said that 55,000 French and Sardinians, and 75,000 Austrians were engaged. The former are asserted to have lost 4000 killed and wounded, and the Austrians 10,000, besides 7000 prisoners, these numbers are still doubtful. The French generals Espinasse and Clero were killed. The arrival of general M'Mahon at an opportune time is said to have greatly contributed to the victory. The contest near the Bridge of Buffalora was very severe. The Austrians fought well but were badly commanded. The emperor and king entered Milan on June 8 following. M'Mahon and Regnault d'Angely were created marshals of France.

MAGI, or WORSHIPPERS OF FIRE. The chief object of the adoration of the Persians was the invisible and incomprehensible God, whom they worshipped as the principle of all good, and they paid particular homage to fire, as the emblem of his power and purity. They built no altars nor temples, their sacred fires blazed in the open air, and their offerings were made upon the earth. The Magi were their priests, who are said to have had skill in astronomy, &c., so that the term Magi was at length applied to all learned men, till they were finally confounded with the magicians. Zoroaster, king of Bactria, was the reformer of the sect of the Magi. He flourished about B.C. 1080, others say B.C. 550. Their religion was superseded in Persia by the Mahometans, about A.D. 651. The Parsees at Bombay are descendants of the Guebres or fire worshippers.

MAGIC See *Alchemy, Witchcraft, &c.*

MAGIC LANTERN, the invention is ascribed to Roger Bacon, about A.D. 1260, but more correctly to Athanasius Kircher who died, in 1680. It has since then been greatly improved.

MAGNA CHARTA The fundamental parts of the great charter of English liberty were derived from Edward the Confessor, continued by Henry I and his successors. It was granted by John and signed at Runnymede, near Windsor, June 15, 1215‡. This charter

* Clement VIII. in 1584 settled a revenue on the nuns, and further ordained that the effects of all public prostitutes who died without will, should fall to them and that those who made wills should not have their bequests sanctioned by the law unless they bequeathed a part of their effects to the Magdalen Institutions, which part was to be at least one-fifth.

† The *Magdalen experiment* is shown by means of a hollow sphere, composed of two hemispheres, fitted air-tight. When the air is exhausted by the air-pump, the hemispheres are held together by the pressure of the atmosphere, and require great force to separate them. The apparatus was suggested by Otto von Guericke, the inventor of the air-pump. He died in 1686. *Brande*.

‡ On Nov. 20, 1214, the archbishop of Canterbury and the barons met at St. Edmundsbury. On Jan. 6, 1215, they presented their demands to the king, who deferred his answer. On May 19 they were censured by the pope. On May 24 they marched to London, and the king was compelled to yield.

was a restoration of some portions of the Anglo-Saxon constitution which had been suspended by the Norman kings, it was many times confirmed, and as frequently violated, by Henry III. This last king's grand charter was granted in the 9th year of his reign, 1224, and was assured by Edward I. It is remarked that when Henry III granted it, he swore on the word and on faith of a king, a Christian, and a knight to observe it. For this grant a fifteenth of all moveable goods were given to the king, whether they were temporals or spirituals, yet sir Edward Coke says, that even in his days it had been confirmed above thirty times. See *Forrest*

MAGNESIA This white alkaline earth used in medicine, of gently purgative properties, was in use in the beginning of the eighteenth century, when it was sold by a Roman canon as *Magnesa alba*. The properties of this substance were fully developed by Dr Black, about 1755. The metal *Magnesium* was obtained from its earth by Humphry Davy about 1807.

MAGNETISM The attractive power of the loadstone or magnet was early known, and is referred to by Homer, Aristotle, and Pliny, it was also known to the Chinese and Arabians. Roger Bacon is said to have been acquainted with its property of pointing to the north (1294). The invention of the mariner's compass is ascribed to Flavio Gioia, a Neapolitan, about 1300, but it was known in Norway previous to 1266, and is mentioned much earlier in a French poem, 1150. Robert Norman, of London, discovered the dip of the needle about 1576. Gilbert's treatise on the magnet was published in 1600, and Halley's in 1683. The variation of the compass was observed by Bond, in 1668, the diurnal variation by Graham, in 1722, on which the latter Canton made 4000 observations previous to 1756. Artificial magnets were made by Dr G. Knight, in 1756. In 1786 Coulomb constructed a torsion balance for determining the laws of attraction and repulsion, which had been also investigated by Michel, Euler, Lambert, Robison, and others (1750-1800). The magnetic effects of the violet rays of light were exhibited by Morichini, in 1814. The influence of heat on the magnet has been shown by the experiments of Barlow and Faraday. The deflection of the magnetic needle by the voltaic current was discovered by Ørsted, in 1820, Schweigger constructed his galvanometer in 1821, and in 1825 Nobili constructed his astatic system of needles. In 1831 electricity was produced from a magnet by professor Faraday, who has since published his researches on the action of the magnet on light, on the magnetic properties of flame, air, and gases (1845), on dia magnetism (1845), on magnetic stallo action (1848), on atmospheric magnetism (1850), and on the magnetic force, 1851-2. In the present century our knowledge of the phenomena of magnetism has been greatly increased by the labours of Arago, Ampère, Hansteen, Gauss, Weber, Poggendorff, Sabine, Lamont, Tyndall, Du Moncel, &c. *—See *Animal Magnetism*.

MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY In 1831 professor Faraday published his discovery that a current of electricity could be produced from a magnet. A magneto electric machine was constructed in Paris by M. Hippolyte Pixii in 1832, and improved by Mr Saxton in London, in 1833. Magneto electricity has been recently applied to telegraphic and to lighthouse purposes †.

MAGNOLIA. The *Magnolia glauca* was brought to these countries from N America in A.D. 1688. The laurel leaved Magnolia, *Magnolia grandiflora*, was brought from N America about 1734. The dwarf Magnolia, *Magnolia pumila*, was brought from China in 1789, and the following varieties also from China, viz the brown stalked, 1789, the purple, 1790, and the slender, 1804.

MAGYARS. See *Hungary*.

MAHOMETANISM.‡ The creed of Mahomet was promulgated, A.D. 611. Mahomet asserted that the Koran was revealed to him by the angel Gabriel during a period of twenty

* In the Royal Institution London, is a magnet by Logeman, of Haarlem constructed on the principles of Dr Elias, which weighs 100 lbs. and can sustain 450 lbs. Hæcker, of Nuremberg, constructed a magnet weighing 36 grains, capable of sustaining 146 times its own weight. This was exhibited in 1861 also at the Royal Institution.

† The South Foreland Lighthouse, near Dover, was illuminated by the magneto-electric light in the winters of 1858-9 and 1859-60. The light excels all other artificial lights in brilliance, continuance, &c.

‡ Mahomet, or Mohammed, was born at Mecca, A.D. 569, announced himself as a prophet about 611, fled from his enemies to Medina (his flight is called the Hégira) 622, overcomes his enemies, the Korish, the Jews, &c. 623, defeats the Christians at Muta, 629, is acknowledged as a sovereign, 630, dies, June 7, 632—it is said of slow poison, administered by a Jew to test his divine character.—The Mahometans are divided into several sects, the two chief being the *Sonnites*, or the Orthodox, who recognised as caliph Abubaker the father-in-law of Mahomet, in preference to Omar and Ali, and the *Shiites* (Secretaries), or *Fatimites*, the followers of Ali, who married Fatima, the prophet's daughter. The Ottoman empire is the chief seat of the Sonnites, the sultan being considered the representative of the caliph, while Persia has been for centuries the stronghold of the Shiites.—The Mahometans conquered Arabia, North Africa, and part of Asia, in the seventh century, in the eighth they invaded Europe, conquering Spain, where they

three years. He is said to have been helped by a Jew and two Christians. The dogmas of Mahomet, embodied in the Koran, include—the unity of God, the immortality of the soul, predestination, a last judgment, and a sensual paradise. He enjoined on his disciples circumcision, prayer, alms, frequent ablution, and fasting and permitted polygamy and concubinage.

MAHRATTAS, a people of Hindostan who originally dwelt North West of the Deccan, which they overran about 1676. They endeavoured to overcome the Mogul, but were restrained by the Afghans. They entered into alliance with the East India Company in 1767, made war against it in 1774, and again made peace in 1782. They were finally subdued by the British in 1818. Their last prince, Sindiah, is now a pensioner of the British Government.

MAID OF KENT (Elizabeth Barton) See *Holy Maid of Kent*.

MAID OF ORLEANS (Joan of Arc) See *Joan of Arc*.

MAIDA (Calabria), **BATTLE OF**, July 4, 1806. Between the French, commanded by general Regnier, and the British under major general sir John Stuart. The French were nearly double the number of the British, yet the latter gained a glorious victory, the loss of the enemy being most severe, July 4, 1806. Sir John Stuart is renowned as the "Hero of the Plains of Maida."

MAIDEN. An instrument for executing criminals, in some respects similar to a later invention, the guillotine, first known at Halifax in the reign of Elizabeth. See *Halifax*. This instrument was introduced into Scotland by the regent Morton, for the decapitation of his political opponents, but he himself suffered by it on a very doubtful charge of high treason, in 1581. See *Guillotine*.

MAIDS OF HONOUR. Anne of Britanny, daughter of Francis II. of that dukedom, and queen of France, a very beautiful and extraordinary woman, queen of Charles VIII. and Louis XII. successively, was the first to have young and beautiful ladies about her person, called maids of honour. *Phil. de Commines*. She too, when Charles died, put a *cordelier* (a black knotted lace) round her coat of arms, as a token of mourning, which introduced a custom observed ever since.

MAIL-COACHES were first set up at Bristol in 1784, and were extended to other routes in 1785, at the end of which year they became general in England. This plan for the conveyance of letters was the invention of Mr John Palmer of Bath. The mails had been previously conveyed by carts with a single horse or by boys on horseback. Mail coaches were exempt from tolls in 1785. From the establishment of these mails the prosperity of the post-office commenced. See *Post-office*.

MAIMING AND WOUNDING See *Coventry Act*.

MAJESTY. Among the Romans, the emperor and imperial family were addressed by this title, which was previously given to their great officers of state. Popes also had the title of majesty. The emperors of Germany took the title, and endeavoured to keep it and the enclosed crown to themselves. It was first given to Louis XI. of France, in 1461. *Voltaire*. Upon Charles V. being chosen emperor of Germany in 1519, the kings of Spain took the style of majesty. Francis I. of France, at the interview with Henry VIII. of England on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, addressed the latter as Your Majesty, 1520. See *Field of the Cloth of Gold*. James I. coupled this title with the term "Sacred," and "Most Excellent Majesty." See *Tulles*.

MAJORCA. Majorca rebelled against Philip V. of Spain in 1714, but submitted, July 14, 1715. See *Balearic Isles* and *Minorca*.

MALAKHOFF, a hill near Sebastopol on which was situated an old tower, which the Russians strongly fortified during the siege in 1854. The allied French and English attacked it on June 17 and 18, 1855, and after a conflict of 48 hours were repulsed with severe loss, that of the English being 175 killed and 1126 wounded, that of the French

founded the Califat of Cordova, which lasted from 756 to 1031, when it was broken up into smaller governments, the last of which, the kingdom of Grenada, endured till its subjugation by Ferdinand in 1492, but the Mahometans were not finally expelled from Spain till 1609. Their progress in France was stopped by their defeat at Tours by Charles Martel, in 733—After a long contest, the Turks under Mahomet II. took Constantinople, in 1453, made it his capital and the chief seat of his religion. Though considered to be declining Mahometanism is calculated as including 100 millions amongst its votaries.

* It is worth noting that on Nov 25, 1848, Coomroodun Tyabjee, a Mahometan, after serving his articles, was duly admitted to practise as an attorney having taken the oaths upon the Koran. Lord chief justice Campbell wished him success in his profession.

3338 killed and wounded. On Sept. 8, the French again attacked the Malakhoff, at 8 o'clock the first mine was sprung, and at noon the French flag floated over the conquered redoubt. See *Sebastopol*. In the Malakhoff and Redan were found 3000 pieces of cannon of every calibre, and 120,000 lbs. of gunpowder.

MALDON (Essex) This town was built 28 a.c. Some suppose it to have been the first Roman colony in Britain. It was burnt by queen Boadicea, and was rebuilt by the Romans in the first century. It was burnt by the Danes, A.D. 991, and was rebuilt by the Saxons. Maldon was incorporated by Philip and Mary. The singular custom of Borough English is kept up here, by which the youngest son, and not the eldest, succeeds to the burghage tenure, on the death of his father. See *Borough English*.

MALEGNANO or **MELEGNANO**, modern names of Marignano, *which see*

MALPLAQUET (N France), **BATTLE OF**, September 11, 1709. The allies under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene defeated the French commanded by Marshal Villars. The armies consisted on each side of nearly 120,000 choice soldiers. There was great slaughter on both sides, the allies losing 18,000 men, which loss was but ill repaid by the capture of Mons.

MALT Barley prepared by malting for brewing and distillation. A duty was laid upon this article in 1667, 1697, *et seq.*, and the statutes relating to it, and to its preparation, are very numerous. Important acts for the regulation of malt duties were passed 8 Geo. IV 1827, and 11 Geo. IV 1830. Act regulating the business of maltsters passed 1 Vict. July 12, 1837. In March, 1858, there were 6157 licensed maltsters in the United Kingdom.

BUSHELS OF MALT MADE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS —

1825	England Scotland Ireland	Bushels 29,572,742 3,925,447 2,706,862	1840	England Scotland Ireland	Bushels 28,376,730 4,374,838 1,916,584
		36,205,451			39,668,632

Made in the United Kingdom in 1835, 42,892,012 bushels; in 1845, 35,938,040; in 1850, 38,904,944; in 1857, 45,090,160.

MALTA (formerly Melita) an island in the Mediterranean, has been held successively by the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and Romans, which last conquered it, B.C. 259. The apostle Paul was wrecked here B.C. 62 (*Acts xxvii, xxviii*). Malta was taken by the Vandals, 534, by the Arabs, 870, and by the Normans from Sicily, 1090. With Sicily it became part successively of the possessions of the houses of Hohenstaufen, Anjou (1266), and Aragon (1260). In 1530 Charles V. gave it to the Knights Hospitallers who defended it most courageously and successfully against the Turks in 1551 and 1565, when the Turks were obliged to abandon the enterprise after the loss of 30,000 men. The island was taken by general Bonaparte in the outset of his expedition to Egypt, June 12, 1798. He found in it 1200 pieces of cannon, 200,000 lbs. of powder, two ships of the line, a frigate, four galleys, and 40,000 muskets besides an immense treasure collected by superstition and 4500 Turkish prisoners, whom he set at liberty. Malta was blockaded by the British from the autumn of 1798, and was taken by major general Pigot, Sept. 5, 1800, but, at the peace of Amiens, it was stipulated that it should be restored to the knights. The British, however, retained possession, and the war recommenced between the two nations but by the treaty of Paris in 1814, the island was guaranteed to Great Britain. La Valetta, the capital, was founded in 1557 by the grand master La Valetta.

MALTA, KNIGHTS OF A military religious order, called also Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem, Knights of St John, and Knights of Rhodes. Some merchants of Malfi, trading to the Levant, obtained leave of the caliph of Egypt to build a house for those who came on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and whom they received with zeal and charity, A.D. 1048. They afterwards founded a hospital for the reception of pilgrims from whence they were called Hospitallers (*Latin hospes*, a guest). The military order was founded about 1099. Confirmed by the pope in 1113. In 1119 the knights defeated the Turks at Antioch. After the Christians had lost their interest in the East, and Jerusalem was taken, the knights retired to Acre, which they defended valiantly in 1290. Then they followed John, king of Cyprus, who gave them Limisso in his dominions, where they stayed till 1310, in which year they took Rhodes, under their grand master De Vallaret, and the next year defended it under the duke of Savoy, against an army of Saracens. Since when, his successors have used F.E.R.T. for their device, that is *Fortitudo eius Rhodum tenuit*, or, His valour kept Rhodes. From this they were called knights of Rhodes, but Rhodes being taken by Solymán in 1522, they

retired into Candia, thence into Sicily. Pope Adrian VI granted them the city of Viterbo for their retreat, and in 1530, the emperor Charles V gave them the isle of Malta. The order was suppressed in England in 1540, restored in 1557, and again suppressed in 1559. St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, is a relic of their possessions still remaining (1859). The emperor Paul of Russia declared himself grand master of the order in June, 1799. See *Malta*.

MAMELUKES The name of a dynasty which reigned a considerable time in Egypt. They were originally Turkish and Circassian slaves, and were established by the sultan as a kind of body guard, A.D. 1230. They advanced one of their own corps to the throne, about 1250, and continued to do so until Egypt became a Turkish province, in 1517, when the boys took them into pay, and filled up their ranks with renegades from various countries. On the conquest of Egypt by Bonaparte, in 1798, they retreated into Nubia. Assisted by the Arnauts, they once more wrested Egypt from the Turkish government, but on March 1, 1811, they were decoyed into the power of the Turkish pacha, Mehemet Ali, and slain at Cairo to the number of 1600. In 1804 Napoleon embodied some of them in his guard.

MAMMOTH, an extinct species of elephant. An entire one, flesh and bones, was discovered in Siberia in 1799. Remains of this animal have since been found at Harwich in 1808, and at many places in Europe and Asia.

MAN, ISLE OF, was subdued by Edwin, king of Northumberland, A.D. 621, by Magnus of Norway, 1092, ceded to the Scots, 1266, and taken from them in 1314, by Montacute, afterwards earl of Salisbury, to whom Edward III gave the title of king of Man, in 1343. It was afterwards subjected to the earl of Northumberland, on whose attainder Henry IV granted it in fee to sir John Stanley, 1406, it was taken from this family by Elizabeth, but was restored in 1608, to the earl of Derby, through whom it fell by inheritance to the duke of Athol, 1735. He received 70,000*l* from parliament for the sovereignty in 1765, and the nation was charged with the further sum of 132,944*l* for the purchase of his interest in the revenues of the island, in Jan. 1829. The countess of Derby held the isle against the parliament forces in 1651.

MAN, BISHOPRIC OF, is said to have been presided over by Amphibalus about A.D. 360. Some assert that St. Patrick was the founder of the see, and that Germanus was the first bishop, about 447. It was united to Sodor in 1113. The bishop has no seat in the House of Lords, but lord Auckland (bishop 1847-54) sat by right of his barony.

RECENT BISHOPS OF SODOR AND MAN

1784	Claudius Crgan, died in 1813	1841	Thos. Vowler Short, translated to St. Amph, in 1846.
1813	George Murray translated to Rochester in 1827	1846	Walter Augustus Shirley, died in 1847
1823	William Ward died in 1838	1847	John Eden (lord Auckland), translated to Bath in 1854
1838	James Bowstead, translated to Lichfield in Dec. 1839	1854	Hon. Horatio Powys (Passant bishop, 1859).
1840	Henry Popsy, translated to Worcester in 1841		

MANCHESTER (Lancashire), is very ancient. In the time of the Druids it was distinguished as one of the principal stations of their priests, and celebrated for the privilege of sanctuary attached to its altar, which, in the British language, was called *Mrync*, signifying a stone. Prior to the Christian era, it was one of the principal seats of the Brigantes, who had a castle, or stronghold, called *Mancunon*, or the place of tents, near the confluence of the rivers Medlock and Irwell, the site of which, still called the "Castle Field," was, about the year 79, selected by the Romans, on their conquest of this part of the island under Agricola, as the station of the *Cohors Prima Frisiorum*, and, with reference to its original British name, called by them *Mancunium*, hence its Saxon name *Manceastre*, from which its modern appellation is derived. *Lewis' Topog. Dict.*

Mancunion taken from the Britons	A.D. 488	An aulnager stationed here	1565
Captured by Edwin of Northumbria	620	Mir Thomas Fairfax takes possession of the town	1643
The inhabitants are converted to Christianity about	637	The walls and fortifications raised, and the gates removed	1652
The town taken by the Danes	877	Cbetham College, or Blue-coat hospital, founded	1663
From them	923	Tumult raised by 'Syddall, the barber,' who is afterwards hanged	1715
The charter called the <i>Magna Charta</i> of Manchester	May 14, 1301	Prince Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, makes it his quarters	Nov 23, 1745
The manufacture called "Manchester cottons" introduced	1352	Queen's Theatre first built	1753
The church made collegiate	1421	The infirmary established, 1753, and the buildings erected	1755
Free Grammar-school founded	1516	The inhabitants discharged from their obligation to grind their corn at Irk mill	1759
The privilege of sanctuary, of which this was one of the eight places, removed to Chester, about	1541	Cotton goods first exported	1760

MANCHESTER, *continued*

Manchester navigation opened	1761	The races established	1890
Lancashire asylum founded	1765	Manchester and Liverpool railway opened—Mr	
Agricultural Society instituted	1767	Huskisson killed—(see <i>Liverpool</i>)	Sept. 18, 1890
Christian, king of Denmark, visits Manchester,		Manchester constituted a parliamentary borough,	
and puts up at the Bull Inn	1768	June 7,	1833
The Queen's Theatre rebuilt	1775	Choral Society established	
Subscription concerts established	1777	The Statistical Society formed, the first in En-	
Blots against machinery	Oct. 9, 1779	gland	Sept. 2, 1833
The manufacture of muslin first attempted here,		Church rate refused	Sept. 3, 1834
about	1780	Incorporated, by Municipal Reform act	1835
Philosophical Society established	1781	Act for the Manchester and Leeds Railway	
New Bailey bridge completed	1785	passed (see <i>Railways</i>)	1836
Sir Richard Arkwright's patent annulled by the		Geological Society instituted	1838
King's Bench	1785	Charter of incorporation	Oct. 23, 1838
Queen's Theatre burnt down	June 19, 1789	Manchester Police Act	Aug. 28, 1839
And re-erected	1790	Great disorders in the midland counties among	
New Bailey built	1790	the artisan classes, they extend to this town,	
Assembly room, Mosley-street, built	1792	Aug	1842
Philological Society instituted	1803	British Association meeting	
The archdukes John and Lewis of Austria visit		Great free-trade meetings held here (see <i>Conv.</i>	
Manchester	1805	<i>Law</i>)	Nov. 14, 1843
Fever hospital erected	1805	Splendid meeting held at the Athenæum (see	
Theatre Royal erected	1806	<i>Athenæum</i>)	Oct. 3, 1844
The Portico erected	1806	Great Anti-corn Law meeting, at which 61,984	
The Weavers' riot	May 24, 1808	were subscribed in four hours	Dec. 23, 1845
Exchange and Commercial buildings erected,		The Queen's-park, Peel park, and Philip's-park,	
Jan.	1809	opened	Aug
The Manchester and Salford water-works estab-		Manchester made the seat of a bishopric, the	
lished	1809	order in council dated (see <i>next article</i>)	Aug. 10, 1847
Blanketers meeting	1817	Dr Prince Lee first bishop, confirmed so,	
The grand duke Nicholas (afterwards emperor		Jan. 11, 1848	
of Russia) visits the town	1817	Opening of Owen's Collegiate Institution, to	
Look hospital established	1819	whose foundation the late Mr John Owen	
Manchester Reform Meeting*	Aug. 16, 1819	bequeathed 100,000l.	March 10, 1851
New Brunswick bridge built	1820	The Queen's visit to Manchester	Oct. 7, 1851
Chamber of Commerce established	1820	Great meeting in the Free-trade hall to greet	
Law Library founded	1820	M. Kosuth	Nov. 11, 1851
Natural History Society projected	1821	The Engineers strike	Jan. 3—April 26, 1852
New Quay Company founded	1822	The Guild of Literature entertained at a ban-	
Deaf and Dumb School instituted	1823	quet by the citizens	Aug. 31, 1852
Royal Institution formed	1823	Opening of the Free Library	Sept. 2, 1852
The Floral and Horticultural Society estab-		Great Free-trade banquet	Nov. 8, 1852
lished	1823	Manchester declared to be a city, and formally	
Mechanics Institution founded	1824	so gazetted	April 10, 1853
Musical festival first held	1825	Great strike of minders and piecers	Aug. 7, 1855
At the launch of a vessel which keeled and up-		Exhibition of Art Treasures† determined on,	
set, upwards of 200 persons, then on deck, were		May 20, 1856	
precipitated into the river and 51 perished,		Opened by prince Albert	May 5, 1857
Feb. 29	1825	Visited by the queen	June 22, 30, 1857
In a tumult here, a factory burnt, and much		Closed	Oct. 17, 1857
machinery destroyed	May 3, 1829	Sir John Potter, a benefactor to the town, died,	
New Concert-room established	1829	Oct. 25, 1858	

MANCHESTER BISHOPRIC OF An order in council was published in the *London Gazette*, in October, 1838, declaring that the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor should be united on the next vacancy in either, and that upon the occurrence of that event the bishopric of Manchester should be immediately created within the jurisdiction of the archiepiscopal see of York, and that the county of Lancaster should form the see of the new bishop, being for that purpose detached from the diocese of Chester. By act 10 Vict. the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor were to exist undisturbed, and that of Manchester was to be created notwithstanding (1847). Conformably with the latter act, the rev. Dr James Prince Lee (the present bishop, 1859) was made bishop of Manchester in 1847, consecrated in 1848.

MANES. The name applied by the ancients to the soul when separated from the body. The Manes were reckoned among the infernal deities, and were generally supposed to preside

* Called Peterloo. The assembly consisted of from 60,000 to 100,000 persons, men, women, and children. Mr Hunt, who took the chair, had spoken a few words, when the meeting was suddenly assailed by a charge of the Manchester cavalry, assisted by a Cheshire regiment of yeomanry, and a regiment of hussars, the outlets being occupied by other military detachments. The unarmed multitude were in consequence driven one upon another by which many were killed, rode over by the horses, or cut down by their riders. The deaths were 11 men, women, and children, and the wounded about 600.

† The temporary building consisted of a hall upwards of 700 feet long and 100 feet wide, and including a transept, covered an area of 80,000 square feet. It cost above 25,000*l.* It contained the most extraordinary collection of works of art (valued at 6,000,000*l.*) ever brought together in this country. The collection of national portraits was very remarkable. There were 1,300,000 visitors. The expenses of the undertaking amounted to 95,500*l.*, the receipts to 95,500*l.*

over the burial places and monuments of the dead. They were worshipped with great solemnity, particularly by the Romans, and the augurs always invoked them when exercising their sacerdotal offices. Virgil (B.C. 22) introduces his hero as sacrificing to the Manes. Some say that *Manes* comes from *manus*, an old Latin word which signified good or propitious. The Romans always superscribed their epitaphs with *D. M. Dis Manibus*, to remind the sacrilegious and profane not to molest the tenements of the dead, which were guarded with such sanctity.

MANGANESE. Black oxide of Manganese, long used to decolorise glass, and called *Magnesia nigra*, was formerly included among the ores of iron. It was however proved by the researches of Pott (1740) Kaim and Winkler (1770), and Scheele and Bergmann (1774), that the metal in this mineral is distinct from iron. The metal itself was first eluted by Gahn. A combination of this metal with potassium is called mineral chameleon, from its rapid change of colour when exposed to the air.

MANHEIM, founded in A.D. 1606, became the court residence of the Palatine of the Rhine in 1719, but his becoming elector of Bavaria in 1777, caused the removal of the court to Munich. Mannheim surrendered to the French, under command of general Pichegru, Sept. 30, 1795. On Oct. 31, the Austrians under general Wurmsier, defeated the French near the city. Several battles were fought with various success in the neighbourhood during the late wars. Kotzebue, the popular dramatist, was assassinated at Mannheim, by a student of Wurzburg, named Sand, April 2, 1819.

MANICHEANS A sect, founded by Manes, which began to infest the East, about A.D. 261. It spread into Egypt, Arabia, and Africa, and particularly into Persia. A rich widow, whose servant Manes had been, left him a store of wealth, after which he assumed the title of apostle, or envoy of Jesus Christ, and announced that he was the paraclete or comforter that Christ had promised to send. He maintained two principles, the one good and the other bad, the first he called light, which did nothing but good, and the second he called darkness, which did nothing but evil. He rejected the Old Testament, and composed a system of doctrine from Christianity and the dogmas of the ancient fire worshippers. He obtained many followers. Sapor, king of Persia, believed in him at one time, but afterwards banished him. He was burnt alive by Behram or Varanes, king of Persia, A.D. 274. His followers spread themselves over the Roman empire, and several sects sprang from them.

MANILLA (built about 1573), capital of the Philippine Isles, a great mart of Spanish commerce. 3000 persons perished here by an earthquake in 1645. Manilla was taken by the English in 1757, and again in Oct. 1762, by storm. The captors humanely suffered the archbishop to ransom it for about a million sterling, but great part of the ransom never was paid. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in Sept. 22, 1852.

MANORS are as ancient as the Saxon constitution, and imply a territorial district with the jurisdiction, rights, and perquisites belonging to it. They were formerly called baronies, and they still are lordships, and each lord was empowered to hold a court called the court-baron for redressing misdemeanors, and settling disputes between the tenants. *Cabinet Lawyer*

MANSION HOUSE, LONDON The residence of the lord mayor, the chief magistrate of the first city in the world. It is situated at the east end of the Poultry, on the site of the ancient Stocks' market. It was built of Portland stone by Dance the elder, 1739-53.

MANSOURAH (Lower Egypt) Here Louis IX. was defeated by the Saracens and taken prisoner. He gave Damietta, and 400,000 livres for his ransom.

MANTINEA (Arcadia, Greece), BATTLES OF, (1) Athenians and Argives defeated by Agis II of Sparta, B.C. 418. (2) Between Epaminondas and the Thebans, and the combined forces of Lacedæmon, Achæa, Elis, Athens, and Arcadia, 363 B.C. The Theban general was killed in the engagement, and from that time Thebes lost its power and consequence among the Grecian states. The emperor Adrian built a temple at Mantinea in honour of his favourite Alcinoüs. The town was also called Antigonia.

MANTUA (N. Italy) Virgil was born at a village near this city, 70 B.C. Hence he is often styled the Mantuan bard. Mantua was ruled by the Gonzagas, lords of Mantua, from 1328 to 1708, when it was seized by the emperor Joseph I. It has since been held by the Austrians. Mantua surrendered to the French, Jan. 1797, after a siege of eight months. It was retaken by the Austrian and Russian army, July 30, 1799, after a short siege. In 1800, after the battle of Marengo, the French again obtained possession of it. It was included in the kingdom of Italy till 1814, when it was restored to the Austrians.

MAPLE-TREE. This tree, *Acer rubrum*, or scarlet maple, was brought to these countries from N America, before A.D. 1656. The *Acer Negundo*, or the ash leaved maple, was brought to England before 1688. The maple wood is used for a variety of purposes, particularly for ornament. From the *Acer saccharinum* (introduced here in 1735), the Americans make very good sugar.

MAPS AND CHARTS. See *Charts and Mercator*.

MARATHON (in Attica), **BATTLE OF**, Sept. 28, 490 B.C. One of the most extraordinary in ancient history. The Greeks, only 10,000 strong, defeated the Persian army amounting to 500,000, who had 200,000 killed. The former were commanded by Miltiades, Aristides, and Themistocles. Among the slain was Hippas, the instigator of the war, the remainder of the Persian army was forced to re-embark for Asia.

MARBLE. Diponius and Scyllia, statues of Croto, were the first artists who sculptured marble, and polished their works, all statues previously to their time being of wood, 568 B.C. *Pliny*. Marble afterwards came into use for the statues, and the columns and ornaments of fine buildings, and the edifices and monuments of Rome were constructed of, or ornamented with, fine marble. The ruins of Palmyra prove that its magnificent structures, which were chiefly of white marble, were far more extensive and splendid than Rome itself. These latter were discovered by some English travellers from Aleppo, A.D. 1678. See *Palmyra*.

MARCH, the first month of the year, until Numa added January and February, 713 B.C. Romulus, who divided the year into months, gave to this month the name of his supposed father, Mars, though Ovid observes, that the people of Italy had the month of March before the time of Romulus, but that they placed it very differently in the calendar. The year formerly commenced on the 25th day of this month. See *Year*.

MARCHES. Noblemen who lived on the marches of Wales or Scotland, boundaries formerly settled between England and Wales, and England and Scotland, and who, according to Camden, had their laws and *potestas vite*, &c. like petty princes. They were abolished by statutes 27 Hen VIII 1535, and 1 Edw VI 1547.

MARCIONITES. These were heretics, whose founder was Marcion, about A.D. 150. They differed very little from the Manichees, except that they worshipped a brazen serpent. The Marcionites preceded the Manichees or Manicheans, and taught their doctrines about 140 A.D. See *Cave's Hist. Lit.*

MARCOMANNI, a people of Southern Germany, expelled the Boni from Bohemia, and united with other tribes, invaded Italy about A.D. 167, but were repelled by the emperors Antoninus and Verus, and defeated by the Legion called, from a fabled miracle, the Thundering Legion, 179, and finally driven beyond the Danube by Aurelian, 271.

MARENGO, BATTLE OF. In this memorable engagement the French army was commanded by Bonaparte, against the Austrians, and after prodigies of valour, his army was retreating, when the timely arrival of general Dessaux (who was afterwards mortally wounded in this battle) turned the fortunes of the day. The slaughter on both sides was dreadful: the Austrians lost 6000 in killed, 12,000 in prisoners, and 45 pieces of cannon, and though the French boasted that the loss on their side did not much exceed 3000 men, it was afterwards known to be vastly more, June 14, 1800. By a treaty between the Austrian general Melas and Bonaparte, signed on the next day, twelve of the strongest fortresses in Italy were put into possession of the latter, and he became, in fact, the master of Italy.

MARESCHAL, OR MARSHAL. In France, marshals were the ancient esquires of the king, and by their first institution they had the command of the vanguard to observe the enemy, and to choose proper places for its encampment. Till the time of Francis I., in A.D. 1615, there were but two French marshals, who had 500 livres per annum in war, but no stipend in time of peace. The rank afterwards became of the highest military importance, the number was without limit, and the command supreme. During the empire of Napoleon, the marshals of France were renowned for skill and courage. See *Marshal, Field*.

MARIAN PERSECUTION. See *Persecutions*.

MARIGNANO (now **MALEGNANO**). Eight miles and a-half from Milan. Two battles have been fought here, 1. Francis I. of France defeated the duke of Milan and the Swiss, Sept. 13, 14, 1615, above 20,000 men were slain. This conflict has been called the Battle of the Giants.—2. After the battle of Magenta, June 4, 1859, the Austrians entrenched themselves at Malegnano. The emperor sent marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers with 16,000 men to dislodge them, which he did with small loss. The Austrians are said to have lost 1400 killed and wounded, and 900 prisoners. The French accounts state that there were 18,000 Austrians engaged.

MARINE FORCES. Marines were first established with the object of forming a nursery to man the fleet. An order in council dated 16 Oct. 1664, authorised 1200 soldiers to be raised and formed into one regiment. In 1684, the 3rd regiment of the line was called the Marine Regiment, but the system of having soldiers exclusively for sea-service was not carried into effect until 1698, when two marine regiments were formed. More regiments were embodied in subsequent years, and in 1741 the corps consisted of ten regiments, each 1000 strong. In 1750 they numbered 18,000 men. In the latter years of the French war ending in 1815, the establishment amounted to 31,400, but there were frequently more than 3000 supernumeraries. The *jollics*, as they are called, have distinguished themselves on many occasions. The vote for 1857 was for 16,000 marines, inclusive of 1500 artillery. *P. H. Nicolas*

MARINER'S COMPASS. See *Compass* and *Magnetism*.

MARK. This coin originated among the northern nations, and the name mark lube is still retained in Denmark, as money of account. The mark was a general continental coin, of silver *Ashc*. In England, the mark means the sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence, and here the name is also retained in particular cases of fines being adjudged against infractors of the law in criminal courts. *Ashc*

MARKET. See *Smithfield*.

MARLBOROUGH, STATUTES OF. These laws were enacted in the castle of Marlborough, in Wiltshire, in the 52nd year of Henry III. 1267-8. Some of them continue to be referred to, to this day, but the most are obsolete.

MARONITES, or MARONISTS, were Christians in the East, whose original founder was one Maron in the fifth century; they are said to have combated the errors of the Jacobites, Nestorians, and Monothelites. In 1180 they numbered 40,000, living in the neighbourhood of Mount Lebanon, and, being a brave people, they were of great service to the Christian kings of Jerusalem. They were reconciled to the Church of Rome about the twelfth century. *Pardon.*

MAROONS. A name given in Jamaica to runaway negroes. When the island was conquered from the Spaniards a number of the negroes abandoned by their former masters, fled to the hills and became very troublesome to the colonists. A war of eight years' duration ensued, when the Maroons capitulated on being permitted to retain their free settlements, about 1730. In 1795 they again took arms, but were speedily put down and transported to Nova Scotia. *Brande*

MAR-PRELATE TRACTS, virulently attacking Episcopacy, were written, it is believed, by Henry Penry, who was cruelly executed, May 29, 1693, for having written seditious words against the queen, found about his person when seized. The tracts appeared about 1686. Some had very singular titles, such as "An Almanac for a Parrat," "Hay any Works for Cooper," &c. They were collected and reprinted in 1843.

MARQUE, LETTERS OF. Instruments authorising the subjects of one prince to make reprisals upon, and capture the ships, property, and subjects of another prince or country. Some such instruments are said to have been first used by the Venetian government. The first letters of marque granted in England were in the reign of Edward I., against the Portuguese, A.D. 1295. *Rymer's Foedera.*

MARQUESAS ISLANDS (Polynesian), were discovered in 1595 by Mendana, who named them after the viceroy of Peru, Marquesa de Mendoza. They were visited by Cook in 1774, and were taken possession of by the French admiral Dupetit Thouars, May 1, 1842.

MARQUESS. This dignity, called by the Saxons Markin Reve, and by the Germans Markgrave, took its original from Mark or March, which, in the language of the northern nations, is a limit or bound, and their office was to guard or govern the frontiers of a province. It has the next place of honour to a duke, and was introduced several years after that title had been established, in England. The first on whom it was conferred was the great favourite of king Richard II., Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, who was created marquess of Dublin, and by him placed in parliament between the dukes and earls, A.D. 1385. James Stewart, second son of James III. of Scotland, was made marquess of that kingdom, as marquess of Ormond, in 1476. It was an empty title, without territories. He was afterwards made earl of Ross.

MARRIAGE. Instituted by God (*Gen. ii.*), and confirmed by Christ (*Mark x.*), who performed a miracle at one (*John ii.*). Its accompaniment with certain ceremonies of a binding and solemn nature, is ascribed to Cecrops, king of Athens, 1554 B.C.—The ceremony

in most countries was that of a man leading home his bride, after a solemn contract with her friends. A law was passed at Rome to encourage marriage, A.C. 18. To render this contract the more sacred, it was made the work of the priest, instead of being that of a civil magistrate, adopted by several civilised nations. The celebration of marriage in churches was ordained by pope Innocent III about A.D. 1199. Marriage was forbidden in Lent, A.D. 864. It was forbidden to bishops in 692, and to priests in 1015, and these latter were obliged to take the vow of celibacy in 1073. Marriages were solemnised by justices of the peace under an act of the commons in Oliver Cromwell's administration, 1653. A tax was laid on marriages, viz. on the marriage of a duke 50*l.*, of a common person, 2*s* 6*d.* the 8th of Will. III. 1695. Marriages were again taxed in 1784. There have been enacted various recent statutes relating to marriages, and more toleration is now given to marriages by Roman Catholic priests in Ireland. A statute which passed 4 Will. IV. July, 1834, repeals all former acts which prohibited marriages by Roman Catholic priests in Scotland, or other ministers not belonging to the Church of Scotland. A new marriage act was passed in 1822, but repealed in 1823. The present new Marriage Act for England passed 7 Will. IV. 1836. Marriage Registration Act, 1 Vict. 1837. Amendment Acts, passed in 1840 and 1856. Act to render the children of certain marriages within forbidden degrees of kindred valid, 6 Will. IV. 1835.

NUMBER OF REGISTERED MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

1750	40,300	1825	98,378	1850	152,744	1856	159,097
1800	73,228	1830	102,437	1853	164,580	1857	159,097
1810	84,478	1840	121,063	1854	159,737	1858	156,297
1815	91,946	1845	143,748	1855 (<i>The Crimean War</i>)			
1820	96,883	1848	138,230		152,113		

Of these marriages, in 1850, it is stated, in the registrar's returns, that 47,570 men and 70,601 women could not write, and that they signed the marriage register with their marks. * By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85 (1857) a court was established for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, which has the power of giving sentence of judicial separation for adultery, cruelty, or desertion without cause, for two years and upwards. See *Divorce*. It has frequently been attempted to legalise a marriage with a *deceased wife's sister*, without success. A bill for this purpose passed the commons, July 2, 1858, but was rejected by the lords July 23 following. In the case of *Brooke v Brooke*, April 17, 1858, it was decided that such a marriage celebrated in a foreign country was not valid. A bill to suppress irregular marriages in Scotland was passed in 1856.

MARRIAGE ACT, ROYAL. This statute is a bill of restriction with respect to the marriages of the royal family of England, and was passed into a law 12 Geo. III. 1772. It was passed in consequence of the marriage of the duke of Gloucester, the king's brother, with the widow of the earl Waldegrave, and of the duke of Cumberland with the widow of colonel Horton and daughter of lord Inrham. In consequence of this bill, none of the descendants of George II., unless of foreign birth, can enter into the matrimonial state under the age of twenty five, unless with the consent of the king, and, at and after that age, the consent of parliament is necessary to render the marriage valid. The marriage of the duke of Sussex with the lady Augusta Murray, solemnised in 1793 was pronounced illegal, and the claims of their son sir Augustus d'Este declared invalid, by the House of Lords, July 9, 1844.

MARRIAGE, HALF *Semi-Matrimonium*. Some writers censure those laws that permitted concubinage, and only forbade men not to have a wife and a concubine at the same time. But we should consider that among the Romans concubinage was a legitimate union, not alone tolerated, but authorised. The concubine had the name of *semi-conjux*. They might have either a wife or a concubine, provided they had not both together. Constantine the Great gave a check to concubinage, but did not abolish it, for it subsisted many years in the Church. Of this we have an authentic proof in one of the councils of Toledo. This ancient custom of the Romans was preserved, not only among the Lombards, but by the French when they held dominion in that country. Cujas assures us that the Gascons and other people bordering on the Pyrenean mountains had not relinquished this custom in his time, 1596. The women bore the name of "wives of the second order" *Hemault*. See *Morganatic Marriages*.

MARRIAGES, DOUBLE. There are some instances of a husband and two wives (but they are very rare) in countries where polygamy was interdicted by the state. The first Lacedæ-

* In France, the marriages were 308,803 in 1820, 243,674 in 1825, and 250,177 in 1830. As respects Paris, the statistics of that city which are very minute and curious, furnish the following classes as occurring in 7754 marriages—Bachelors and maids, 6456, bachelors and widows, 368, widowers and maids, 706, widowers and widows, 222.

man who had two wives was Anaxandrides, the son of Leon, about 510 B.C. Dionysius of Syracuse married two wives, viz. Doria, the daughter of Xenetus, and Aristomache, sister of Dion, 398 B.C. It is said that the count Gleichen, a German nobleman, was permitted under peculiar circumstances, by Gregory IX. in A.D. 1237, to marry and live with two wives. The Mormons practise and encourage polygamy.

MARRIAGES, FORCED The statute 3 Hen VII 1487, made the principal and abettors in marriages with heiresses, &c. contrary to their will, equally guilty as felons. By 39 Eliz. 1596, such felons were denied the benefit of clergy. This offence was made punishable by transportation, 1 Geo IV 1820. The remarkable case of Miss Wharton, heiress of the house of Wharton, whom captain Campbell married by force, occurred in William III's reign. Sir John Johnston was hanged for seizing the young lady, and the marriage was annulled by parliament, 1690. Edward Gibbon Wakefield was tried at Lancaster, and found guilty of the felonious abduction of Miss Turner, March 24, 1827, and his marriage with her was immediately dissolved by act of parliament.

MARRIAGES BY SALE. Among the Babylonians, at a certain time every year, the marriageable females were assembled, and disposed of to the best bidder, by the public crier. This custom is said to have originated with Atossa, daughter of Belochus, about 1433 B.C.

MARSEILLAISE HYMN. The words and music of this hymn are ascribed to Rouget de Lille, a French engineer officer, who composed it at the request of marshal Lucknow, in 1791, to cheer the spirits of the conscripts of the army then at Strasburg. The hymn derived its name from the circumstance of some troops from Marseilles marching into Paris to the tune at a time when it was little known there, in 1792. *Brande*

MARSEILLES (S France) A maritime city, supposed to have been founded by the Phocians about 600 B.C. *Univ Hist.* Cicero styled it the Athens of Gaul. It was taken by Julius Cæsar after a long and terrible siege 45 B.C., and by Euric the Visigoth, A.D. 470, and was sacked by the Saracens, A.D. 839. Marseilles became a republic in 1214. It was subjected to the counts of Provence in 1251, and was again united to the crown of France in 1482. In 1649 the plague raged with great violence in Marseilles, and was still greater in 1720, when it carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. The bishop Belunce devotedly exerted himself to relieve the sufferers. The revolutionary commotions took place here, April 30, 1789. Marseilles afterwards opposed the revolutionary government, and was reduced Aug. 1793.

MARSHALS Two officers called marshals were appointed in the city of London in order to keep the streets clear of vagrants, and to send the sick, blind, and lame to asylums and hospitals for relief, 9 Eliz. 1567. *Northouck.* This kind of duty was afterwards transferred to different officers under various denominations.

MARSHALS, BRITISH FIELD The rank is of modern date, and was preceded by that of captain general, and that also of commander in chief. The duke of Marlborough was captain general, 1702. The first military chiefs bearing the rank of marshal were those of France. George II. first conferred the rank upon John, duke of Argyle, and George, earl of Orkney, in 1736. See *Marshal*.

MARSHALS OF FRANCE. The following list of the marshals of France in the eventful time of Bonaparte's wars, will assist the reader of French history. —

Arrighi, duke of Padua.
Augereau, duke of Castiglione.
Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo afterwards king of Sweden.
Berthier, prince of Neufchâtel and Wagram, committed suicide at Bamberg 1815.
Bonaparte, duke of Istria.
Davoust, prince of Eckmühl and duke of Auerstadt.
Jourdan, peer of France.
Junot, duke of Abrantes.
Kellerman, duke of Valmy.
Lannes, duke of Montebello, killed at Aspern, 1809.
Lefebvre, duke of Dantzig.

Macdonald, duke of Tarento.
Marmont, duke of Ragusa.
Massena, prince of Essling and duke of Rivoli.
Moncey, duke of Conegliano.
Mortier, duke of Treviso, killed by Fieschi, July 28, 1835.
Murat, king of Naples, executed Oct. 12, 1815.
Ney, prince of Moskwa, executed Dec. 7, 1815.
Oudinot, duke of Reggio.
Sault, duke of Dalmatia.
Suchet, duke of Albufera.
Victor, duke of Belluno.

Besides these were the following officers of state —

Cambacérès, duke of Parma.
Caulaincourt, duke of Vicenza.
Champaña, duke of Cadore.
Duroc, duke of Friuli, killed at Würzchen, 1813.
Fouché, duke of Otranto.

Le Brun, duke of Placenza.
Maret, duke of Bassano.
Savary, duke of Rovigo, and
Talleyrand de Périgord, prince of Benevento, died 1838.

MARSHALSEA COURT The court of Marshalsea of the Queen's house was a very ancient court, one of high dignity and coeval with the common law. Since the decision of the case of the Marshalsea (see *Lord Coke's 10 Rep 68*) no business had been done in this court, but it was regularly opened and adjourned at the same time with the Palace court, created in 1665, the judges and other officers being the same as in the Palace court. See *Palace Court*. The Marshalsea court was altogether discontinued, December 31, 1849.

MARSI A brave people of Southern Italy, who, after several contests yielded to the Romans, about 301 B.C. During the civil wars they and their allies rebelled, having demanded and been refused the rights of Roman citizenship, 91 B.C. After many successes and reverses, they sued for and obtained peace, and the rights they required, 87 B.C. The Marsi being *Socii* of the Romans, this was called the *Social war*.

MARSTON MOOR (near York), BATTLE OF This battle was the beginning of the misfortunes of the unfortunate Charles I of England. The Scots and parliamentary army had joined, and were besieging York, when prince Rupert, joined by the marquess of Newcastle, determined to raise the siege. Both sides drew up on Marston Moor, to the number of fifty thousand, and the victory seemed long undecided between them. Rupert, who commanded the right wing of the royalists, was opposed by Oliver Cromwell, who now first came into notice, at the head of a body of troops whom he had taken care to levy and discipline. Cromwell was victorious, he drove his opponents off the field, followed the vanquished, returned to a second engagement and a second victory. The prince's whole train of artillery was taken, and the royalists never afterwards recovered the blow, fought July 2, 1644.

MARTELLO TOWERS were circular buildings of masonry erected in the beginning of the present century, on the coast of England, as defences against invasion.

MARTINIQUE (West Indies), settled by France, 1635. This and the adjacent isles of St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and the Grenadines, were taken by the British from the French in February 1762. They were restored to France at the peace of the following year. They were again taken March 16, 1794, were restored at the peace of Amiens in 1802, and were again captured, Feb. 23, 1809. A revolution took place in this island in favour of Napoleon, but it was finally suppressed by the British, June 1, 1815, and Martinique reverted to its French masters. Severe earthquakes occurred here in 1767 and 1839.

MARTINMAS (Nov. 11). This day is named, according to Dr. Johnson, from *Martin* and *mass*, the feast of St. Martin, bishop of Tours, in the fourth century. The festival is observed on the 11th of November, and in many parts of the north of England, and parts of Scotland, it continues to be one of the quarter-days for receiving rents.

MARTYRS. The Christian Church, Catholic and Protestant, has abounded in martyrs, and history is filled with accounts of their wonderful constancy to their faith. The festivals of the martyrs are, many of them, of very ancient date, and took their rise about the time of Polycarp, who suffered martyrdom about A.D. 166. England has had its Christian martyrs, and the accounts of those who suffered for their adherence to the Protestant religion, would fill volumes. See *Cranmer, &c*.

MARTYRS, ERA OF This is also called the era of Diocletian, and was used by the writers of ecclesiastical history until the Christian era was introduced in the sixth century, and it still continues to be the era of some nations, particularly the Abyssinians and Copts. It commences from the day upon which Diocletian was proclaimed emperor, Aug. 29, A.D. 284, and the persecutions of the Christians in his reign caused it to be so called.

MARYLAND, one of the first thirteen United States of North America, was settled in 1632 by lord Baltimore and a company of English Romanists.

MASKS Poppæa, the wife of Nero, is said to have invented the mask to guard her complexion from the sun, but theatrical masks were in use among the Greeks and Romans. Horace attributes them to Æschylus, yet Aristotle says the inventor and time of their introduction were unknown. — Modern masks, and muffs, fans, and false hair for the women, were devised by the harlots of Italy, and brought to England from France in 1572. *Stow*.

MASQUERADES were in fashion in the court of Edward III. 1340, and in the reign of Charles, 1660, masquerades were frequent among the citizens. The bishops preached against them, and made such representations as occasioned their suppression, 9 Geo. I. 1723. [No less than six masquerades were subscribed for in a month at this time.] They were revived, and carried to shameful excess by connivance of the government, and in direct violation of the laws, and tickets of admission to a masquerade at Ranelagh were on some occasions subscribed for at twenty five guineas each, 1776. *Mortimer*. At the close of a bal masqué, March 5, 1856, Covent-garden Theatre was destroyed by fire.

MASS In the Romish Church, mass is the office or prayers used at the celebration of the eucharist, and is in general believed to be a representation of the passion of Our Saviour. Hence every part of the service is supposed to allude to the particular circumstances of his passion and death. The general division of masses consists in high and low the first is that sung by the choristers, and celebrated with the assistance of a deacon and sub deacon, low masses are those in which the prayers are barely rehearsed without singing. Mass was first celebrated in Latin, about A.D. 394. Its celebration was first introduced into England in the seventh century. Prostration was enjoined at the elevation of the host in 1201.

MASSACRES History abounds with events which class under this head, and perhaps the most frightful enormities of the kind have been perpetrated by opposing Christian sects, one upon another, in vindication of the Christian religion! The following are among the most remarkable massacres—

BEFORE CHRIST

Of all the Carthaginians in Sicily, 397 B.C.
2000 Tyrians crucified and 8000 put to the sword for not surrendering Tyre to Alexander, 331 B.C.
Of 2000 Capuans, friends of Hannibal, by Gracchus, 211 B.C.
A dreadful slaughter of the Teutones and Ambroses, near Aix, by Marius, the Roman general, 200 B.C. being left dead on the spot, 102 B.C.
The Romans throughout Asia, women and children not excepted, massacred in one day, by order of Mithridates, king of Pontus, 88 B.C.
A great number of Roman senators massacred by Cinna, Marius, and Sertorius, 87 B.C.
Again, under Sylla, and Catiline, his minister of vengeance, 82 B.C.
At Perugia, Octavianus Cæsar ordered 300 Roman senators and other persons of distinction to be sacrificed to the manes of Julius Cæsar, 40 B.C.

AFTER CHRIST

At the destruction of Jerusalem, 1,100,000 of Jews are said to have been put to the sword, A.D. 70.
The Jews, headed by one Andrea, put to death 100,000 Greeks and Romans, in and near Cyrene, A.D. 115.
Casilius, a Roman general under the emperor M. Aurelius, put to death 300,000 of the inhabitants of Seleucia, A.D. 165.
At Alexandria, many thousands of citizens are massacred by order of Antoninus, A.D. 215.
The emperor Probus is said to have put to death 400,000 of the barbarian invaders of Gaul, A.D. 277.
Of the Gothic hostages by Valens, A.D. 378.
Of Theodosius, whom 7000 persons invited into the circus, were put to the sword, by order of Theodosius, A.D. 390.
Of the circus factions at Constantinople, A.D. 532.
Massacre of the Latins at Constantinople, by order of Andronicus, A.D. 1184.
Of the Albigenses and Waldenses, commenced at Toulouse, A.D. 1208. Thousands perished by the sword and gibbet of the French in Sicily, A.D. 1282. See *Sicilian Vespers*.
At Paris, of the Armagnacs, at the instance of John, duke of Burgundy, A.D. 1418.
Of the Swedish nobility, at a feast, by order of Christian II., A.D. 1520.
Of 70,000 Huguenots, or French protestants, in France. See *St. Bartholomew*, Aug. 24, 1572.
Of the Christians in Croatia, by the Turks, when 65,000 were slain, A.D. 1592.
Of the pretender Demetrius and his Polish adherents, May 27, 1600.
Of Protestants at Thorn, put to death under a pretended legal sentence of the chancellor of Poland, for being concerned in a tumult occasioned by a Roman Catholic procession, A.D. 1724. All the Protestant powers in Europe interceded to have this unjust sentence revoked, but unavailingly.

At Batavia, 12,000 Chinese were massacred by the natives, October 1740, under the pretext of an intended insurrection.
At the taking of Ismail by the Russians, 30,000 old and young were slain, December 1790. See *Ismail*.
Of French royalists. See *Septembriseurs*, Sept. 2, 1792.
Of Poles, at Praga, 1794.
In St. Domingo where Dessalines made proclamation for the massacre of all the whites, March 20, 1804, and many thousands perished.
Insurrection at Madrid, and massacre of the French, May 2, 1808.
Massacre of the Mamelukes, in the citadel of Cairo, March 1, 1811.
Massacre of Protestants at Nismes, perpetrated by the Catholics, May 1815.
Massacre at Seio, April 22, 1822. See *Greece*.
Destruction of the Janissaries at Constantinople (some say 16,000, others 20,000 killed), June 14, 1826.
Massacre of Christians at Aleppo, Oct. 16, 1850.

MASSACRES IN BRITISH HISTORY

Of 300 English nobles on Salisbury Plain, by Hengist, about A.D. 450.
Of the monks of Bangor to the number of 1900, by Ethelred king of Bernicia, A.D. 607 or 612.
Of the Danes in the southern counties of England, in the night of November 13, 1009, and the 23rd Ethelred II. At London it was most bloody, the churches being no sanctuary. Amongst the rest was Gunilda, sister of Swain, king of Denmark, left in hostage for the performance of a treaty but newly concluded. See *Baker's Chronicle*.
Of the Jews, in England. Some few pressing into Westminster Hall at Richard I.'s coronation, were put to death by the people and a false alarm being given that the king had ordered a general massacre of them, the people in many parts of England, slew all they met. In York, 600, who had taken shelter in the castle, killed themselves, rather than fall into the hands of the multitude, A.D. 1189.
Of the Bristol colonists, at Cullen's Wood, Ireland. See *Cullen's Wood*, A.D. 1209.
Of the English factory at Amboyna, in order to dispossess its members of the Spice Islands, A.D. Feb. 1694.
Massacre of the Protestants in Ireland, in O'Neill's rebellion, Oct. 23, 1641. Upwards of 30,000 British were killed in the commencement of this rebellion. See *William Petty*. In the first three or four days of it, forty or fifty thousand of the Protestants were destroyed. See *Lord Clarendon*. Before the rebellion was entirely suppressed, 154,000 Protestants were massacred. See *W. Temple*.
Of the Macdonalds of Glencoe. See *Glencoe*, Feb. 13, 1692.
Of 184 men, women, and children, chiefly Protes-

* Dr Daniel Rock in his work entitled "The Church of our Fathers" (1849), gives a full account of an ancient MS. of "The Service of the Mass, called the Rite of Salisbury" compiled for that cathedral, by St. Osmund and others, from the end of the eleventh to the end of the twelfth century.

MASSACRES, continued.

tents, burnt, shot, or pierced to death by pikes perpetrated by the insurgent Irish, at the barn of Scullabogue, Ireland, in 1798 *Sir Richard Musgrave*.
Of Europeans at Meerut, Delhi, &c., by mutineers of the native Indian army *See India*, May and June, 1857

Of Europeans at Kalangan, on the south coast of Borneo, May 1, 1856. Among the sufferers was Mr James Motley aged 37, an eminent geologist and naturalist. He was superintendent of an expedition sent out to work the coal mines of the country

MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES. *See Ceremonies.*

MASTER IN CHANCERY It is asserted that owing to the extreme ignorance of Sir Christopher Hatton, lord chancellor of England, the first reference in a cause was made to a master, A.D. 1588, and the masters have been since chosen from among the most learned equity members of the bar. The office was abolished by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 80, June 30, 1852

MASTER OF THE GREAT WARDROBE. The master or keeper of the great wardrobe was an officer of great antiquity and dignity. His privileges and immunities were conferred by Henry VI and confirmed by his successors, and enlarged by king James I, subordinate to him were a comptroller and other officers. The most eminent statesmen filled the post. The great wardrobe establishment was abolished by parliament in 1782, and the duties were transferred to the lord chamberlain *Beaton*.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS An equity judge, so called from his having the custody of all charters, patents, commissions, deeds, and recognisances, which being made into rolls of parchment, gave occasion for that name. The repository of public papers, called the Rolls, is situated in Chancery Lane. They were formerly kept in a chapel founded for the converted Jews, but after their having been expelled the kingdom, it was annexed for ever to the office of the mastership of the rolls. Here were kept all the records since the beginning of the reign of king Richard III 1483, all prior to that period being kept in the Tower of London. *See Records*. The Master of the Rolls is always of the Privy Council; he keeps a court at the Rolls, where he hears and determines causes, but his decrees are appealable to the Court of Chancery. The first master of the rolls was either John de Langton, appointed 1286, or Adam de Osgodeby, appointed Oct. 1, 1295, but it is clear that the office was in existence long before. *Hardy*

MASTERS OF THE ROLLS.

Sir Wm. Grant appointed	May 27, 1801	Sir C. C. Pepys (afterwards lord Cottenham)	Sept. 29, 1834
Sir Thomas Plumer	Jan 6, 1818		
Robert lord Gifford	April 8, 1824	Rt. hon. Henry Bickersteth (afterwards lord Langdale)	Jan. 19, 1836
Sir J. B. Copley (afterwards lord Lyndhurst)	Sept. 14, 1826	Sir John Romilly (the present Master, 1850)	March 23, 1851
Sir John Leach	May 8, 1827		

MATHEMATICS. Formerly the term meant all sorts of learning and discipline, but now, in a particular manner, those sciences that more immediately relate to numbers and quantity. *See Arithmetic*. Among the most eminent mathematicians were Euclid, A.C. 300, Archimedes, A.C. 287, Descartes, died 1650, Barrow, died 1677, Leibnitz, died 1716, Sir Isaac Newton, died 1727, Euler, died 1783, Lagrange, died 1813, Laplace, died 1827, and Dr Peacock, died 1858. Dr Whewell, the astronomer royal, and Professor de Morgan, are eminent living mathematicians.

MATINS. The service or prayers first performed in the morning or beginning of the day in the Roman Catholic Church. The *French Matins* imply the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24 1572. The *Matins of Moscow*, the massacre of prince Demetrius, and the Poles his adherents, at six o'clock in the morning of May 27, 1606

MAUNDY THURSDAY Derived by Spelman from *mande*, a hand basket, in which the king was accustomed to give alms to the poor, by others from *dies mandati*, the day on which Our Saviour gave his great *mandate*, that we should love one another. The Thursday before Good Friday. *Whalley*. On this day it was the custom of our kings, or their almoners, to give alms, and feed and clothe as many poor men as they were years old. It was begun by Edward III at a jubilee held by him when he was fifty years of age, A.D. 1363. *Polyd. Virgil*.

MAURITANIA (N Africa), with Numidia, became a Roman province, A.C. 45, with Sallust for pro-consul. Augustus created (A.C. 30) a kingdom formed of Mauritania and part of Getulia, for Juba II, a descendant of the ancient African princes, after being subjugated by the Vandals and Greeks. Suetonius Paulinus suppressed a revolt here, A.D. 42. The Arabs entered the country about A.D. 667, and subdued it. *See Morocco, and Moors*

MAURITIUS, or THE ISLE OF FRANCE (in the Indian Ocean), was discovered by the Portuguese, A.D. 1505, but the Dutch were the first settlers in 1598. They called it after prince Maurice, their stadtholder, but on their acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope they deserted it, and it continued unsettled until the French landed, and gave it the name of one of the finest provinces in France, 1715. This island was taken by the British, Dec. 2, 1810, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Paris in 1814.

MAUSOLEUM. Artemisia married her own brother, Mausolus, king of Caria, in Asia Minor, B.C. 377, famous for his personal beauty. She was so fond of her husband, that at his death she drank in her liquor his ashes after his body had been burned, and erected to his memory at Halicarnassus, a monument, which, for its grandeur and magnificence, was called one of the seven wonders of the world, B.C. 350. This monument she called *Mausoleum*, a name which has been given to all monuments of unusual splendour. She invited all the literary men of her age, and proposed rewards to him who composed the best elegiac panegyric upon her husband. The prize was adjudged to Theopompus, 357 B.C. She died, B.C. 352. The statue of Mausolus is among the antiquities brought from Halicarnassus by Mr. C. Newton in 1858, and placed in the British Museum.

MAY DAY * The ancient Romans used to go in procession to the grotto of Egeria on May-day. May day has also been immemorially observed in England as a rural festival, and high poles, denominated May poles, are in many places profusely decorated with garlands wreathed in honour of the day. See *Earl May day*.

MAY, MONTH OF The fifth month of the year, and the confine of spring and summer, received its name, some say, from Romulus, who gave it this appellation in respect to the senators and nobles of his city, who were denominated *maiores*, though others supposed it was so called from Maia, the mother of Mercury, to whom they offered sacrifices on the first day of it. Numa Pompilius, by adding January and February to the year, made this month the fifth, which before was the third, 713 B.C.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE (Ireland). Founded by act of parliament, and endowed by a yearly grant voted for its support, and the education of students who are designed for the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, 35 Geo. III. c. 21, 1795. An act for its government was passed in 1800. It contains about 500 students. Permanent endowment of this college, at the instance of government, to which 30,000*l.* for the enlargement of the buildings, and 26,000*l.* annually, were granted by parliament, June 1845. This endowment has occasioned much excitement and controversy in England, a motion being made for its abolition every session.

MAYOR. The office of mayor arose out of the immunities granted to free cities by the emperors, and in some towns they had considerable power. Mayors are the chief magistrates of corporate towns, before whose institution in England, towns were generally governed by portreeves. The office of mayor may be properly said to date from the reign of Richard I. See *Lord Mayor*. The **MAYORS OF THE PALACE** were high officers in France, and had great influence during the later Merovingian kings. They were Pepin the Old (or de Landen), A.D. 622 *et seq.*, Pepin Héristal, 687-714, Charles Martel, 714-741, Pepin le Bref, 741-752, who shut up Childeric III. in a monastery, and himself took the kingdom. In this quality, Charles Martel ruled with despotic sway, A.D. 735 *et seq.*

MEAL-TUB PLOT. A forged conspiracy against the duke of York, afterwards James II., and so called from the place where some pretended correspondence lay concealed. The plot was contrived by one Dangerfield, who had secreted a bundle of seditious letters in the lodgings of colonel Maunsell, and then gave information to the custom house officers to search for smuggled goods, Oct. 23, 1679. After Dangerfield's apprehension on suspicion of forging these letters, papers were found concealed in a meal tub at the house of a woman with whom he cohabited, which contained the scheme to be sworn to, accusing the most eminent persons in the Protestant interest, and who were against the duke of York's succession, of treason,—particularly the earls of Shaftesbury, Essex, and Halifax. On Dangerfield being whipped the last time, as part of his punishment, June 1, 1685, one of

* The benevolent Mrs. Elizabeth Montague (who died in 1800) gave for many years, on May-day, an entertainment at her house in Portico-square, to the chimney-sweepers of London. They were regaled with roast beef and plum pudding, and a dance succeeded. Upon their departure, each guest received a shilling from the mistress of the feast. It is said, though the statement is much doubted, that this entertainment was instituted to commemorate the circumstance of Mrs. Montague's having once found a boy of her own, or that of a relation, among the sooty tribe. In allusion to this incident, perhaps, a story resembling the adventures of this lost child is pathetically related by Montgomery, in "The Chimney-Sweeper's Boy."

his eyes was struck out by a barrister named Robert Francis, which caused his death, for which his assailant was hanged.

MEASURES. See *Weights*

MEATH (Ireland), **BISHOPRIC OF** There were formerly many episcopal sees in Meath, as Clonard, Duleek, Kells, Trim, Ardbraccan, Dunshaughlin, and Slane, besides others of less note, all which, except Duleek and Kells, were consolidated, and their common see was fixed at Clonard, before the year 1151, at which time the divisions of the bishoprics in Ireland was made by John Paparo, then legate from pope Eugene III to the Irish. The two sees of Duleek and Kells afterwards submitted to the same fate. Meath was valued, 30 Henry VIII, at 373*l* 12*s* per annum.

MECCA (in Arabia), the birth place of Mahomet, A.D. 569. The temple is a gorgeous structure, much visited by pilgrims. On one of the neighbouring hills is a cave, where it is pretended Mahomet usually retired to perform his devotions, and where the greatest part of the Koran was brought to him by the angel Gabriel, A.D. 604. Two miles from the town is the hill where they say Abraham went to offer up Isaac, 1871 B.C. Mecca after being vainly besieged by Hosein for the Caliph Yezid, A.D. 682, was taken by Abdelmelek, 692. In 1803 it fell into the hands of the Wahabees, a Mahomedan sect.

MECHANICS. The time when the simple mechanical powers were first introduced is so uncertain, and perhaps so little known, that they have been ascribed to the Grecian and other deities of the heathen mythology—for instance, the axe, wedge, winch, &c. are said to be the invention of Dædalus. We know nothing of the machinery by which the immense masses of stone which are found in some of the ancient edifices were moved and elevated. See *Steam Engine*.

The first writing on mechanics, was by Aristotle about	B.C.	320	Saw mills are said to have been in use at Augsburg	1332
The <i>Statera Romana</i> invented			Theory of the incline plane investigated by Cardan, about	1540
The fundamental property of the lever and other instruments was demonstrated by Archimedes who died		287	Work on Statics, by Stevinus	1586
[A man of wonderful sagacity, who laid the foundations of nearly all those inventions, the further prosecution of which is the boast of our age. <i>Walke</i> (1695).]			Theory of falling bodies, Galileo	1638
The hand-mill, or quern, was very early in use, the Romans found one in Yorkshire	**		Laws of collision, Wallis, Wron, about	1668
Oatle-mills, <i>mola jumentaria</i> , were also in use by the Romans	**		Theory of oscillation, Huygens	1670
The water-mill was probably invented in Asia the first that was described was near one of the dwellings of Mithridates		70	Epiculoidal form of the teeth of wheels, Bramer	1675
A water-mill is said to have been erected on the river Tiber, at Rome		50	Percussion and animal mechanics, Borelli, he died	1679
Pappus wrote on mechanics, about	A.D.	350	Application of mechanics to astronomy paralogism of forces, laws of motion, &c., Newton, Hooke, &c.,	1679
Flooding-mills on the Tiber		536	Problem of the catenary with the analysis, Dr Gregory	1697
Tide-mills were, many of them, in use in Venice about		1078	Spirit level (and many other inventions), by Dr Hooke, from 1660 to	1702
Wind mills were in very general use in the twelfth century	**		Borgni's <i>Dictionnaire de Mécanique appliquée aux Arts</i> , 10 vols.	1818-23
			[Among the best writers on mechanics at this time (1850) are Poncelet, Whewell, Barlow, Mosely, Delaunay, and Bartholomew Price]	

MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS One was founded by Dr Birkbeck in London, and another in Glasgow, in 1823, and soon after others arose in different parts of the empire.

MECKLENBURG (N Germany), formerly a principality in Lower Saxony, now independent as the two grand duchies of Mecklenburg Schwerin (population in 1857, 539,231), and Mecklenburg Strelitz (population in 1851, 99,628). The house of Mecklenburg is among the most ancient in Europe, as it claims to be descended from Genseric the Vandal, who ravaged the western empire in the fifth century, and died A.D. 477. During the thirty years' war Mecklenburg was conquered by Wallenstein, who became its duke 1623, it was restored to its duke in 1630. After several changes the government was settled in 1701 as it now exists, in the two branches of Schwerin and Strelitz. In 1815 the dukes of Mecklenburg were made grand-dukes.—The royal family of England for a century has been intimately allied with the house of Mecklenburg Strelitz. King George III married Charlotte, a daughter of the duke, in 1761, their son the duke of Cumberland (afterwards king of Haover) married princess Frederica Caroline, a daughter of the duke, in 1815, and princess Augusta of Cambridge, married in 1843, Frederic, eldest son of the present grand-duke (1859).

MECKLENBURG, *continued*

GRAND-DUKES OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN

1815 Frederic-Francis I.		<i>Heir</i> his son, Frederic-Francis, born, March 19, 1851
1842 Frederic-Francis II (born Feb 28, 1828) succeeded, March 7, (present grand-duke 1859).		

GRAND-DUKES OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ

1815 Charles	(the present grand-duke 1859.
1816 George, born Aug 12, 1779, succeeded, Nov 6,	<i>Heir</i> , his son, Frederic, born Oct. 17, 1819)

MEDALS There is hardly any record of medals or decorations as rewards in the army or navy before the time of the Commonwealth. The House of Commons resolved to grant rewards and medals to the fleet whose officers (Blake, Monck, Penn, and Lawson) and men gained a glorious victory over the Dutch fleet, off the Texel, in 1653. In 1692 an act was passed for applying the tenth part of the proceeds of prizes for medals and other rewards for officers, seamen, and marines. Subsequent to lord Howe's victory, June 1, 1794, it was thought expedient to institute a naval medal. Blake's medal of 1653 was bought by his majesty William IV for 150 guineas. Medals were presented to persons distinguished in the war in the Crimea, May 18, 1855.

MEDIA, a province of the Assyrian empire, revolted from 711 B.C., and became an independent kingdom, and conquered Persia, but was subdued by Cyrus, from that time united to the Persian empire, and shared its fate.

Revolt of the Medes	B.C. 711	War with the Lydians (see <i>Halys</i>)	608
Delooes reigns	709	Astyages reigns	594
Phraortes or Arphaxad reigns (he conquers Persia, Armenia, and other countries)	656	Astyages deposed by Cyrus, 550, who establishes the empire of Persia, (which see)	560
Warlike reign of Cyaxares	632-594		

MEDICAL BENEFICIENT COLLEGE (Epsom, Surrey) The subscriptions for this institution began in 1851. The college was opened in 1855, by the prince consort. It provides an asylum for 20 pensioners (10 medical men and 10 widows of medical men), each having three furnished rooms, 15*l* per annum, and coats. 40 foundation scholars (sons of medical men) are fed, clothed, and educated, and 140 exhibitioners pay 40*l* for education, board, and washing.

MEDICAL COUNCIL In 1858 an Act was passed (21 & 22 Vict. c. 90), "to regulate the Qualifications of Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery." It established "the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom." The first meeting of this council took place on Nov 23, 1858, when sir H. C. Brodie was elected president (who on Nov 30 was elected president of the Royal Society). The first Medical Register was issued in July 1859.

MEDICI FAMILY, illustrious as the restorers of literature and the fine arts in Italy, were chiefs or *signori* of the republic of Florence from 1434, in which year Cosmo de' Medici, who had been banished from the republic, was recalled, and made its chief, presiding over it for thirty years. Lorenzo de' Medici, styled "the Magnificent," and the "Father of Letters," ruled Florence from 1469 to 1492. John de' Medici (pope Leo X.) was the son of Lorenzo. *Roscoe*. From 1569 to 1737 the Medici family were hereditary grand-dukes of Tuscany, *which see*.

MEDICINE. See *Physic*.

MEDINA (Arabia Deserta) Famous for the tomb of Mahomet, contained in a large mosque, closed with rich curtains, and lighted by a vast number of rich lamps. Medina was called the City of the Prophet, because here Mahomet was protected when he fled from Mecca, July 16, A.D. 622. This flight gave rise to the remarkable epoch in chronology, called the *Hégira*, a word that in Arabic, denotes, to *flee*, or *quit one's country or friends*.—Medina was taken by the Wahabys in 1804.

MEEANEE, BATTLE OF (India) The Hyderabad Ameers, amounting to 30,000 infantry, with 15 guns, and 5000 cavalry, posted in a formidable position at Meeanee, were attacked on Feb 17, 1843, by lieutenant general Charles Napier with 2600 men of all arms. This insignificant force fell so unpetuously upon the enemy, that although the gathering masses of these wild warriors continually advanced sword in hand, striving in all the fierceness of their valour to break into the opposing ranks, they were hurled down the slope by hundreds. At length the Ameers gave way, and retreated in tolerable order,

though harassed by a galling fire from the victors. Their loss was enormous. By a careful computation, it amounted to 6000 men. The British had six officers and 60 rank and file killed, 14 officers and 200 men wounded. *P H Nicolas*

MEGARA, a city of ancient Greece, was subdued by the Athenians in the eighth century, *B.C.* Pericles suppressed a revolt, 445 *B.C.* The Megarians founded Byzantium, 657 *B.C.* and sent a second colony 628 *B.C.* The Megarian (eristic or disputatious) school of philosophy was founded by Euclid and Stilpo, natives of Megara.

MEISTERSINGERS. See *Minnesingers*

MELBOURNE (Australia), capital of Victoria or Port Philip. See *Victoria*. It was laid out as a town by orders of sir R. Bourke, in April 1837. The first land sale took place in June, and speculation commenced and continued till it caused wide spread insolvency in 1841. Melbourne has since rapidly increased in prosperity. It became a municipal corporation in 1842, a bishopric in 1847, and the first legislative assembly of Victoria met there in 1852. Gold was found in great abundance about eighty miles from Melbourne in the autumn of 1851, and immense numbers of emigrants flocked there in consequence, causing an immense rise in the prices of provisions and clothing. The population, 23,000 in 1851, was about 100,000 at the end of 1852. In 1853, the city had very greatly improved, and abounded in public buildings, handsome shops, &c. On Nov 30, 1854, a monster meeting was held at Ballarat respecting the collection of the gold license, which was followed by riots, during which the Southern Cross flag was raised. Peace was not restored without the intervention of the military, twenty-six rioters and three soldiers were killed, and many wounded. The mayor came to congratulate the queen on the marriage of the princess royal in 1858.

MELBOURNE ADMINISTRATION. On the retirement of earl Grey, July 9, 1834, viscount Melbourne became first minister of the crown. On the accession of viscount Althorpe to the earldom of Spencer, on his father's decease, Nov same year, lord Melbourne waited on the king to receive his majesty's commands as to the appointment of a new chancellor of the exchequer, when his majesty said he considered the administration at an end. Sir Robert Peel succeeded, but was compelled to resign in 1835, and lord Melbourne returned to office. His administration finally terminated, Aug 30, 1841, sir Robert Peel again coming into power. See *Administrations*.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, July, 1834
Viscount Melbourne, *first lord of the treasury*
Marquess of Lansdowne, *lord president*
Earl Mulgrave, *privy seal*
Viscount Althorpe, *chancellor of the exchequer*
Viscount Duncannon, viscount Palmerston, and
Mr Spring Rice, (afterwards lord Monteagle),
home, foreign, and colonial secretaries.
Lord Auckland, *admiralty*
Mr Charles Grant, (afterwards lord Glenelg, and
Mr G. P. Thomson (afterwards lord Sydenham),
boards of control and trade.
Lord John Russell, *paymaster of the forces*.
Lord Brougham, *lord chancellor*
Sir John Hobhouse, Mr Elliot, Marquess of Conyngham, Mr Littleton, &c.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, April, 1835.
Lord Melbourne, *first lord of the treasury*
Marquess of Lansdowne, *lord president* [*foreign*].
Viscount Duncannon, *privy seal, with the woods and*
Mr Rice, *chancellor of the exchequer*
Lord John Russell, viscount Palmerston and lord
Glenelg, *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*.
Earl of Minto, *admiralty*
Sir John Hobhouse and Mr Poulett Thomson,
boards of control and trade.
Lord Holland, *duchy of Lancaster*
Viscount Howick, *secretary at war*
Mr Labouchere, sir Henry Parnell, lord Morpeth, &c.
The chancellorship in commission, sir C. Pepys (afterwards lord Oottenham) became *lord chancellor*, Jan. 1836.

MELEGNANO See *Marygnano*

MELODRAMA A species of dramatic entertainment, which, if it did not actually originate with the late Mr Holcroft, was at least introduced by him in a manner so popular and interesting as to entitle him to the honour of its production in a refined form, Mr Holcroft's melodramas were first represented in 1793.

MEMEL (built by the Teutonic knights, 1252) An important commercial port in Prussia, was almost totally destroyed by fire October 4, 1854. The loss was estimated at 1,100,000*l*.

MEMORY See *Mnemonics*.

MEMPHIS, an ancient city of Egypt ("of which the very ruins are stupendous") is said to have been built by Menes, 3890 *B.C.*, or by Misraim, 2188 *B.C.* It was erected by Alex-

* On Oct. 8, 1854, the Victoria bank, Ballarat, was broken open, and 14,300*l* in money, and 200 ounces of gold-dust were carried off. One of the robbers was taken in England, sent back to Melbourne, and there tried and hanged.

† Wm. Lamb, born in 1779, became M.P. for Westminster 1812, secretary for Ireland, 1837, succeeded his father as viscount Melbourne, 1838, died Nov 24, 1848.

ander, 332 B.C., and restored by Septimius Severus, A.D. 202. The invasion of Cambyses, 526 B.C. began, and the founding of Alexandria, 332, completed, the ruin of Memphis.

MENAI STRAIT (between the Welsh coast and the Isle of Anglesey) Suetonius Paulinus, when he invaded Anglesey, transported his troops across this strait in flat-bottomed boats, while the cavalry swam over on horseback, and attacked the Druids in their last retreat. Their horrid practice of sacrificing their captives, and the opposition he met with, so incensed the Roman general, that he gave the Britons no quarter, throwing all that escaped from that battle into fires which they had prepared for the destruction of himself and his army, A.D. 61. In crossing this strait a ferry boat was lost, and fifty persons, chiefly Irish, Dec. 4, 1785.—The road from London to Holyhead has been long regarded as the highway from the British metropolis to Dublin. Mr. Telford was applied to by the government to perfect this route by the London and Holyhead mail coach road, which he did by erecting a beautiful suspension bridge over the river Conway and over the Menai Strait, commenced in July 1818, and finished in July 1825. The Britannia tubular bridge over the Menai was constructed by Stephenson and Fairbairn, 1849-50. See *Tubular Bridges*.

MENDICANT FRIARS The term was applied to several orders of religious who commenced alms begging in the thirteenth century, in the pontificate of Innocent III. They were very numerous, spread over Europe, and embraced many communities, but at length were confined by a general council, held by Gregory X. at Lyons, in 1272, to the following four orders—Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Augustines. The Capuchins and other orders branched off from them. See *Franciscans*, &c.

MENDICITY SOCIETY (Red Lion square, London), was established in 1818 for the suppression of public begging, and other impositions on the credulity of the benevolent. Tickets received from the society are given by subscribers to beggars, who obtain relief at the society's house, Red Lion square, Holborn, if on examination their cases are found to be deserving. Since the foundation the society has caused above 23,000 vagrants to be apprehended and convicted as impostors. In 1857, 54,074 meals were distributed, and 3785 begging letters investigated.

MENSURATION The art of measuring geometrical superficies and solids is of very early date. The various properties of conic sections were discovered by Archimedes, to whom the chief advancement in mensuration may be attributed. He also determined the ratio of spheres, spheroids, &c. about 218 B.C. See *Arithmetic*.

MENU, INSTITUTES OF, the very ancient code of India. Sir W. Jones, who translated them into English (1794), considers their date should be placed between Homer (about 962 B.C.) and the Roman Twelve Tables (about 449 B.C.). Haughton's translation appeared in 1825.

MERCATOR'S CHARTS The true inventor of these charts is said to have been a Mr. Wright, who made several voyages, in his absence Gerard Mercator published the charts in his own name, 1556. *Pardon*. They are, however, now confidently ascribed to Mercator's own ingenuity. In these charts the meridians and parallels of latitude cut each other at right angles, and are both represented by straight lines, enlarging the degrees of latitude as they recede from the equator.

MERCHANT The name given to citizens who trade abroad. The merchants of London and Amsterdam were accounted the most enterprising and richest in the world. An attempt was made by Queen Anne's ministry to exclude merchants from sitting in the house of commons, in 1711, but it failed. The Merchant Adventurers' society (see *Adventurers, Merchant*) was established by the duke of Brabant, in 1296, it extended to England in Edward III's reign, and was formed into an English corporation in 1564.

MERCHANT TAILORS. A rich company of the city of London, of which seven kings have been members, viz. Richard II and III, Edward IV, Henry IV, V, VI, and VII. They were called Merchant-Tailors from the admission of the last named king into their company, A.D. 1501, but they were incorporated in 1466. The Merchant-Tailors' school was founded in 1561. *Stow*.

MERCIA See under *Britain*.

MERCURY See *Quicksilver* and *Galeme*.

MERCY, ORDER OF (in France), was established with the object of accomplishing the redemption of Christian captives, founded by John de Matha in 1198. *Henault*. Another order was formed by Pierre Nolasque, Spain, A.D. 1223. At the first institution, the number of members was considerable, and included many potentates and princes.

MERIDA (Spain) A strong town in Estremadura, built by the Romans. It was taken by the French, January 6, 1811. Near this town, at Arroyos Molinos, the British army under general (afterwards lord) Hill defeated the French under general Girard, after a severe engagement, Oct. 28, 1811. The British took Merida from the French in January, 1812, after a severe encounter, general Hill leading the combined force of English and Spanish troops.

MEROVINGIANS, the first race of French kings, A.D. 418-752. See *Mayors and France*.

MERRY ANDREW The name was first given to a physician, Andrew Borde, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII and who, on some occasions, on account of his facetious manners and good humour, appeared at court, 1547. He used to attend markets and fairs, and harangue the people, by whom he was called Merry Andrew. The name is now given to a buffoon, a zany, or jack pudding. *L'Estrange Johnson*.

MERTHYR-TYDVIL (Glamorganshire), in which very alarming riots commenced June 3, 1831, and continued for several days, in which a number of persons, chiefly the rioters, were killed and wounded. They were suppressed by the military and magistracy.

MERTON, PARLIAMENT OF At Merton, in Surrey, was a celebrated abbey, wherein the barons under Henry III. in 1236, held a parliament, which enacted the statutes called the Provisions of Merton, now the most ancient body of laws next after Magna Charta. See *Bastards*.

MESMERISM. So called from Frederick Anthony Mesmer, a German physician, of Mersburg. He first made his doctrine known to the world in 1766, contending, by a thesis on planetary influence, that the heavenly bodies diffused through the universe a subtle fluid which acts on the nervous system of animated beings. Quitting Vienna for Paris, in 1778, he gained numerous proselytes to his system in France, where he received a subscription of 340,000 livres. The government at length appointed a committee of physicians and members of the Academy of Sciences to investigate his pretensions. Among these were Franklin and Dr. Bailly, and the result of their inquiries appeared in an admirable paper drawn up by the latter, exposing the futility of animal magnetism, as the delusion was then termed, and the quackery of Mesmer. Mesmerism excited attention again about 1848, when Miss Harriet Martineau and others announced their belief in it.*

MESSALIANS A sect whose principal religious error consisted in adhering to the letter of the Gospel, interpreting the words to justify and excuse their worst propensities and vices. Amongst other absurdities (and these abounded with this sect) they refused to work, quoting this passage, "Labour not for the food that perisheth," about A.D. 310 *Baronius, Annales*.

MESSENIA, now *Maura-Matra*, a country of the Peloponnesus. This kingdom was commenced by Policaon, 1499 B.C. It is celebrated for its long and sanguinary wars against Sparta (see *next article*), and once contained a hundred cities, most of whose names even are now unknown. Messenia was at first governed by kings, after its restoration to power in the Peloponnesus, it formed a republic, under the protection first of the Thebans, and afterwards of the Macedonians, but it never rose to any eminence.

MESSENIAN WARS The celebrated wars between Lacedæmon and Messenia. The first began 743 B.C. and was occasioned by violence being offered to some Spartan women who had assembled in a temple of devotion common to both nations, the king of Sparta being killed in his efforts to defend the females. This dreadful war raged for nineteen years, and at one period made so great a carnage, that the Spartan army sent orders home for all the unmarried women to prostitute themselves to recruit the population. In the end Ithome was taken, and the Messenians became slaves to the conquerors 723 B.C. The second war was commenced about 682 B.C. to throw off the galling Spartan yoke, ending in the defeat of the Messenians, who fled to Sicily 662 B.C. The third took place 490 B.C. and the fourth 465 B.C., which endured ten years. The Messenians, by the influence of Epaminondas and the Thebans, recovered their independence 361 B.C. They opposed the Achæan league, but were subdued 182 B.C.

MESSINA (Sicily) So named by the Messinese, who seized this city, then called Zancle, 671 B.C. It belonged for many ages to the Roman empire, but fell to the Saracens, about A.D. 829. *Priestley*. In the eleventh century Roger the Norman took it by surprise,

* In 1859 the Mesmeric Infirmary issued its tenth annual report, archbishop Whately being president, and the earl of Carlisle and Mr. Monckton Milnes among the vice-presidents.

and delivered it from Mahometan oppression. Great Messanian conspiracy, 1282 A memorable revolt took place 1672 Almost ruined by an earthquake, 1693, and nearly depopulated by a plague in 1743 In 1780 Messina suffered much by an earthquake, and in February and March 1783, was half destroyed by the same calamity, since which it has been handsomely rebuilt. Messina was the head quarters of the British forces in Sicily, prior to the peace of 1814 An insurrection here was subdued Sept 7, 1848

METALLURGY In the fourth chapter of Genesis, Tubal Cain is mentioned as "an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron" The seven metals are mentioned by Moses and Homer Virgil mentions the melting of steel in furnaces The Phœnicians had great skill in working metals. See *Mines, Iron*, and the other metals (51 in number)

METAMORPHISTS, certain Sacramentarians, who in the fifteenth century affirmed that Christ's natural body, with which he ascended into heaven, was wholly defiled, not considering that the Deity and circumscription and divisibility are incompatible *Pardon.*

METAPHYSICS The science of abstract reasoning, or that which contemplates the existence of things without relation to matter The term, literally denoting "after physics," originated from those works having been put at the head of certain essays of Aristotle, which follow his treatise on Physics *Mackintosh* What may be denominated the modern metaphysics, cannot be traced farther back than the fifteenth century,—the period when an extraordinary impulse was given in Europe to the human mind, commonly called the "revival of learning" Hobbes, Cudworth, S T Coleridge, Dugald Stewart, are eminent English metaphysicians, and Descartes, Pascal, Kant, and Fichte, foreign ones

METEMPSYCHOSIS A doctrine supposing the transmigration of the soul from one body to another The first belief in it is ascribed to the Egyptians, who would eat no animal food, lest they should devour the body into which the soul of a deceased friend had passed They had also an idea, that so long as the body of the deceased was kept entire, the soul would not transmigrate, which accounts for the extraordinary pains they took in embalming the dead The doctrine is attributed to Pythagoras, 528 B C

METEOROLOGY, (from the Greek *metēōs*, aerial) the science which treats of the phenomena which have their origin in the air such as rain, lightning, meteors, fogs, &c. Bacon, Boyle, Franklin, and Dalton wrote on this subject. Luke Howard's work on the clouds appeared in 1802, and his "Barometrographia" in 1848 The works of Daniell (1845), Kaemtz (1845), and Muller (1847), are esteemed Mr James Glaisher, the energetic secretary of the British Meteorological Society (established in 1850) is the most eminent meteorologist of the day By his exertions the apparatus at Greenwich was erected, and meteorology has appeared in the "Greenwich Observations" since 1848 Meteorological observatories have been erected in all parts of the globe within the last 20 years

METHODISTS See *Wesleyans*

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS Established by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120 It held its first meeting, and elected Mr John Thwaites as chairman, Dec 22, 1855 By 21 & 22 Vict c 104 (1858), the powers of this Board were extended in order to effect the purification of the Thames by constructing a new main drainage for the Metropolis The Board was authorised to raise a loan and to levy a rate of 3d in the pound on the property in the metropolis The works are now in progress (1859)

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, inaugurated by the lord mayor and corporation on Wednesday, June 13, 1855, in presence of prince Albert It is situated in Copenhagen Fields, an elevated site north of London, occupying an area of about 15 acres, larger by 9 acres than Smithfield, and capable of containing 30,000 sheep, 6400 bullocks, 1400 calves, and 900 pigs In the centre is a circular building, let to bankers and others having business connected with graziers and cattle agents. Within and around the market are erected several large taverns A place is set apart for slaughtering animals, with approved appliances for purposes of health, by ventilation, sewerage, &c, there is also a place for hay-stands. Sales commenced on Friday, June 15th, 1855 See *Smithfield*

METRAYS See *Reformatory Schools*

METAURUS, a river in Central Italy, where Hasdrubal the brother of Hannibal, was defeated and slain, 207, B C when marching with abundant reinforcements The Romans were led by Lavius and Claudius Nero, the consuls The latter commanded the head of Hasdrubal to be thrown into his brother's camp This victory was of vital importance.

MEXICO (N America), discovered in A D 1518 Conquered by the Spaniards, under Cortez, whose name is infamous on account of his cruelties to the vanquished, A.D. 1521 The mint of Mexico was begun in 1535 This country rebelled in war against the viceroy in 1816, and gained under Iturbide its independence in 1821

MEXICO, *continued.*

Iturbide made emperor	May, 1822	The Americans, under general Scott, defeat the Mexicans, making 6000 prisoners	April 18, 1847
Mexican constitution proclaimed by the president Vitoria	Oct. 1823	Various actions followed. Treaty between Mexico and the United States ratified	May 19, 1848
Iturbide went to England, but returning and endeavouring to recover his dignity, he was shot	July 19, 1824	Political convulsions	Sept. 1852
Treaty of commerce with Great Britain ratified	April, 1825	President Arista resigns Jan. 6, and St. Anna is invited to return	Feb. 1853
Expulsion of the Spaniards decreed	March, 1829	St. Anna becomes dictator	March 17, 1853
Spanish expedition against Mexico surrendered	Sept. 28, 1830	He abdicates, Carrera elected president	Jan. 1855
Mexican revolution, the president Guerrero deposed	Dec. 23, 1829	Who also abdicates, succeeded first by Alvarez, and afterwards by general Comonfort	Dec. 1855
Independence of Mexico, recognised by Brazil	June, 1830	Property of the clergy sequestered	March 31, 1856
And by Spain	Dec. 28, 1836	Coup d'état, Comonfort compelled to retire	Jan. 11, general Zuloaga takes the government
Declaration of war against France	Nov. 30, 1838	Jan. 21 22, 1858	Civil war several engagements
This war terminated	March 9 1839	Aug to Nov 1848	General Miguel Miramon nominated president
War with the United States	June 4, 1845	by the Junto	Jan. 6, 1859
The Mexicans defeated at Palo Alto, May 8, and subsequently at Matamoros	1846	Zuloaga abdicates	Feb. 2, 1852
Santa Fé captured, Aug. 22, and Monterey	Sept. 24, 1846	In consequence of injury to British subjects, ships of war sent to Mexico	Feb. 1859
Battle of Buena Vista, the Mexicans defeated by general Taylor with great loss, after two days fighting	Feb. 22, 1847	Miramon forces the lines of the liberal generals, enters the capital and assumes his functions as governor	April 10, 1859

MEZZOTINTO See *Engraving*

MICHAELMAS The feast of St. Michael, the reputed guardian of the Roman Catholic Church, under the title of "St. Michael and all Angels" St Michael is supposed by the Roman Catholics to be the head of the heavenly host. This feast is celebrated on the 29th of September, and the institution of it, according to Butler, was A.D. 487 See *Goose*

MICROMETER. An astronomical instrument used to discover and measure any small distance and the minuter objects in the heavens, such as the apparent diameters of the planets, &c, its invention is ascribed by some to M. Huygens, A.D. 1652, but our countryman Gascoyne's instrument is prior to that time

MICROSCOPES. Invented nearly at the same time in Italy and Holland, A.D. 1621 Those with double glasses were made at the period when the law of refraction was discovered, about 1624 The honour of this invention is awarded to Drehl and Torricelli. Solar microscopes were invented by Dr Hooke In England great improvements were made in the microscope by Henry Baker, F.R.S., about 1763, and still greater during the present century by Ross and others. Dr Carpenter's Treatise on the Microscope, and Griffith and Henfrey's Micrographic Dictionary (1856), are valuable works. The Microscopical Society of London was established in 1839

MIDDLE AGES See *Dark Ages* Mr Henry Hallam's celebrated work on the Middle Ages appeared in 1818

MIDWIFERY Women were the only practitioners of this art among the Hebrews and Egyptians. Hippocrates, who practised medicine in Greece, 460 B.C., is styled by some the father of midwifery, as well as of physic * It advanced under Celsus, who flourished A.D. 37, and of Galen, who lived A.D. 131 In England midwifery became a science about the period of the institution of the College of Physicians, 10 Hen VII 1518 †

MILAN Mediolanum, capital of the ancient Liguria, now Lombardy, is reputed to have been built by the Gauls, about 408 B.C.

Conquered by the Roman consul Marcellus a.c.	222	Becomes an independent republic	1101
Seat of government of the western empire A.D.	286	The emperor Frederic I. takes Milan and appoints a podesta	1158
Council of Milan	346	It rebels and is taken by Frederic and destroyed	1163
St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan	375	Rebuilt and fortified	1169
Milan plundered by Attila	452	The Milanese defeated by the emp. Frederic II.	1237
Included in the Ostrogothic kingdom 489, in the Lombard kingdom	569	The Visconti become paramount in Milan	1277

* Agnodice, an Athenian virgin, disguised her sex to learn medicine. She was taught by Hieropholus, her father, the art of midwifery, and when employed, always discovered her sex to her patients. This brought her into so much practice, that the males of her profession, who were now out of employment, accused her, before the Areopagus, of corruption. She confessed her sex to the judges, and a law was made to empower all free-born women to learn midwifery

† The celebrated Dr Harvey personally engaged in the practice of it, about 1608, and after his example, the calling in of men in all difficult cases followed. Astruc affirms that the epoch of the employment of men midwives goes no further back than the first lying-in of Madame de la Vallière, mistress of Louis XIV., 1668. She sent for Julian Clement, an eminent surgeon, who was conducted with great secrecy to the house. The same surgeon was employed in the subsequent labours of this lady, and he being very successful, men midwives afterwards came into repute, the name of accoucheur being given to them.

MILAN, *continued*

John Galeazzo Visconti takes the title of duke	1395	The Milan decree of Napoleon against all conti-	
Francesco Sforza, son in law of the last of the		mental intercourse with England	Dec. 17, 1807
Visconti, subdues Milan and becomes duke	1450	Insurrection against the Austrians, flight of	
Milan conquered by Louis XII of France	1499	the viceroy and discomfiture of his troops	March 18, 1848
The French expelled by the Spaniards	1525	Another revolt promptly suppressed and	
Milan annexed to the crown of Spain	1540	rigorously punished	Feb. 6, <i>et seq</i> 1833
Ceded to Austria	1714	Milan visited by the emperor and empress of	
Conquered by the French and Spaniards	1748	Austria	Nov 1856
Reverts to Austria, upon Naples and Sicily		An amnesty for political offences granted	Dec. 1857
being ceded to Spain	1748	After the defeat of the Austrians at Magenta,	
Seized by the French	June 30, 1796	June 4, Louis Napoleon and the king of	
Retaken by the Austrians	1799	Sardinia enter Milan	June 8, 1859
Regained by the French	May 31, 1800	Peace of Villafranca, a large part of Lombardy	
Made the capital of the kingdom of Italy and		was transferred to the kingdom of Sardinia	July 12, 1859
Napoleon Bonaparte crowned with the iron			
crown here	May 26, 1805		

MILFORD HAVEN (Wales) Here the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII landed on his enterprise against Richard III whom he defeated at Bosworth, 1485 The packets from this port to Ireland, sailing to Waterford, were established in 1787 The whole royal navy of England, it is said, might ride in safety in this haven, it being one of the most secure and capacious asylums for shipping in all Europe. The dockyard was removed to Pembroke, or Pater, in 1814

MILITARY OR MARTIAL LAW This is a law built on no settled principle, but entirely arbitrary, and, in truth, no law, but sometimes indulged, rather than allowed, as law *Sur Matthew Hale*. Martial law was several times proclaimed in these kingdoms during rebellions It was almost general throughout Ireland in 1798 It was proclaimed in that country, July 26, 1803

MILITARY ASYLUM, ROYAL, at Chelsea, "for the children of the soldiers of the regular army" The first stone was laid by the duke of York, June 19, 1801

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR. See *Poor Knights of Windsor*

MILITIA The standing national militia of these realms is traced by most historians to king Alfred, who, by his prudent discipline, made all his subjects soldiers, A.D 872 to 901 The feudal military tenures became involved in this form The first commission of array to raise a militia was in 1422 It was revived by Henry II 1176, and having been disused was revived in 1557 In 1623 it is said to have amounted to 160,000 men The order in which the militia now stands by law was principally built upon the statutes 13, 14, and 15 Charles II 1661 to 1663 Various other enactments followed these The supplemental militia act was passed in 1797 The Irish militia offered its services in England, March 28, 1804 General act reducing into one all the laws relating to the militia, 42 Geo III for England and Scotland 1802, and 49 Geo III for Ireland 1809 The acts for the interchange of the English and Irish militia passed 51 and 54 Geo III *et seq* Enactment authorising courts marshal to inflict, if they think fit, the punishment of imprisonment, instead of flogging, was passed in 1814 Acts to consolidate the laws relating to the militia in England, 15 & 16 Vict. cc 50, 74, 75 (June 30, 1852*), 16 & 17 Vict. cc 116, 133 (Aug 20, 1853) These acts were amended in consequence of the war with Russia, by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 13 (May 12, 1854), and cc 105, 106, 107 (Aug 11, 1854) the last two provide for the raising a volunteer militia in Scotland and Ireland. The militia was again embodied in 1857, on account of the demand for troops to suppress the Indian mutiny

MILKY WAY Ancient poets speak of the galaxy as the road by which heroes went to heaven, and say that Juno accidentally gave suck to Mercury when an infant, or to the infant Hercules, who, while she slept, was laid by her side, but perceiving who he was, she threw him from her, and the heavens were thus marked by the wasted milk Democritus was the first who taught that the *via lactea* was occasioned by a confused multitude of stars, about 428 B.C

MILLENNIUM This doctrine supposes that the world would end at the expiration of the seven thousandth year from the creation, and that during the last thousand years Christ and the saints would reign upon earth, see *Rev ch. xx*. It was very generally inculcated as early as the second and third centuries, by Papias, Justin Martyr, and others. *Burnett*.

* This militia act was consequent upon the then prevailing opinion of the necessity of strengthening our national defences against the possibility of French invasion. The act empowered her majesty to raise a force not exceeding 80,000 men, of which number 50,000 were to be raised in 1853, and 30,000 in 1855, the quotas for each county or riding to be fixed by an order in council.

MILLS. The earliest instrument for grinding manna and corn was the mortar. Moses forbade mill stones to be taken in pawn, because it would be like taking a man's life to pledge. *Deut. xxiv 6*. The hand mill was in use among the Britons previously to the conquest by the Romans. The Romans introduced the water mill. The first cotton mills ever put in motion by water were erected by sir Richard Arkwright, at Cromford, in the county of Derby. He died in 1792.

MINCIO, a river of Lombardy. Here the Austrians were defeated by the French under Brune, Dec 26, 1800, and by Eugene Beauharnais, Feb 8, 1814. The provinces of Verona and Mantua are watered by the Mincio.

MINDEN (Prussia), **BATTLE OF**, Aug 1, 1759, between the English, Hessians, and Hanoverians, on one side, and the French on the other. The first army was commanded by prince Ferdinand and (under him) lord George Sackville, who gained a complete victory, pursuing the enemy to the very ramparts of Minden. Lord George Sackville (afterwards lord George Germaine) commanded in this battle the British and Hanoverian horse, and for some disobedience of orders he was tried by a court-martial on his return to England, and found guilty, and dismissed the service, April 22, 1760. He was afterwards restored to court favour, and became secretary of state, 1776.

MINES. Those of Great Britain are very numerous and rich. * Strabo and Tacitus enumerate gold and silver as among the products of England. The earliest instance of a claim to a mine royal being enforced, occurs 47 Hen III 1262. It related to mines containing gold, together with copper, in Devonshire. And in Edward I's reign, according to Mr Ruding, the mines in Ireland, which produced silver, were supposed to be so rich, that the king directed a writ for working them to Robert de Ufford, lord justice, 1276. The lead mines of Cardiganshire, from which silver has ever since been extracted, were discovered by sir Hugh Middleton in the reign of James I. The British Mineralogical Society was established in 1800. The government school of mines, &c. Jermyn street, St James's, was established in 1850.

MINIÉ RIFLE, invented at Vincennes, about 1833, by M. Minié (born about 1800). From a common soldier he raised himself to the rank of chef d'escadron. His rifle is considered to surpass all made previous to it, for accuracy of direction and extent of range. It is adopted by the French, and with various modifications by the British army in 1852.

MINISTER OF WAR. See *War Minister*.

MINNESINGERS, lyric German poets, of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, who wrote to cheer and entertain the knights and barons of the time. In the fourteenth century, the *Minster-singers* devoted themselves to the enlivening the burgesses and citizens. Their songs have been collected and published.

MINORCA AND MAJORCA, the Balearic isles (*which see*). Minorca was captured by lieutenant Stanhope and sir John Leake in Aug 1708, and was ceded to the British by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It was retaken by the Spanish and French in July 1756. Admiral Byng fell a victim to the exasperation of the public mind, for not relieving it, with a force greatly inferior to that of the enemy. See *Byng*. It was restored to the British at the peace in 1763. Besieged by the Spaniards, and taken, Feb 5, 1782. It was again captured by the British under gen Stuart without the loss of a man, Nov 15, 1798, but was given up at the peace of Amiens in 1802.

MINSTRELS, originally pipers appointed by lords of manors to divert their copyholders while at work, owed their origin to the glee men or harpers of the Saxons, and continued till about A.D 1560. John of Gaunt erected a court of minstrels at Tutbury in 1380. So late as the reign of Henry VIII they intruded without ceremony into all companies, even at the houses of the nobility, but in Elizabeth's reign they sank into neglect.

MINT. Athelstan first enacted regulations for the government of the mint about A.D 928. There were several provincial mints under the control of that of London. Henry II is said to have instituted a mint at Winchester, 1125. Stow says the mint was kept by Italians, the English being ignorant of the art of coining, 7 Edw I 1278. The operators were formed into a corporation by the charter of king Edw III, in which condition it consisted of the warden, master, comptroller, assay-master, workers, coiners, and subordinates. The first entry of gold brought to the mint for coinage, occurs 18 Edw III 1343. Tin was coined by Charles II 1684, and gun metal and pewter by his successor, James. Sir

* In 1857 the value of the mineral produce of the United Kingdom was estimated at 24,961,640*l.*, and that of the metals obtained from the furnace at 18,105,708*l.* *Mining Records.*

Isaac Newton was warden 1699-1727, during which time the debased coin was called in, and new issued at the loss of the government. Between 1806 and 1810, grants amounting to 262,000*l.* were made by parliament for the erection of the present structure, which was completed in 1813, but was injured by fire Oct. 31, 1815. The new constitution of the mint founded on the report of the hon. Mr. Wellesley Pole, took effect in 1817. The master is now (1859) the chief officer, being Professor Graham, the chemist, who succeeded sir John F. Herschel in 1855.

MIRRORS. In ancient times mirrors were made of metal, and from a passage in the Mosaic writings we learn that the mirrors used by the Jewish women were made of brass. Mirrors in silver were introduced by Praxiteles, 328 B.C. Mirrors or looking glasses were made at Venice A.D. 1300, and in England, at Lambeth, near London, in 1673. The improvements in manufacturing plate glass, and that of very large size, has cheapened looking glasses very much. In 1851, M. Petitjean made known a mode of silvering glass by a solution of silver, thus avoiding the deleterious use of mercury.

MISSIONS. Among the Romanists, the religious orders of St. Dominic, St. Francis, St. Augustin, &c. had missions to the Levant and to America. Marco Polo said to have introduced missionaries into China, A.D. 1275. The Jesuits had missions to China (*which see*), and to most other parts of the world. Among the Protestants, an early undertaking of this kind was a Danish mission, planned by Frederick IV. in 1706. But the Moravian Brethren may be said to have led the way to the new Christian missions about 1732. The London Missionary Society held their first meeting, Nov. 4, 1794.*

MISSISSIPPI TRADE. This trade was begun in England, in Nov. 1716. The celebrated Mississippi scheme or bubble in France, which was commenced about the same period, exploded in 1720, at which time the nominal capital is said to have amounted to 100,000,000*l.* The ruin of thousands of families, dupes of this iniquitous scheme, soon followed in both countries. See *Law's Bubble*.

MISSOLOGHI, a town in Greece, heroically and successfully defended against the Turks by Marco Botzaris in 1822. After a year's siege it was taken in 1826.—Here lord Byron died in 1824. It was surrendered to the Greeks in 1829.

MISSOURI COMPROMISE. See *Slavery in America*.

MITHRIDATE. A physical preparation in the form of an electuary, supposed to be the oldest compound known to us at the present day. It is said to have been invented by Mithridates the king of Pontus, about 70 B.C. It was formerly thought to be a great antidote against poison, but it is now out of date.

MITHRIDATIC WAR. Caused by the massacre of 100,000 Romans, by Mithridates, king of Pontus, 88 B.C. and remarkable for its duration, its many battles, the devastation of human life it occasioned, and the cruelties of its commanders. Mithridates having taken the consul Aquilius, made him ride on an ass through a great part of Asia, crying out as he rode, "I am Aquilius, consul of the Romans." He ultimately despatched him, by ordering melted gold to be poured down his throat, in derision of his avarice, 85 A.C. Mithridates was defeated by Pompey, B.C. 66, and poisoned himself, A.C. 63.

MITRE. The cleft cap or mitre is of very ancient use, having been worn by the high-priest among the Jews, A.C. 1491. It had on it a golden plate inscribed "HOLINESS TO THE LORD." *Exodus xxxix. 28.* Among the primitive Christians, young women who professed a state of virginity, and were solemnly consecrated thereto, wore a purple or golden mitre. The pope has four mitres, which, according to the solemnity to be performed or festival day on which they are worn, are more or less magnificent. Anciently the cardinals wore mitres, but at the council of Lyons, in 1245, they were appointed to wear hats, which custom remains to this day.

MNEMONICS. Artificial memory had its professors in the ancient world. The art of assisting memory, by getting by heart, was introduced by Simonides the younger, 477 A.C. *Arund. Marbles.* In modern times, mnemonics have been elaborately treated, and the *Memoria Technica* of Dr. Grey was an esteemed work on the subject, first published in 1780. A system of mnemonics was announced in Germany, in 1806.†

* Our missionaries abroad have not unfrequently suffered grievous hardships and privations. Commander Allan Gardiner, R.N. who left England in the *Ocean Queen* in Sept. 1850, on the Patagonian mission, with Mr. Williams, surgeon, Mr. Maidment, catechist, and four others, died on Picton Island, at the mouth of the Beagle Channel, to the south of Tierra del Fuego, having been starved to death, all his companions having previously perished, Sept. 4, 1851.—M. Scholler, a missionary to Cochin-China, was publicly executed at Son Tay, by order of the grand mandarin, for preaching Christianity, such preaching being prohibited by the law of that country, May 4, 1851.

MOCKERN (in Prussia), **BATTLE OF**, between the French army under Eugene Beauharnais, and the allied Russian and Prussian army, which latter was defeated with great loss, April 1813. Another and yet more desperate, and still more sanguinary battle was fought here, Oct. 14, 1813, between the French and the allies. In this latter bloody conflict the place was taken and retaken five different times.

MODELS. The first models were figures of living persons, and Dibutades, the Corinthian, is the reputed inventor of those in clay. His daughter, known by the appellation of the Corinthian Maid, being about to be separated from her lover, who was going on a distant journey, traced his profile by his shadow on the wall, her father filled up the outline with clay, which he afterwards baked, and thus produced a figure of the object of her affection, giving rise to an art till then unknown, about 985 B.C.*

MODENA (formerly Mutina), a duchy in Central Italy, was governed by the house of Este, from 1288 till 1796, when the last male of that house, the reigning duke Hercules III was expelled by the French. By the treaty of Campo Formio, the Modenese possessions were incorporated with the Cisalpine republic, 1797. The archduke Francis of Este, son of Mary, the heiress of the last duke and the archduke Ferdinand of Austria, was restored in 1814. Population, in 1857, 604,512.

RECENT GRAND DUKES OF MODENA

1814 Francis IV. An invasion of his states by Murat was defeated, April 11 1815. He was expelled by his subjects in 1831, but was restored by the Austrians.

1846 Francis V (born June 1, 1819) succeeded, Jan. 21. His subjects rose against him soon after the Italian war broke out, in April, 1859. He

fled to Verona, establishing a regency, which was abolished June 18, Farini was appointed dictator in July, a constituent assembly was immediately elected, which offered the duchy to the king of Sardinia, Sept. 15 following. Future government undecided, Nov. 1859.

MŒSIA (now Bosnia, Servia, and Bulgaria) was finally subdued by Augustus. It was successfully invaded by the Goths, A.D. 253, who eventually settled here. See *Goths*.

MOGULS, or **MONGOLS**. They deduce their origin from Japhet, son of Noah. His son, Turk, they say, was the first king or khan of those nations afterwards known as Turks, Tartars, and Moguls. Their first great leader, Jenghis Khan, overran Asia, A.D. 1206-27. They subsequently ravaged the east of Europe, about 1241-2, when they began to retreat. Timur Beg, or Tamerlane, was their chief after a train of conquests 1368-1404. His descendant Babur, formed the empire of the Great Mogul, 1526. See *India*.

MOHAMMERAH, a Persian town near the Euphrates, captured, after two hours' cannonading, by sir James Outram, during the Persian war, March 26, 1857. News of the peace arrived on the 4th of April.

MOHATZ (in Lower Hungary), **BATTLES OF**. In a great battle here, Louis, king of Hungary, was defeated by the Turks under Solymán II with the loss of 22,000 men, and after the battle, suffocated by the fall of his horse in a muddy brook, Aug. 26, 1526. Another battle was fought between the Christians commanded by prince Charles of Lorraine, and the Turks, who were defeated with the loss of 10,000 men, Aug. 12, 1687.

MOHILOW (in Russia), **BATTLE OF**. Between the Russian army under the celebrated prince Bagration, and the French under marshal Davoust, prince of Eckmühl. This was one of the most sanguinary and obstinate battles of the campaign of 1812, in the great war with Bonaparte. The former experienced a signal defeat, and immense loss in killed and wounded, fought July 23, 1812.

MOHOCKS. A set of disorderly people, who, in 1711, went about London streets at night, and took pleasure in wounding and disfiguring the men, and indecently exposing the women. One hundred pounds were offered by royal proclamation, for apprehending any one of them. *Northouck's History of London*.

MOLDAVIA. See *Danubian Principalities*.

MOLUCCAS, an archipelago (the chief, Amboyna) in the Indian Ocean, discovered by the Portuguese, about 1511, and held them secretly till the arrival of the Spaniards, who claimed them till 1629, when Charles V yielded them to John III for a large sum of

* A beautiful model of the new town of Edinburgh before the building began, was formed in wood. A model was made of a bridge over the Neve of uncommon strength as well as elegance, and the mountains of Switzerland, modelled by general Piffer, rank as one of the most surprising undertakings ever achieved by human industry. This last was begun in 1766, and was completed Aug. 1786. M. Choffin's model of Paris also merits notice for its labour and precision.

money The Dutch conquered them in 1607, and have held them ever since,—except from 1810 till 1814, when they were subject to the English.

MOLWITZ (in Prussian Silesia), **BATTLE OF** Between the Prussians and the Imperialists, the former commanded by Frederick II who obtained a great and memorable victory The loss of the Austrians in this battle was of immense amount in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Fought April 10 (March 30), 1741

MOLYBDENUM, a whitish, brittle, almost infusible metal. Scheele, in 1778, discovered molybdic acid in a mineral hitherto confounded with graphite. Hjelm, in 1782, prepared the metal from molybdic acid, and in 1825, Berzelius described most of its chemical characters. *Gmelin*.

MONACHISM (from the Greek *monos*, alone) Catholic writers refer to the prophet Elijah, and the Nazarenes mentioned in Numbers, ch vi., as early examples. The first Christian ascetics appear to be derived from the Jewish sect of the *Essenes*, whose life was very austere, practising celibacy, &c. About the time of Constantine (A.D. 306-322) numbers of these ascetics withdrew into the deserts, and were called *hermits*, *monks*, and *anachorets*, of whom Paul, Anthony, and Pachomius were most celebrated. Simeon, the founder of the Stylites (or pillar saints), died A.D. 451. He is said to have lived on a pillar 30 years. St. Benedict, the great reformer of monachism, published his Rules and established his monastery at Monte Cassino about A.D. 529. The Carthusians, Cistercians, &c., are so many varieties of Benedictines. In 964, by decree of king Edgar, all married priests were to be replaced by monks. See *Abbeys*, and *Benedictines*.

MONARCHY The most ancient was that of the Assyrians, founded soon after the Deluge. See *Assyria*. Historians reckon four grand or almost universal monarchies—the Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman, *which see*.

MONASTERIES. See *Abbeys*.

MONEY It is mentioned as a medium of commerce in *Genesis* xxiii., when Abraham purchased a field as a sepulchre for Sarah, 1860 B.C. In profane history, the coinage of money is ascribed to the Lydians. Moneta was the name given to their silver by the Romans, it having been coined in the temple of Juno Moneta, 269 B.C. Money was made of different ores, and even of leather and others articles, both in ancient and modern times. It was made of pasteboard by the Hollanders so late as 1574. Silver has increased more than thirty times its value since the Norman conquest, viz. a pound in that age was three times the quantity that it is at present, and twelve times its value in purchasing any commodity. See *Coin*, *Gold*, *Silver*, *Copper*, *Mint*, *Banks*, &c.

MONK See *Monachism*.

MONMOUTH'S REBELLION James, duke of Monmouth, a natural son of Charles II (born at Rotterdam, April 9, 1649, by Lucy Waters), was banished England for a conspiracy in 1683. He invaded England, at Lyme, June 11, 1685. He was proclaimed king at Taunton on the 20th of the same month. Was defeated at Bridgewater, July 5, and was beheaded on Tower hill, July 15, 1685. The county of Monmouth, from which he was named, was made an English county by Henry VIII about 1535.

MONOPHYSITES. See *Eutychians*.

MONOPOLIES. Commercial monopolies reached to such a height in England, that parliament petitioned against them, and they were in consequence mostly abolished about the close of Elizabeth's reign, 1601-2. They were further suppressed, as being contrary to law, 21 James I 1624. In 1630, Charles I violated this law by establishing monopolies of soap, salt, leather, and other things in common use, to supply a revenue without the help of parliament. It was decreed that none should be in future created, as was previously the custom by royal patent, 16 Charles I 1640. *Anderson's History of Commerce*.

MONOTHELITES, heretics who affirmed that Jesus Christ had but one will, were favoured by the emperor Heraclius, A.D. 630, they long disturbed the church and empire, and merged into the sect of the Eutychians, *which see*.

MONROE DOCTRINE, a term applied to the determination expressed by James Monroe, president of the United States, 1817-24, not to permit any European power to interfere in restraining the progress of liberty in North or South America. This doctrine was referred to in 1859, with the view of weakening the influence of Great Britain and Spain on the American continent.

MONSTER, THE. This was a wretch named Renwick Williams, who prowled nightly through the streets of London, secretly armed with a sharp instrument, a double-edged

kaufe, with which he shockingly wounded numbers of females whose more respectable appearance attracted his attention. He was tried and convicted on a variety of these charges, July 8, 1790 See *Mohocks*

MONTEALEMBERT'S TRIAL. See *France*, 1858

MONTANISTS. A sect founded by Montanus, of Ardaba, in Mysia, an extraordinary enthusiast, about A D 171 He was reputed to have the gift of prophecy, and proclaimed himself the Comforter promised by Christ, condemned second marriages as fornication, permitted the dissolution of marriage, forbade to avoid martyrdom, and ordered a severe fast of three lents, he hanged himself with Maximilla, one of his women-scholars, before the close of the second century *Cave's Hist. Lit.* The eloquent father, Tertullian, joined the sect, 204

MONTEBELLO, a village in Piedmont, where Lannes defeated the Austrians, June 9, 1800, and acquired his title of duke of Montebello, and where (May 20, 1859), after a contest of six hours, the French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians, who lost about 2000 killed and wounded, and 200 prisoners The French lost about 700 including general Beuret The action was honourable to both parties and lasted five hours The Tyrolean riflemen long held a churchyard, making deadly havoc among the French artillerymen The Sardinian cavalry displayed great gallantry

MONTEM See *Eton*

MONTENEGRO, a nearly independent province of European Turkey, was conquered by Soliman II in 1526 In 1852, a revolt broke out, and the Montenegrins surprised the Turkish fortress Zabljak, Nov 22 The province was put in a state of blockade, Dec 14, 1852, which was raised April 10, 1853 After several indecisive encounters, tranquillity was restored by the influence of the arms and proposals of Omer Pacha, the general of the Turkish army, who left the province, Feb 25, 1853 In June 1858, war broke out, and the Turks were defeated at Grahovo Peace was restored in Nov following The country has been much disturbed through the tyrannical conduct of Daniel, the present prince (1859)

MONTENOTTE, a village in Piedmont, memorable as being the site of the first victory gained over the Austrians by Napoleon Bonaparte, April 11, 1796

MONTEBEAU (near Paris), **BATTLE OF**, Feb 18, 1814, between the allied army and the French, the latter commanded by Napoleon in person In this obstinate battle the allies were defeated with great loss in killed and wounded, but it was one of the last triumphs of the French arms in the great struggle to free Europe from the thralldom of Bonaparte, whose overthrow soon followed —(On the bridge of Montebau at his meeting with the dauphin, John the Fearless, duke of Burgundy, was killed by Tannequy du Châtel in 1419 This event led to our Henry V subduing France, the young duke Philip joining the English

MONTE VIDEO (South America) Taken by storm by the British forces under sir Samuel Auchmuty, but with the loss of nearly one third of our brave troops, Feb 8, 1807 The killed and wounded of the British in this desperate engagement was very considerable It was evacuated July 7, the same year, in consequence of the severe repulse the British met with at Buenos-Ayres See *Buenos Ayres* Monte Video, a subject of dispute between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, given up to Uruguay, 1828

MONTFERRAT (Lombardy), **HOURN OF**, celebrated in the history of the Crusades, began with Alderan, who was made marquis of Montferrat by Otto, about 967 Conrad of Montferrat became lord of Tyre, and reigned from 1187 till 1191, when he was assassinated. William IV died in a cage at Alexandria, having been thus imprisoned nineteen months, 1292 Violante, daughter of John II married Andronicus Paleologus, emperor of the East, whose descendants ruled in Italy amid perpetual contests till 1533, when John George Paleologus died, without issue His estates passed after much contention to Frederic II Gonzaga, marquis of Mantua, in 1536

MONTIEL (in Spain), **BATTLE OF**, March 14 (or 23), 1369, between Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, and his brother Henry of Trastamare, aided by the French warrior Bertram du Guesclin. Peter was totally defeated, and afterwards slain by his brother and others at a meeting to which he had been drawn by Du Guesclin, whom he had endeavoured to bribe to permit him to escape.

MONTREAL, the second city in Lower Canada, built by the French Surrendered to the English by the French, Sept 8, 1760 Taken by the provincials in the American war of Independence, Nov 12, 1776, and retaken by the British, June 15, 1776 The church, Jesuits' college, prison, and many buildings burnt down, June 6, 1808 Great military

affray, Sept 29, 1833 The self styled "loyalists" of Montreal assault the governor-general, lord Elgin, enter the parliament-house, drive out the members, and set fire to the building, April 26, 1849 A destructive fire raged here, Aug 23, 1850 Another and more destructive fire raged, July 12, 1852, destroying 1200 houses and other property, the loss estimated at a million sterling In consequence of an anti papal lecture here by Gavazzi, June 10, 1853, riots ensued and many lives were lost. See *Victoria Bridge*. The cathedral was destroyed by fire, Dec. 10, 1856

MONUMENT of LONDON, begun in A D 1671, and finished in 1677 The pedestal is forty feet high, and the edifice altogether 202 feet, that being the distance of its base from the spot where the fire which it commemorates commenced It is the loftiest isolated column in the world Its erection cost about 14,500*l* The staircase is of black marble, consisting of 845 steps, by which a balcony is reached. Of the four original inscriptions, three were Latin, and the following in English

THIS PILLAR WAS SET UP IN PERPETVALL REMEMBRANCE OF THAT MOST DREADFUL BURNING OF THIS PROTESTANT CITY BEGUN AND CARRIED ON BY THE TREACHERY AND MAJORITY OF THE POPISH FACTION IN THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1666, IN ORDER TO THE CARRYING ON THEIR HORRID PLOT FOR EXTINGUISHING THE PROTESTANT RELIGION AND OLD ENGLISH LIBERTY, AND THE INTRODUCING POPEERY AND SLAVERY

The north inscription concluded with—

SED FUROR PAPISTICUS QUI TAM DIRA PATRAVIT NONDUM EXSTINGVITVR.

These legends were cut in 1681, obliterated by James II, and recut in the reign of William III They produced Pope's indignant lines

"Where London's column pointing at the skies,
Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies.

These lines were finally erased by order of the common council, Jan 26, 1831 Wm Green, a weaver, fell from this monument, June 25, 1760 A man named Thomas Craddock, a baker, precipitated himself from its summit, July 7, 1788 Mr Lyon Levy, a Jewish diamond merchant, of considerable respectability, threw himself from it, Jan 18, 1810, as did more recently three other persons, in consequence of which a fence was placed round the railings of the gallery, in 1839

MOODKEE (India), BATTLE OF Between the Sikhs and the British, whose advanced guard was attacked by the Sikh force, but the latter were repulsed, and driven back three miles, losing great numbers of men and 15 pieces of cannon, Dec 18, 1845 Sir Robert Sale was mortally wounded in this battle, being then in his 65th year Lady Sale signalled herself during the two memorable retreats from Afghanistan The battle of Moodkee immediately followed that of Ferozeshah, *which see*

MOOLTAN (India), BATTLE OF Between the British and the Sikhs, in which the latter were driven to the town of Mooltan with great loss, Nov 7, 1848 The town was taken after a protracted bombardment, Jan 2, 1849 The citadel (which had held out, notwithstanding the vigorous bombardment) now made an unconditional surrender, together with its garrison, Jan. 22, 1849 See *India*

MOON The full moon was held favourable for any undertaking by the Spartans, and the Greeks generally looked upon full moons, or the times of conjunction of the sun or moon, as seasons most favourable to marriage Opacity of the moon, and the true causes of lunar eclipses, taught by Thales, 640 B.C Hipparchus made observations on the moon at Rhodes, 127 B.C Posidonius accounted for the tides from the motion of the moon, 79 B.C *Drog Laert*. A map of the moon was first taken at Dantzic, A.D 1647 Beer and Madler's beautiful map was published in 1834 Photographs of the moon were taken and exhibited by Mr Warren De la Rue, in 1857

MOORS, formerly the natives of Mauritania (*which see*), but afterwards the name given to the Numidians and others, and now applied to the natives of Morocco and the neighbourhood They assisted Genseric and the Vandals in their invasion of Africa, A.D 429, and frequently rebelled against the Roman emperors They resisted for a time the progress of the Arab Mahometans, but were overcome by them in 707, and in 1019 introduced into Spain to support the Arabs, where their arms were long victorious. In 1063, they were defeated in Sicily by Roger Guiscard The Moorish kingdom of Granada was set up in 1237, and lasted till 1492, when it fell before Ferdinand V of Castile, mainly owing to internal discord The expulsion of the Moors from Spain was decreed, but not fully carried into effect till 1609, when the bigotry of Philip III inflicted this great injury

to his country About 1518 the Moors established the piratical states of Algiers and Tuma, which see. In the history of Spain, the Arabs and Moors must not be confounded. The period of the conquest of Spain and the caliphate of Cordova is Arab, that of the kingdom of Granada is Moorish.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY The knowledge of our duty, the science of ethics, or art of being virtuous and happy Socrates is universally regarded as the father of moral philosophy, about 430 B.C., and Grotius in modern times, about A.D. 1623 See *Philosophy*

MORAT (Switzerland), where Charles the Bold of Burgundy was completely defeated by the Swiss, June 20, 1476 A monument, constructed of the bones of the vanquished, was destroyed by the French in 1798, who erected a stone column in its place

MORAVIA, a province of the Austrian empire, was occupied by the Slavonians about 548, and conquered by the Avars and Bohemians, who submitted to Charlemagne About 1000 it was subdued by Boleslas of Poland, but was recovered by Ulric of Bohemia in 1030 After various changes Moravia was, with Bohemia, finally amalgamated into the Austrian dominions in 1526

MORAVIANS, UNITED BRETHREN A sect which it is said took its rise from a part of the Hussites, who withdrew into Moravia, in the fifteenth century, while the Brethren say that their sect is derived from the Greek Church in the ninth century In 1722 they formed a settlement (called *Herrnhut*, the Watch of the Lord), on the estate of count Zinzendorf. Their church consisted of 500 persons in 1727 They were introduced here by count Zinzendorf about 1737, he died at Chelsea in June 1760 In 1851 they had 32 chapels in England In order to the conversion of the heathen world, these persevering brethren formed settlements in Greenland, America, the Cape, East and West Indies, and other countries. The Moravians led the way to the Scriptural missions now so general.

MOREA, the Peloponnesus. See *Greece*.

MORETON BAY (New South Wales), a new colony, constituted in 1859 The capital to be called Queen's Town, the first governor, sir G. Bowen, and the title of the bishopric to be Brisbane

MORGANATIC MARRIAGES (from *morgan*, to shorten or restrain) between a man of superior and a woman of inferior rank, in which it is stipulated that the latter and her children shall not enjoy the rank, or inherit the possessions of the former They are frequently contracted in Germany by royalty and the higher nobility Our George I was thus married, and later, the king of Denmark to the countess of Danner, Aug. 7, 1850

MORGARTEN (Switzerland), BATTLE OF, Nov. 15, 1315 The most memorable, as well as extraordinary and glorious in the annals of Switzerland, 1300 Swiss engaged 20,000 Austrians, commanded by the duke Leopold, whom they completely defeated. They seized upon the heights of Morgarten, overlooking the defile through which the enemy was to enter their territory from Zug, and thus achieved their victory

MORICE DANCE. An ancient dance peculiar to some of the country parts of England, and, it is said, also to Scotland.

MORMONITES (calling themselves the Church of Jesus Christ of LATTER DAY SAINTS). This sect derives its origin from Joseph Smith, called the prophet, who announced in 1823, at Palmyra, New York, that he had had a vision of the angel Moroni. In 1827 he said that he found the book of Mormon, written on gold plates in Egyptian characters. This book, there is good reason to believe, was written about 1812, by a clergyman named Solomon Spaulding, as a religious romance in imitation of the scripture style. It was translated and published in America in 1830, in England in 1841 It fell into the hands of Rigdon and Smith, who determined to palm it off as a new revelation. In 1830 they organised a church at Kirtland, Ohio In 1831 2, they founded Zion, in Jackson county, Missouri. From 1833 to 1839, the sect endured much persecution, and, driven from place to place, was compelled to travel westwards, till in 1840 1 the city Nauvoo on the Mississippi was laid out and a temple was built In 1844, Joseph and his brother Hyrum, when in prison on a charge of treason, were shot by an infuriated mob, and Brigham Young was chosen seer In 1845, being much harassed by their neighbours, departure from Nauvoo was determined on, and the Great Salt Lake was chosen "for an everlasting abode," and taken possession of, July 24, 1847 In 1849, the valley was surveyed by order of the United States government, and in 1850, the colony had attained to great prosperity In the same year the provisional government was abolished, and the Utah territory recognised as one of the United States, Brigham Young being appointed the first governor, and the

university of Deseret was founded. The population in 1851 was 11,354. The Mormons command payment of tithes, honour and encourage labour, permit polygamy, and believe in their leaders working miracles. Missionaries are sent out to all parts of the globe, and the sect is said to be increasing in Europe. In August 1855 it was stated that the crops at the Utah settlement were almost utterly destroyed by locusts. In 1857, the United States judge at Utah resigned from inability to discharge his functions, in consequence of the violent and treasonable conduct of the Mormons, and their leader, Brigham Young, whereon the United States government sent an army to Utah. A compromise was entered into, and peace was established by governor Cummings, in June 1858. A conference of Mormon elders, &c., was held in London on Sept. 1, 1857, at which most offensive speeches were made and songs sung advocating polygamy, &c.

MOROCCO, an empire in North Africa, formerly Mauritania, *which see*. In 1051 it was subdued for the Fatimite Caliphs by the Almoravides, who eventually extended their dominion into Spain. These were succeeded by the Almohades (1129), the Merinids (1270), and in 1516 by the Chetifs, pretended descendants of Mahomet, the now reigning dynasty. Muley Abderrahman reigned from 1822 till his death in Sept. 1859, he was succeeded by Sidi Mohammed, the present sultan or emperor. The connection between the governments of Spain and Morocco ceased in 1232. In 1844 the Moors attacked the French at the instigation of Abd el Kader. The prince de Joinville bombarded Tangiers, Aug. 6, and Mogador, Aug. 16. On Aug. 14, marshal Bugeaud signally defeated the Moors at the river Isly, from which he acquired the title of duke. Peace was signed between France and Morocco Sept. 10, 1844. Morocco has been frequently at war with the Spaniards and Portuguese since the thirteenth century, principally owing to the African pirates who are not sufficiently restrained by the sultan. The Spaniards, who possess several places on the coast of Morocco (Ceuta, Penon de Velez, &c.), having suffered much annoyance by Moorish pirates, declared war against the sultan in Oct. 1859. Negotiations had proved fruitless, the Spanish government increasing their demands as the sultan yielded. The English interference was in vain.

MORTALITY See *Bills of Mortality*. For the institution of parish registers of deaths, as well as of births and marriages, we are indebted to Cromwell, earl of Essex, A.D. 1536. The following list, compiled from Bills of Mortality of London, shows the average of diseases, &c. in 20,000 deaths in that city —

Abcesses	79	Erysipelas	18	Palsy	31	CASUALTIES	
Age and debility	1614	Fever	604	Paralysis	187	Broken limbs	12
Apoplexy	372	Fever (Typhus)	97	Plourisy	21	Burnt	44
Asthma	778	Fever, intermittent,		Rheumatism	35	Drowned	147
Bedridden	2	or ague	16	Scrofula	9	Excessive drinking	5
Bile	8	Fistula	12	Small pox	591	Executed	1
Cancer	92	Flux	9	Sore throat, or quin-		Found dead	14
Childbirth	266	Gout	37	sey	16	Fractured	8
Consumption	4871	Hæmorrhage	47	Spasm	51	Frighted	1
Contraction of heart	1	Horula	41	Still born	872	Frozen	1
Convulsions	2377	Hooching cough	604	Stone	21	Killed by accidents	128
Cow pox	1	Hydrophobia	1	Stoppage in stomach	18	Killed by fighting	2
Croup	106	Inflammation	2062	St. Vitus's dance	1	Murdered	8
Diabetes	3	Inflam. of liver	127	Suddenly	102	Poisoned	1
Diarrhoea	28	Insanity	214	Teething	487	Scalded	7
Dropsy	818	Jaundice	39	Thrush	60	Starved	6
Dropsy on brain	661	Jaw, locked	3	Tumour	17	Strangled	1
Dropsy on chest	501	Measles	406	Venereal	11	Suffocated	4
Dysentery	43	Miscarriage	2	Worms	6	Suicides	51
Enlargement of heart	17	Mortification	308				
Epilepsy	23	Ossification of heart	9	Total of diseases	19 566	Total	484
Eruptive diseases	24	Palpitation of heart	16				

MORTARA ABDUCTION See *Jews*, 1858

MORTARS A short gun with an extraordinary large bore, and close chamber, used for throwing bombs, said to have been used at the siege of Naples in 1485, and to have been first made in England in 1543. The celebrated mortar left by Sout in Spain, was fixed in St. James's park in Aug. 1816, and still remains there. On Oct. 19, 1857, a colossal mortar, constructed by Mr. Robert Mallet, was tried at Woolwich, with a charge of 70 lbs. it threw a shell weighing 2550 lbs. $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile horizontally, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in height. No bomb-proof arch or iron ship could resist such a missile.

MORTMAIN ACT (*Mort main*, dead hand) When the survey of all the land in England was made by William I. 1085-6, the whole was found to amount to 62,215 knights' fees, of which the Church then possessed 28,015, to which additions were afterwards

made, till the 7th of Edward I 1279, when the statute of mortmain was passed, from a fear that the estate of the Church might grow too bulky By this act it was made unlawful to give any estates to the Church without the king's leave, and this act, by a supplemental provision, was made to reach all lay fraternities, or corporations, in the 15th of Richard II 1391 Mortmain is such a state of possession as makes it inalienable, whence it is said to be in a dead hand Several statutes have been passed on this subject, and one much referred to is the 10th George II 1736

MOSCOW, the ancient capital of Russia, was founded it is said by Dolgoronki, about A.D 1147 The occupation of the South of Russia by the Mongols, in 1236, led to Moscow becoming the capital, and beginning with Jaroslav II 1238, its princes became the reigning dynasty Moscow has been frequently taken in war it was plundered by Timour in 1382, by the Tartars in 1451 and 1477, and by Ladislas of Poland in 1611 This city was entered by Napoleon I and the French, Sept. 14, 1812, and the Russian governor, Rostopchin, ordered that it should be set on fire in five hundred places at once In this memorable conflagration, 11,840 houses were burnt to the ground, besides palaces and churches The French, thus deprived of quarters, evacuated Moscow, Oct 19, and it was re entered by the Russians Oct. 22, following Since then, Moscow has been rebuilt with great splendour Although St Petersburg (built in 1703) has become the capital, yet Moscow is the most beloved by the Russians, who regard it as a holy city

MOSKWA, or BORODINO, BATTLE OF, *which see*

MOSQUITO COAST (in Central America) The Indians inhabiting this coast have been long under the protection of the British, who held Belize and a group of islands in the bay of Honduras The jealousy of the United States has long existed on this subject In April 1850, the two governments covenanted not "to occupy, or fortify, or colonise, or assume, or exercise any dominion over any part of Central America." In 1855 the United States charged the British government with an infraction of the treaty, on which the latter agreed to cede the disputed territory to the republic of Honduras, with some reservation.* The matter was finally settled in Feb 1857

MOSS-TROOPERS, desperate plunderers, and lawless soldiers, secreting themselves in the mosses on the borders of Scotland. They were finally extirpated, A.D 1609

MOTTOES, ROYAL *Dieu et mon Droit*, first used by Richard I A.D 1198 *Ich dien*, "I serve," adopted by Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Cressy, 1346 *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, the motto of the Garter, 1349 *Je maintiendrai*, "I will maintain," adopted by William III to which he added, in 1688, "The liberties of England and the Protestant religion" *Semper eadem*, adopted by queen Anne, 1702 *See them severally*

MOUNTAIN PARTY *See Chibs, French*

MOUNTS *See Elna, Hecla, Vesuvius, Bernard, Calvary, and Olivet.*

MOURNING FOR THE DEAD The practice of the Israelites was, neither to wash nor anoint themselves during the time of mourning, which for a friend lasted seven days, upon extraordinary occasions a month The Greeks and Romans also exhibited their grief for the dead by many public abstinences The ordinary colour for mourning in Europe is black, in China, white, in Turkey, violet, in Ethiopia, brown, it was white in Spain until A.D 1498 *Herrera*. Anne of Brittany, the queen of two successive kings of France, mourned in black, instead of the then practice of wearing white, on the death of her first husband, Charles VIII April 7, 1498 *Henault*.

MOUSQUETAIRES, OR MUSQUETEERS. Horse soldiers under the old French *régime*, raised by Louis XIII 1622 This corps was considered a military school for the French nobility It was disbanded in 1646, but was restored in 1657 A second company was created in 1660, and formed cardinal Mazarine's guard. *Henault*.

MUGGLETONIANS A sect that sprang up about the time of the civil wars of Charles I, so called from one Ludovic Muggleton, a tailor He and his associate Reeves set up for prophets. They affirmed that God the Father, leaving the government of heaven to Eliza, came down and suffered death in a human form. They pretended to an absolute power of saving souls, and asserted that they were the two last witnesses of God which should appear before the end of the world they made considerable noise about 1657, and their sect still exists.

* St. Juan del Norte (Graytown) was held by the British on behalf of the Mosquitoes till the American adventurers, under col Kinney, took possession of it in Sept. 1855. He joined Walker, and on Feb 10, 1856, their associate Rivas, the president, claimed and annexed the Mosquito territory to Nicaragua.

MULBERRY TREE. The first mulberry-trees planted in England are now standing in the gardens attached to Sion house. Shakspeare planted a mulberry tree with his own hands on his ground at Stratford upon Avon, and Garrick, Macklin, and others were entertained under this mulberry tree in 1742. Shakspeare's house was afterwards sold to a clergyman of the name of Gastrol, who cut down the mulberry tree for fuel, 1765, but a silversmith purchased the whole and manufactured it into memorials of the poet.

MULE, a spinning machine, invented about 1779 by Samuel Crompton, born at Bolton, Lancashire, in 1753. From its combining the advantages of Hargreave's spinning jenny, and Arkwright's adaptation, it derived the name of *mule*. It is stated that Crompton at the time knew nothing of the latter. In common with other inventors he received no adequate recompense, although he did not restrict the benefits of his invention by a patent.

MUMMIES (from the Arabic *mum*, wax) See *Embalming*. The mummies in the British Museum, with other Egyptian antiquities, were placed there about 1803. Mr Alex. Gordon, in 1737, published an Essay on three Egyptian Mummies, one of which was brought to England in 1722 (by capt. Wm Lethcullier), two others came in 1734, one of which was retained by Dr Mead, the other was given to the College of Physicians. (The first named is now in the British Museum.) In 1834, Mr T J Pettigrew published a "History of Egyptian Mummies." Both works contain plates.

MUNICH, the capital of Bavaria, and one of the most beautiful cities in Germany, was founded, it is said, A.D. 902. It was taken by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in 1632, by the Austrians in 1704, 1741, and 1743, and by the French, under Moreau, July 2, 1800. Munich abounds in schools, institutions, and manufactories. The University was founded by the king Louis in 1826.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS See *Corporations*

MUNSTER, an ancient city in Westphalia. The bishopric is said to have been founded by Charlemagne, A.D. 780. The Anabaptists, under John of Leyden, the king of Munster, held it in 1535 and 1536. Here was signed the celebrated treaty of Westphalia (*which see*), or Munster, Oct. 24, 1648. The bishopric was secularised in 1802, and after various changes was ceded to Prussia in 1815.

MURDER. The highest offence against the law of nature (*Genesis ix 6, n.c. 2348*). A court of justice was established by Demophoon of Athens for the trial of murder, 1179 B.C. The Persians did not punish the first offence. In England, during a period of the Heptarchy, murder was punished by fines only. So late as Henry VIII's time, the crime was compounded for in Wales. Murderers were allowed benefit of clergy in 1503. Aggravated murder or *petit treason*, may happen in three ways, by a servant killing his master, a wife her husband, and an ecclesiastical person his superior, stat. 25 Edw. III. 1350. The enactments relating to this crime are very numerous, and its wilful commission has been rarely excepted from mercy by our sovereigns. The act whereby the murderer should be executed on the day next but one after his conviction, was repealed 6 & 7 Will. IV. July, 1836. * See *Executions* and *Trials*.

MUSEUM, originally a quarter of the palace of Alexandria, like the Prytaneum of Athens, where learned men of extraordinary merit were maintained by the public, because of their considerable services to the commonwealth. The foundation of this establishment is attributed to Ptolemy Philadelphus, who here placed his library, about 284 B.C. See *British Museum*, &c. and *Geology*.

MUSIC + "Jubal, the father of all such as handle the harp and the organ," (B.C. 3875,

* Here may be mentioned one or two cases of murder attended with circumstances of horrid barbarity and wickedness. Alfred, eldest son of Ethelred II. and all his train, killed by earl Godwin, to remove the fears of Harold, the prince having a better right to the throne, A.D. 1036. The assassins ripped up Alfred's belly, fastened his bowels to a post, and then pricked him with poniards to make him run round it till he died; but this was almost instantaneously. *Speed's Chron.* Tostig caused the domestics of his brother Harold to be murdered and cut in pieces, salted, and barbelled, and then sent as a present to their master, 1058. *Saxon Chron.* Major Johnson, an officer on half pay in Dublin, entered his parlour and gave his two sons (one a lad of ten, the other of twelve years of age) each a loaded pistol, ordering them to fire at each other, or else he would run them through with his sword; they fired, and shot each other dead upon the spot. Their mother coming into the room, on the report of the pistols, the major stabbed her to the heart, and then himself 1730. *Sullivan's Chron.* A Milanese woman, named Elizabeth, enticed numerous children to her house, and killed and salted and afterwards ate them (see *Anthropophagi*), A.D. 1519. At Lisbon, a woman was executed for the murder of thirty three infants committed to her care, July, 1773. *Phillips*.

† Pythagoras (about 555 B.C.) maintained that the motions of the twelve spheres must produce delightful sounds inaudible to mortal ears, which he called "the music of the spheres." St. Cecilia, a Roman lady, is said to have excelled so eminently in music, that an angel was enticed from the celestial regions by the fascinating charms of her melody, and this hyperbolical tradition has been deemed sufficient authority to make her the patroness of music and musicians. She died in the third century.

Gen. iii. 21) Lucretius ascribes its invention to the whistling of the winds in hollow reeds. Francinus to the various sounds produced by the hammers of Tubal Cain. Cameleon Pontique and others to the singing of birds, and Zarline to the sound of water dropping, &c. The flute, and harmony or concord in music, were invented by Hyagnus, 1506 *Arund. Marbles* Vocal choruses of men are first mentioned 556 B.C. *Du Fresnoy*

MUSIC IN ENGLAND Before the Reformation there was but one kind of music in Europe worth notice, namely, the sacred chant, and the descant built upon it. This music moreover was applied to one language only, the Latin. *Ashe*. The original English music, from the period of the Saxons to that era in which our countrymen imbibed the art, and copied the manner of the Italians, was of a character which neither pleased the soul nor charmed the ear. But as all the arts seem to have been the companions of successful commerce, our music soon improved, our taste was chastened, and sweet sounds formed an indispensable part of polite education. Prior to 1600, the chief music was masses and madrigals, but dramatic music was much cultivated from that time. About the end of James I's reign a music professorship was founded in the University of Oxford by Dr Wm Hychin, and the year 1710 was distinguished by the arrival in England of George Frederick Handel. Mozart came to England in 1763, Joseph Haydn in 1791, and Carl Maria von Weber in 1825. The study of music has much increased in this country since 1842, by the educational labours of John Hullah. The *Tonic sol fa* system, (in which at first the letters *d, r, m, f, s, l, t*, are used instead of notes) invented by John Curwen about 1847, is now successfully employed in the instruction of large numbers of children in vocal music.

MUSICAL NOTES The first six are said to have been invented by Guy Aretano, a Benedictine monk of Arezzo, about A.D. 1025. *Blair*. The notes at present used were perfected in 1338. Counterpoint was brought to perfection by Palestrina about 1515. Gaffurius of Lodi read lectures on musical composition in the sixteenth century, and they effected great improvement in the science. The Italian style of composition was introduced into these countries about 1616.

MUSICAL FESTIVALS IN ENGLAND Dr Bysshe, chancellor of Hereford, proposed to the members of the choir, a collection at the cathedral door after morning service, when forty guineas were collected and appropriated to charitable purposes. It was then agreed to hold festivals at Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, in rotation, annually. Until the year 1753, the festival lasted only two days, it was then extended at Hereford to three evenings, and at Gloucester, in 1757, to three mornings, for the purpose of introducing Handel's "Messiah," which was warmly received, and has been performed annually ever since. Musical festivals on a great scale are now annually held at various cathedrals in England. See *Handel*.

MUSICAL INSTITUTIONS. The Ancient Academy of Music was instituted in 1710. It originated with numerous eminent performers and gentlemen wishing to promote the study of vocal harmony. The Madrigal Society was established in 1741, and other musical societies followed. The Royal Society of Music arose from the principal nobility and gentry uniting to promote the performance of operas composed by Handel, 1785. Royal Academy of Music, established 1822, *which see*.

MUSKETS. See *Fire-arms*.

MUSLIN A fine cloth, made wholly of cotton. According to some, it is so called as not being bare, but having a downy nap on its surface resembling moss, which the French call *mousse*. According to others, it was first brought from Mousol, in India, whence the name. Muslins were first worn in England in 1670. *Anderson*. They were manufactured in great perfection in England about 1778.

MUTE. A prisoner is said to *stand mute* when, being arraigned for treason or felony, he either makes no answer, or answers foreign to the purpose. Anciently, a mute was taken back to prison, placed in a dark dungeon, naked, on his back, on the bare ground, and a great weight of iron placed upon his body, in this situation he was fed with three morsels of bad bread one day, and three draughts of stagnant water the next, and so on alternately until he died. For a very memorable instance of this punishment in A.D. 1605, see article *Pressing to Death*. By 12 Geo. III. 1772 judgment is awarded against mutes, in the same manner as if they were convicted, or confessed. A man refusing to plead was condemned and executed at the Old Bailey on a charge of murder, 1778. Another on a charge of burglary, at Wells, 1792. At Shrewsbury a man tried and convicted notwithstanding, Aug. 21, 1801. *Phillips*.

MUTINIES, BARRICK The mutiny throughout the fleet at Portsmouth for an advance

of wages, April 1797 It subsided on a promise from the Admiralty, which, not being quickly fulfilled, occasioned a second mutiny on board the *London* man of war, admiral Colpoys, who with his captain, was put into confinement for ordering the marines to fire, whereby some lives were lost. The mutiny subsided May 10, 1797, when the act passed to raise their wages, and the king pardoned the mutineers A more considerable one at the *Nore*, which blocked up the trade of the Thames, subsided June 1797, when the principal mutineers were put in irons, and several executed. Mutiny of the *Danac* frigate, the crew carried the ship into Brest harbour, March 27, 1800 Mutiny on board admiral Mitchell's fleet at Bantry Bay, December 1801, and January following see *Bantry Bay* Mutiny at Malta, began April 4, 1807, and ended on the 12th, when the mutineers blew themselves up, by setting fire to a large magazine, consisting of between 400 and 500 barrels of gunpowder See *Madras*, and *India*, 1857

MUTINY ACT, a statute for the discipline, regulation, and payment of the army, &c was passed 2 Will. III 1689, and has been renewed annually ever since.

MUTINY OF THE BOUNTY, April 28, 1780 For particulars see *Bounty*

MYCALE (Ionia, Asia Minor), BATTLE OF, fought Sept. 22, 479 B.C. between the Greeks (under Leotychides the king of Sparta, and Xanthippus the Athenian), and Persians, being the identical day on which Mardonius was defeated and slain at Plataea by Pausanias. The Persians numbered about 100,000 men, who had just returned from an unsuccessful expedition of Xerxes in Greece. They were completely defeated, thousands of them slaughtered, their camp burnt, and the Greeks triumphantly embarked their troops and sailed back to Samos with an immense booty

MYCENÆ A division of the kingdom of the Argives, in the Peloponnesus. It stood about fifty stadia from Argos, and flourished till the invasion of the Hærichides

Perseus removes from Argos, and founds Mycenæ	B.C. 1431 1315 or 1282	Ægisthus, in the absence of Agamemnon, lives in adultery with the queen Clytemnestra. On the return of the king they assassinate him, and Ægisthus mounts the throne	B.C. 1188
Reign of Eurystheus	1289 1274 or 1248	Orestes, son of Agamemnon, kills his mother and her paramour	1176
[Towards the close of his reign is placed the story of the several dangerous enterprises surmounted by Hercules.]		Orestes dies of the bite of a serpent	1166
Ægisthus assassinates Atreus	1201	The Achæans are expelled	1106
Agamemnon succeeds to the throne, becomes king of Mycenæ, Corinth, and perhaps of Argos	1201	Invasion of the Hærichides, and the conquerors divide the dominions	1103
He is chosen generalissimo of the Grecian forces going to the Trojan war	1103	Mycenæ destroyed by the Argives	468

MYLÆ A bay of Sicily, where the Romans, under their consul Duilius, gained their first naval victory over the Carthaginians, and took fifty of their ships, B.C. 260 Here also Agrippa defeated the fleet of Sextus Pompeius, B.C. 36

MYSORE (S. India), was formed into a kingdom by Hydr Ali in 1761 He and his son, Tippoo Saib, made it a flourishing state Being enterprising princes they considerably harassed the English Tippoo was subdued by them in 1792, and on May 4, 1799, his capital, Seringapatam, was taken by assault and himself slain The English now hold the country

MYSTERIES "Mystery" is said to be derived from the Hebrew *nistar*, to hide The *Sacred* mysteries is a term applied to the doctrines of Christianity, the chief of which is the incarnation of Christ, called the "mystery of godliness," (or God likeness)" 1 Tim. iii 16 The *Profane* mysteries were the secret ceremonies performed by a select few in honour of some deity They originated in Egypt, the land of idolatry, and were an institution of the priesthood to extend their own influence, so that all maxims of morality, tenets in theology, and dogmas in philosophy, were wrapped up in a veil of allegory and mystery From the Egyptian mysteries of Isis and Osiris sprang those of Bacchus and Ceres among the Greeks. The Eleusinian mysteries were introduced at Athens by Eumolpus, 1356 B.C. The laws were—1 To honour parents, 2 To honour the gods with the fruits of the earth, 3 Not to treat brutes with cruelty Cicero makes the civilisation of mankind one of the beneficial effects of the Eleusinian mysteries They were abolished by the emperor Theodosius, A.D. 389

MYSTERY PLAYS See *Drama*

MYTHOLOGY (Greek *mythos*, fable), the traditions respecting the gods of any people. The Egyptians and Babylonians, after forgetting the invisible and true God, worshipped positive objects, as the sun and moon, and then transferred their adoration to the operations

of nature and the passions of their own minds, which they embodied under symbolical representations, and ultimately worshipped the symbols themselves. Thoth is supposed to have introduced mythology among the Egyptians, 1521 B.C., and Cadmus, the worship of the Egyptian and Phœnician deities among the Greeks, 1493 B.C.

N.

NAAS (in Ireland), **BATTLE OF** A desperate engagement between a body of the king's forces, and the insurgent Irish, who had just commenced the "Rebellion of 1798." The latter were defeated with the loss of 300 killed and some hundreds wounded, May 24, 1798
Musgrave

NAHONASSAR, **ERA OF**, received its name from the celebrated prince of Babylon, under whose reign astronomical studies were much advanced in Chaldea. The years are vague, containing 365 days each, without intercalation. The first day of the era was Wednesday (said, in mistake, to be Thursday, in *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*) Feb. 26, 747 B.C.—3967, Julian period. To find the Julian year on which the year of Nabonassar begins, subtract the year, if before Christ, from 748, if after Christ, add to it 747.

NAG'S HEAD STORY Matthew Parker was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth, Dec. 17, 1779, by bishops Barlow, Coverdale, Scory, and Hodgkins. Many years after, the Romish writers brought forth a tale of Parker and the others having been consecrated at the Nag's Head Tavern, Cheapside, by Scory in an irregular manner. This tale was refuted by Burnet, and is now given up by Romanists.

NAHUM, **FESTIVAL OF** Nahum, the seventh of the twelve minor prophets, about B.C. 713, the festival is the 24th of December.

NAMES Adam and Eve named their sons. *Gen.* iv 25, 26. Originally every person had but one name. Plato recommended it to parents to give happy names to their children, and the Pythagoreans taught that the minds, actions, and successes of men were according to their names, genius, and fate. The popes change their names at their exaltation to the pontificate, "a custom introduced by pope Sergius, whose name till then was Swine snout," A.D. 687. *Platina*. Onuphrius refers it to John XII 956, and gives as a reason, that it was done in imitation of SS. Peter and Paul, who were first called Simon and Saul. In France it was usual to change the name given at baptism, as was done in the case of two sons of Henry II of France. They were christened Alexander and Hercules, but at their confirmation, these names were changed to Henry and Francis. It is usual for monks and nuns at their entrance into monasteries to assume new names, to show that they are about to lead a new life, and have renounced all things. See *Surnames*.

NAMUR, in Belgium, was made a county in 932, was ceded to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht, and was garrisoned by the Dutch as a barrier town of the United Provinces in 1715. Namur was taken by the French in 1746, but was restored in 1748. In 1781, the emperor Joseph expelled the Dutch garrison. In 1792, it was again taken by the French, who were compelled to evacuate it the following year, but they regained possession of it in 1794. The French, however, delivered it up to the allies in 1814. It was a scene of a severe conflict, in June 1815, between the Prussians and the French under Grouchy, when retreating after the battle of Waterloo.

NANCY, Lorraine, France founded in the twelfth century. Charles the Bold of Burgundy, endeavoured to conquer Lorraine, and besieged Nancy in 1476, but on Jan. 5, 1477, he was defeated and slain by the duke of Lorraine and his Swiss allies.

NANTES See *Edict*.

NAPIER'S BONES See *Logarithms*.

NAPLES, the continental division and seat of government of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, began with a Greek colony named Parthenope, perhaps about 1000, B.C. which was afterwards divided into Palæopolis (the *old*), and Neapolis (the *new city*), from which latter the present name is derived. The colony was conquered by the Romans in the Samnite war, B.C. 326. The duchy of Naples at first was restricted to the city and its neighbourhood, but was greatly extended in the reign of the emperor Maurice about A.D. 593. After resisting the power of the Lombards, Franks, and Germans, it was subjugated by the Normans under Roger Guiscard, king of Sicily, A.D. 1131, who founded the present monarchy. Few countries have had so many political changes and cruel and despotic rulers, or suffered so much by convulsions of nature, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, &c. In 1856

the population of the continental portion was, 6,886,030, of Sicily, 2,231,020, total, 9,117,050

Naples conquered by Theodoric the Goth A.D. 493
Retaken by Belisarius 536
Taken again by Totila 543
Retaken by Narso 552
Becomes a dusky nominally subject to the Eastern empire 568 or 572
Robert Guiscard, the Norman, made duke of Apulia, founds the kingdom of Naples 1059
Naples conquered, and the kingdom of the two Sicilies founded by Roger II 1181
The imperial house of Hohenstaufen (see Germany) obtains the kingdom by marriage, and rule 1194-1266
The pope appoints Charles of Anjou, king who defeats the regent Manfred (son of Frederic II of Germany) at Benevento (Manfred slain) Feb. 26, 1266
Charles also defeats Conradin (the last of the Hohenstaufens), who had come to Naples by invitation of the Ghibellines, at Tagliacozzo, Aug. 23 Conradin beheaded Oct. 29 1268
The massacre called the Sicilian vespers (which see) March 30, 1282
Andrew of Hungary, husband of Joanna I murdered Sept. 18, 1345
He is avenged by his brother Louis king of Hungary who invades Naples 1340
Alphonso V of Arragon (called the Wise and Magnanimous), on the death of Joanna II seizes Naples 1485
Naples conquered by Charles VIII of France And by Louis XII of France and Ferdinand of Spain 1494
Naples and Sicily united to Spain 1501
Insurrection of Masaniello * 1504
Another insurrection suppressed by don John of Austria Oct. 1647
Henry II duke of Guise lands and is proclaimed king, but in a few days is taken prisoner by the Spaniards April 1648
Naples conquered by prince Eugene of Savoy, for the emperor 1706
Discovery of Herulanum (which see) 1711 or 1713
The Spaniards by the victory at Bitonto (May 26) having made themselves masters of both kingdoms Charles (of Bourbon) son of the king of Spain, ascends the throne with the ancient title renewed, of king of the Two Sicilies 1734
Order of St. Januarius instituted by king Charles 1738
Charles becoming king of Spain vacates the throne of the Two Sicilies in favour of his brother Ferdinand, agreeably to treaty 1759
Expulsion of the Jesuits Nov. 3, 1767
Dreadful earthquake in Calabria Feb. 5, 1783
Enrolment of the Lazzaroni (which see) as pikemen or spontaneous 1793
The king flies on the approach of the French republicans, who establish the Parthenopean republic Jan. 14 1799
Nelson appears, Naples is retaken, and the king restored, who exceeds his former tyranny, June, 1799
Prince Caracciolo cruelly executed by order of Nelson June 29, 1799

The Neapolitans occupy Rome Sept. 30 1799
Dreadful earthquake felt throughout the kingdom and thousands perish July 28, 1804
Treaty of neutrality between France and Naples ratified Oct. 9, 1806
Ferdinand, through perfidy is compelled to fly to Sicily Jan. 23 the French enter Naples, and Joseph Bonaparte made king Feb. 1806
The French defeated at Maida July 4, 1806
Joseph Bonaparte, after beginning many reforms, abdicates for the crown of Spain, June, 1806
Joachim Murat made king (who rules well), July 16, 1806
His first quarrel with Napoleon 1811
His alliance with Austria Jan 1814
Death of queen Caroline of Austria Sept. 7, 1814
Joachim declares war against Austria, Mar. 15, 1815
Defeated at Tolentino May 3, 1815
He retires to France, May 22 and Corrida, he madly attempts the recovery of his throne by landing at Pizzo, Sept. 28, is seized, tried, and shot Oct. 13 1815
Ferdinand, re-established, soon returns to tyrannical measures June, 1815
A dreadful plague rages in Naples Nov. 1815 to June, 1816
Establishment of the society of the Carbonari 1819
Successful insurrection of the Carbonari under general Pepe the king compelled to swear solemnly to a new constitution July 13, 1820
The Austrians invade the kingdom at the king's instigation general Pepe defeated, March 7, 1821
Fall of the constitutional government, March 23, 1821
Death of Ferdinand, after reigning 66 years Jan. 4, 1825
[In 90 years, 100,000 Neapolitans perished by various kinds of death.]
Another insurrection of the Carbonari suppressed 1828
Accession of Ferdinand II (as faithless and tyrannical as his predecessors) Nov. 8, 1830
Dispute with England respecting the sulphur trade, settled March, 1840
Attilio and Emilio Bandiera, with eighteen others, attempting an insurrection in Calabria, are shot Jan. 17, 1844
Prospect of an insurrection in Naples, the king grants a new constitution Jan. 29, 1848
Great fighting in Naples the liberals and the national guard almost annihilated by the royal troops, aided by the Lazzaroni (which see), May 15, 1848
A martial anarchy prevails Dec. 1849
The chiefs of the liberal party arrested in Settembrini Poverio, Carafa, and others, after a mock trial, are condemned, and consigned to horrible dungeons for life June, 1850
After remonstrances with the king on his tyrannical government (May), the English and French ambassadors are withdrawn Oct. 28, 1856
Attempted assassination of the king by Milana, Dec. 8, 1856
The *Cagliari* † seized June, 1857
Italian refugees under count Pisacane, landing in Calabria, are defeated, and their leader killed June 27—July 2, 1857

* Occasioned by the extortions of the Spanish viceroys. One day an impost was claimed on a basket of figs, and refused by the owner with whom the populace took part headed by Masaniello (Thomas Aniello), a fisherman they obtained the command of Naples, many of the nobles were slain and their palaces burnt, and the viceroy was compelled to abolish the taxes and to restore the privileges granted by Charles V to the city Masaniello became intoxicated by his success and was slain by his own followers after a few days rule, on July 16 1647

† It was asserted, but denied by Lord Aberdeen, that his government had given warning of this attempt, of which they had obtained information by opening letters directed to Masaniello

‡ The *Cagliari*, a Sardinian mail steamboat plying between Genoa and Tunis, sailed from the former port on June 25, 1857, with thirty three passengers, who, after a few hours sail, took terrible possession of the vessel and compelled the two English engineers (Watt and Park) to steer to Ponza. Here they landed, released some prisoners, took them on board, and sailed to Sestri, where they again landed, and

NAPLES, *continued.*

A dreadful earthquake in the Apennines (see <i>Earthquakes</i>)	Dec. 16, 1857	Diplomatic relations resumed with England and France	June, 1859
Amnesty granted to political offenders	Dec. 27, 1858	A subscription for Poerio and his companions in England amounted to 10,000.	July, 1859
Poerio and sixty six companions released and sent to N America, Jan on their way, they seize the vessel sail to Cork, March 7 and proceed to London	March 18, 1859	Insubordination among the Swiss troops at Naples, many shot	major Latour sent to Naples by the Swiss confederation
Death of Ferdinand II, after dreadful sufferings	May 22, 1859	The army increased and the defences strengthened	Oct. 1859

SOVEREIGNS OF NAPLES AND SICILY

1181 Roger I (of Sicily, 1180) <i>Norman</i>	1250 Conrad.
1184 William I the Bad	1254 Conradin but his uncle
1186 William II the Good.	1258. Manfred seizes the government he is killed at Benevento, in 1266
1189 Tancred.	1266 Charles of Anjou, brother of St. Louis, king of France.
1194 William III succeeded by Constance, married to Henry VI of Germany	1282. Insurrection in Sicily
1197 Frederic II of Germany, (<i>Hohenstaufen</i>).	

(Separation of the kingdoms in 1282)

NAPLES	SICILY
1262. Charles I of Anjou	1282 Peter I (III of Aragon)
1285 Charles II	1285 James I (II of Aragon.)
1309 Robert the Wise.	1295 Frederic II
1342. Joanna (with her husband, Andrew of Hungary), 1343-45, with Louis of Tarento, 1349-52 put to death by	1337 Peter II.
1381 Charles III of Durazzo he becomes king of Hungary 1386 assassinated there	1342. Louis.
1385 Ladislas of Hungary	1355 Frederic III
1414 Joanna II, dies in 1435, and bequeaths her dominions to Regnier of Anjou They are acquired by	1376 Maria and Martin (her husband).
	1403 Martin I
	1409 Martin II
	1410 Ferdinand I
	1416. Alphonsus I

1435 Alphonsus I thus king of Naples and Sicily

(Separation in 1458.)

NAPLES	SICILY
1458 Ferdinand I	1458 John of Arragon
1494 Alphonsus II abdicates	1479 Ferdinand the Catholic.
1495 Ferdinand II	
1496 Frederic II, expelled by the French 1501	

THE CROWNS UNITED

1501 Ferdinand III (king of Spain).	1623 Philip III (IV of Spain).
1516 Charles I (V of Germany).	1605 Charles II (of Spain)
1564. Philip I (II of Spain).	1700 Philip IV (V of Spain), Bourbon.
1598. Philip II. (III of Spain).	1707 Charles III of Austria.

(Separation in 1713)

NAPLES.	SICILY
1713 Charles III of Austria.	1713. Victor Amadeus of Savoy, deposed in 1718

THE TWO SICILIES

1758. Charles IV (III. of Spain).	1750 Ferdinand IV, a tyrannical and cruel sovereign, flies from Naples in 1806 to Sicily
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(Separation in 1806.)

NAPLES.	SICILY
1806. Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte.	1806-15. Ferdinand IV
1808. Joachim Murat, shot Oct. 13, 1815	

THE TWO SICILIES

1815. Ferdinand I, formerly Ferdinand IV of Naples and Sicily	1830 Ferdinand II Nov 8 (termed King Bomba).
1825 Francis I	1859 Francis II May 22, born Jan. 16, 1836. The present king (1859).

NAPOLEON, CODE See *Codes*

NARVA, in Esthonia, Russia, the site of the celebrated battle in which Peter the Great of Russia was totally defeated by Charles XII of Sweden "the Madman of the North," then in his nineteenth year The army of Peter is said to have amounted to 60,000, some Swedish writers affirm, to 100,000 men, while the Swedes did not much exceed 20,000

restored the vessel to its commander and crew The latter steered immediately for Naples, but on the way the vessel was boarded by a Neapolitan cruiser, and all the crew were landed and consigned to dungeons, where they remained for nine months waiting for trial, suffering great privations and insults. This caused great excitement in England and, after much negotiation, the crew were released, and the vessel given up to the British government, 3000*l.* being given as compensation to the sufferers.

Fought Nov 30, 1700 In this wonderful battle, Charles attacked the enemy in his intrenchments, and slew 30,000, the remainder, exceeding that number, surrendered The victorious chief had several horses shot under him, and as he was mounting a fresh one, he said, "These people seem disposed to give me exercise" The place was taken by Peter in 1704

NASEBY (Northamptonshire), BATTLE OF, between Charles I and the parliament army under Fairfax and Cromwell The main body of the royal army was commanded by lord Astley, prince Rupert led the right wing, sir Marmaduke Langdale the left, and the king himself headed the body of reserve The victory was with the parliament forces, and was decisive of the fate of the king, who was obliged to flee, losing all his cannon and baggage, and 5000 of his army as prisoners, June 14, 1645

NASSAU, now a German duchy, was made a county by the emperor Frederic I about 1180, for Wolram a descendant of Conrad I of Germany, from whom are descended the royal house of Orange now reigning in Holland (see *Orange* and *Holland*), and the present duke of Nassau Population of the duchy in 1857, 434,064 Wiesbaden was made the capital in 1839

1788. Count Frederic-William joins the Confederation of the Rhine, and is made duke in 1806.
1814 William-George, Aug 20

1839 Adolphus-William Charles, born July 24, 1817
The present duke (1859)

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE Upon the proposition of the abbé Siéyès, the states of France constituted themselves into the National Assembly, June 17, 1789 On the 20th, the hall of this new assembly was shut by order of the king, upon which the deputies of the *Tiers Etat* repaired to the *Jeu de Paume*, or Tennis-court, and swore not to dissolve until they had digested a constitution for France On the 22nd they met at the church at St. Louis. This assembly dissolved itself, Sept 21, 1792 See *National Convention*. In 1848 the legislature was again termed the National Assembly It met May 4, and a new constitution was proclaimed Nov 12 A new constitution was once more proclaimed by Louis Napoleon in Jan 1852, after triumphing over the National Assembly

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for the Promotion of Social Science, originated in a meeting at lord Brougham's in May, 1857 Its object is to promote improvements in the administration of Law, in Education, in Public Health, and in Social Economy It holds annual meetings, and publishes its proceedings The first meeting was at Birmingham, Oct. 12 16, 1857, the 2nd, at Liverpool, Oct 11 16, 1858, the third at Bradford, Oct. 11 15, 1859

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS One was formed in 1684, headed by the earl of Leicester to protect Queen Elizabeth from assassination, in consequence of the discovery of various plots. Another for the defence of William III against assassins was established in 1696, of which all persons holding office under government were required to be members.—The "National Volunteer Association" for promoting the practice of Rifle shooting, was established in London Nov 16, 1859, under the patronage of the queen and prince consort, Mr Sidney Herbert, secretary at war, being president, and the earl of Derby and other noblemen vice presidents The annual subscription is one guinea, or a composition for life of ten guineas.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE Constituted in the hall of the Tuileries, Sept 17, and formally opened Sept. 21, 1792, when M Grugore, at the head of the National Assembly, repaired thither and announced that that assembly had ceased its functions It was then decreed, "That the citizens named by the French people to form the National Convention, being met to the number of 371, after having verified their powers, declare, that the National Convention is constituted" This convention continued until a new constitution was organised, and the Executive Directory was installed at the little Luxembourg, Nov 1, 1795 See *Directory* The Chartists (*which see*) in England formed a National Convention about 1839

NATIONAL DEBT The first mention of parliamentary security for a debt of the nation occurs in the reign of Henry VI The present national debt commenced in the reign of William III 1690 It amounted, in 1697, to about five millions sterling, and was then thought to be of alarming magnitude The sole cause of the increase has been war

	Debt		Debt.		Debt.
1702. Anne	about £14 000 000	1802. Close of French		1840. Ditto	789,578,730
1714 George I	54 000,000	Revolutionary		1845 Funded debt	786,786,241
1749 George II. (after		war	571,000,000	1850 Funded debt	774,023,638
Spanish war)	75,000,000	1814 Close of war with		1854 Funded debt	755,610,336
1768. George III (end		Napoleon	865,000,000	Unfunded	16,543,000
of the Seven		1817 English and Irish		1856 Funded debt	779,831,068
Years War)	139 000,000	Exchequers account		Unfunded	23,050,200
1786. After Amer war	268,000,000	solidated	848,383,477	1857 Funded debt	779,656,399
1798. Foreign war	462,000,000	1830. Total amount	840,164,023	Unfunded	25,227,300

NATIONAL DEBT, *continued*

The annual interest in 1850 was 23,862,257*l.*, and the total interest, including annuities, amounted to 37,699,740*l.* On Jan. 1, 1851, the total unredeemed debt of Great Britain and Ireland was 769,373,563*l.* the charge on which for interest and management was 37,630,449*l.* On Jan. 1, 1852, it was 765,126,582*l.*, the charge, 37,501,788*l.*

NATIONAL GALLERY, LONDON, began with the purchase, by the British government, for 57,000*l.* of the Angerstein collection of pictures (about forty), in Jan 1823 The first exhibition of them took place in Pall mall, in May, 1824 Sir G Beaumont, Mr Holwell Carr, and many other gentlemen, as well as the British Institution, contributed many fine pictures, and the collection has been since greatly augmented by gifts, and purchases. The present edifice in Trafalgar square designed by Mr Wilkins, was completed and opened in 1837 In July 1857 a commission appointed to consider the propriety of removing the pictures, reported in favour of their remaining in their present locality

NATIONAL GUARD That of France was instituted by the Municipal Committee of safety at Paris on July 13, 1789 the day before the destruction of the Bastille), to maintain order and defend the public liberty Its first colours were blue and red, to which white was added when its formation was approved by the king Its action was soon paralysed by the revolutionary factions, and it ceased altogether on the establishment of the consulate and empire It was revived by Napoleon in 1814, and maintained by Louis XVIII, but was broken up by Charles X after a tumultuous review in 1827 It was revived in 1830 and helped to place Louis Philippe on the throne In 1848 its reconstitution and its enlargement from 80,000 to 100,000 men led to the frightful conflict of June 1848 Its constitution was entirely changed in Jan 1852, when it was subjected entirely to the controul of the government Formerly the National Guard had many privileges, such as choosing their own officers &c.—National Guards have been established in Spain, Naples, and other countries during the present century

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, was established in Feb 1857 in pursuance of votes from both houses of Parliament The sum of 2000*l.* were appropriated for the purchase of portraits of persons eminent in British history, and apartments were assigned for their reception Donations are received under certain restrictions A valuable collection of National Portraits appeared at the Manchester Exhibition in 1857

NATIVITY There are two festivals, in the Roman and Greek Churches, under this name The first is the Nativity of the Redeemer, which is also observed by the Protestants, generally on the 25th day of December, and is of very long standing in the Church (see *Christmas*), the other of the Virgin Mary, not observed by the Protestants at all Pope Sergius I about 690, is the first who placed the Nativity, kept in memory of the Blessed Virgin, among the festivals, but it was not generally received in France and Germany till about 1000, and the Greeks and eastern Christians did not observe it till some time in the twelfth century, but they now do it with great solemnity

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY See *Philosophy*

NATURALISATION is defined to be "the making a foreigner or alien a denizen or freeman of any kingdom or city, and so becoming, as it were, both a subject and a native of a king or country, that by nature he did not belong to" The first act of naturalisation passed in 1437, and various similar enactments were made in most of the reigns from that time, several of them special acts relating to individuals An act for the naturalisation of the Jews passed in May 1753, but was repealed in 1754, on the petition of all the cities in England, for the privileges since granted them see *Jews* The act for the naturalisation of prince Albert passed 3 Vict Feb 7, 1840

NATURE-PRINTING This process consists in impressing objects, such as plants, mosses, feathers, &c. into plates of metal, causing these objects, as it were, to engrave themselves, and afterwards taking casts or copies fit for printing from. Kniphof, of Erfurt, between 1728 and 1757, produced his *Herbarium vivum* by pressing the plants themselves (previously inked) on paper, the impressions being afterwards coloured by hand. In 1833, Peter Kyhl made use of steel rollers and lead plates. In 1842, Mr Taylor printed lace. In 1847, Mr Twining printed ferns, grasses, and plants, and in the same year Dr Branson suggested the application of electrotyping to the impressions. In 1849, professor Leydolt, of Vienna, obtained by the able assistance of Mr Andrew Worring, impressions of agates and fossils The first practical application of this process is in Von Heusler's work on the Mosses of Arpach, in Transylvania, the second (the first in this country) in "The Ferns of Great Britain and Ireland," edited by Dr Lindley, the illustrations to which were prepared under the superintendence of Mr Henry Bradbury, in 1855 6, who also in 1859 commenced the printing of the British Sea weeds, edited by W. G Johnstone and Alex. Croall.

NAVAL ASYLUM, ROYAL. This institution was commenced at Paddington in 1801, and was transferred to its present situation, near the entrance to Greenwich park, in 1807. The interior of the central portion of the building was commenced in 1813 by Anne queen of James I, and completed in 1835 by queen Henrietta-Maria, whose arms still adorn the ceiling of the room in which her son Charles II was born, in 1630.

NAVAL BATTLES. The Argonautic expedition undertaken by Jason is the first upon record, 1268 B.C. *Du Fresnoy*. The first sea fight on record is that between the Corinthians and Coreyceans, 664 B.C. *Blair*. The following are among the most celebrated naval engagements for the details of which see *separate articles*.

First sea-fight on record, in which the Corinthians conquer the Coreyceans	B.C. 664	at his mast-head, to denote that he had swept the English from the seas	Nov 29, 1652
Battle of Salamis	Oct. 20, 480	The English gain a victory over the Dutch fleet off Portsmouth, taking and destroying 11 men-of-war and 80 merchantmen	Van Tromp was the Dutch, and Blake the English
Battle of Eurymedon	466		Feb. 18 30, 1663
Battle of Cysicus, the Lacedemonian fleet taken by Alcibiades, the Athenian	410	Agua, off the North Foreland. The Dutch and English fleets consisted of near 100 men of war each. Van Tromp commanded the Dutch. Blake, Monk and Deane, the English.	
Battle of Ægospotamæ	405	Six Dutch ships were taken, 11 were sunk, and the rest ran into Calais road	June 2, 1668
The Persian fleet, under Conon, conquers the Spartan at Cnidus. Pausander, the Athenian admiral, is killed and the maritime power of the Lacedemonians destroyed	394	Again on the coast of Holland, the Dutch lose 80 men of war, and admiral Tromp was killed (the seventh and last battle)	July 1653
Battle of Mylae	260	At Cadix, when two galleons, worth 2,000,000 pieces of eight, were taken by Blake	Sept. 1656
The Roman fleet, off Drepanum, destroyed by the Carthaginians	249	The Spanish fleet vanquished, and then burnt in the harbour of Santa Cruz, by Blake	April 30, 1657
The Carthaginian fleet destroyed by the consul Lutatius	241	English and French, 180 of the Bordeaux fleet destroyed by the duke of York (afterwards James II.)	Dec. 4, 1664
Battle of Actium	31	The duke of York defeats the Dutch fleet off Harwich. Opdam the Dutch admiral blown up with all his crew, 18 capital ships taken, 14 destroyed	June 8, 1665
The emperor Claudius II. defeats the Goths, and sinks 2000 of their ships	A.D. 269	The earl of Sandwich took 12 men-of-war and 2 India ships	Sept. 4, 1665
Battle of Lepanto	Oct. 7, 1571	A contest between the Dutch and English fleets for victory maintained for four days. The English lose 9 and the Dutch 15 ships	June 1-4, 1666
Bay of Gibraltar, Dutch and Spaniards. This was a bloody conflict and decisive victory, and settled for a time the superiority of the Dutch	April 25, 1607	Decisive engagement at the mouth of the Thames, when the English gain a glorious victory. The Dutch lose 31 men of war, 4 admirals killed, and 4000 officers and seamen	July 25 26, 1666
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS IN BRITISH HISTORY			
Alfred with 10 galleys, defeated 300 sail of Danish pirates on the Dorset and Hampshire coast. <i>Asa's Life of Alfred</i>	897	The Dutch admiral De Ruyter sails up the Thames and destroys some ships	June 11, 1667
Near Sluys	June 24, 1340	Twelve Algerine ships of war destroyed by sir Edward Spragg	May 10, 1671
Off Winchelsea, Edward III. defeated the Spanish fleet of 40 large ships, and captured 26	Aug. 29, 1360	Battle of Mouthold bay. See <i>Solebay</i> , May 28, 1672	May 28, 1672
The English and Flemings, the latter signally defeated	1371	Coast of Holland, by prince Rupert, May 28, June 4, and Aug. 11, sir E. Spragg killed, d'Etrées and Ruyter defeated	1673
Earl of Arundel defeats a Flemish fleet of 100 sail, and captures 80	March 24, 1387	Off Beachy Head, the English and Dutch defeated by the French. See <i>Beachy Head</i>	June 30, 1690
Near Milford Haven, the English take 8, and destroy 15 French ships	1405	Victory near Cape La Hague. See <i>La Hague</i>	May 19, 1692
Off Hardeur, the duke of Bedford takes or destroys nearly 600 French ships	Aug. 15, 1416	Off St. Vincent, the English and Dutch squadrons, under admiral Hooke, defeated by the French	June 16, 1693
In the Downs, a Spanish and Genoese fleet captured by the earl of Warwick	1459	Off Carthage, between admiral Benbow*	
Bay of Blacay, English and French, indecisive	Aug. 10, 1512		
Sir Edward Howard attacks the French fleet under Prior John, is repulsed and killed	April 25, 1513		
The Spanish Armada destroyed near Plymouth	July 19, 1588		
Dover straits between the Dutch admiral Van Tromp, and admiral Blake. The Dutch surprise the English in the Downs, 80 sail engaging 40 English, six of which are taken or destroyed, and the Dutch admiral sails in triumph through the channel, with a broom			

* In the engagement, the other ships of admiral Benbow's squadron falling astern, left this brave commander alone to maintain the unequal battle. In this situation a chain-shot shattered his leg; yet he would not be removed from the quarter-deck till the morning, when the French sheered off. He died in October following, of his wounds, at Jamaica, where, soon after his arrival, he received a letter from the French admiral, of which the following is a literal translation —

"Carthage, Aug. 22, 1702.
"Sir, — I had little hopes, on Monday last, but to have supped in your cabin, yet it pleased God to order it otherwise. I am thankful for it. As for those cowardly captains who deserted you, hang them up, for G—d they deserve it.
Du Cassa."

Two of those unworthy cowards, captains Kirby and Wade, were shot on their arrival at Plymouth, having been previously tried by a court-martial.

NAVAL BATTLES, *continued*

- and the French fleet, commanded by admiral Du Casse. Fought Aug 19, 1703
- Sir George Rooke defeats the French fleet off Vigo (*which see*) Oct 12, 1703
- Off Malaga bloody engagement between the French, under the count de Thoulouse, and the English, under sir George Rooke, when the former entirely relinquished the dominion of the seas to England Aug 24, 1704
- At Gibraltar, when the French lose 5 men of war Nov 5, 1704
- Off the *Isard*, when an English merchant fleet was taken Oct 9, 1707
- In the Mediterranean admiral Leake took 60 French vessels, laden with provisions, May 22, 1708
- The Spanish fleet of 29 sail totally defeated by sir George Byng, in the *Faro de Messina* July 31, 1718
- Bloody battle off Toulon, Matthews and Los took against the fleets of France and Spain. Here the brave captain Cornwall fell with 42 men, including officers, and the victory was lost by a misunderstanding between the English admirals Feb 9, 1744
- Off Cape Finisterre, the French fleet of 38 sail taken by admiral Anson May 3, 1747
- In the East Indies, the French retired to Pondicherry 1747
- Off Finisterre, when admiral Hawke took 7 men-of-war of the French Oct 14, 1747
- Off Newfoundland, when admiral Boscawen took 2 men-of-war June 10, 1756
- Off Cape François, 7 ships defeated by 3 English Oct 21, 1757
- Admiral Pocock defeats the French fleet in the East Indies, in two actions 1758, and again 1759
- Admiral Boscawen defeats the French under De la Clue, off Cape Lagos. *See Lagos* Aug 18, 1759
- Admiral Hawke defeats the French fleet, commanded by Commaus, in Quiberon Bay and thus prevents a projected invasion of England. *See Quiberon Bay* Nov 20, 1759
- Keppel took 8 French frigates, and a fleet of merchantmen Oct 9, 1762
- On Lake Champlain, where the provincial force was totally destroyed by admiral Howe Oct. 11, 1776
- Off Ushant, a drawn battle between Keppel and d'Orvilliers July 27, 1778
- In New England, the American fleet totally destroyed July 30, 1779
- Near Cape St. Vincent admiral Rodney defeated a Spanish fleet under admiral Don Langara. *See Rodney* Jan 18, 1780
- At St. Jago Mons Suffrein defeated by commodore Johnston April 16, 1781
- Dogger bank, between adm Parker and the Dutch adm Zoutman 400 killed on each side Aug 5, 1781
- Admiral Rodney defeated the French going to attack Jamaica took 5 ships of the line, and sent the French admiral, count de Grasse, prisoner to England. *See Rodney* April 12, 1782
- The British totally defeated the fleets of France and Spain, in the Bay of Gibraltar *See Gibraltar* Sept. 13, 1782
- East Indies a series of actions between sir Edward Hughes and Suffrein, viz Feb. 17, 1783, the French had 11 ships to 9, April 12, they had 18 ships to 11, yet were completely beaten. Again, July 6, off Trincomalee, they had 15 to 12, and were again beaten with the loss of 1000 killed, Sept. 3, 1782. Again, June 30, 1783
- Lord Howe signally defeated the French fleet off Ushant, took 6 ships of war, and sunk one June 1, 1794
- Sir Edward Pellew took 15 sail, and burnt 7, out of a fleet of 25 sail of transports, Mar 8, 1795
- French fleet defeated, and 3 ships of war taken by admiral Hotham Fought, March 14, 1795
- Admiral Cornwallis took 8 transports, convoyed by 3 French men of war Fought, June 7, 1795
- Eleven Dutch East Indiamen taken by the *Scipio*, man-of-war, and some armed British Indiamen in company June 19, 1795
- L Orient the French fleet defeated by lord Bridport, and 8 ships of the line taken. *See L Orient* June 25, 1795
- Dutch fleet, under admiral Lucas, in Saldanha Bay, surrenders to sir George Keith Elphinstone *See Saldanha Bay* Aug 17, 1796
- Cape St. Vincent (*which see*) Feb. 14, 1797
- Unsuccessful attempt on Santa Cruz, admiral Nelson loses his right arm. *See Santa Cruz* July 24, 1797
- Camperdown (*which see*) Oct 11, 1797
- Nile (*which see*) Aug 1, 1798
- Off the coast of Ireland a French fleet of 9 sail full of troops, as succour to the Irish, engaged by sir John Borlase Warren and 5 taken Oct 12, 1798
- The Texel fleet of 12 ships and 13 Indiamen surrenders to the British admiral, Mitchell Aug 28, 1799
- Capture of the *Grieter* (*which see*) July 29, 1800
- Copenhagen bombarded. *See Copenhagen* April 2, 1801
- Gibraltar Bay engagement between the French and British fleets, the *Hannibal* of 74 guns lost July 6, 1801
- Off Cadix sir James Saumarez obtains a victory over the French and Spanish fleets, 1 ship captured Fought July 12, 1801
- Sir Robert Calder, with 15 sail, takes 2 ships (both Spanish) out of 20 sail of the French and Spanish combined fleets, off Ferrol July 22, 1805
- Off Trafalgar (*which see*) Oct 31, 1805
- Sir R. Strachan with 4 sail of British, captures 4 French ships of the line, off Cape Ortegal Nov 4, 1805
- In the West Indies the French defeated by sir T. Duckworth 3 sail of the line taken, 2 driven on shore Feb. 6, 1806
- Sir John Borlase Warren captures 2 French ships March 18, 1806
- Admiral Duckworth effects the passage of the Dardanelles. *See article Dardanelles*, Feb 19, 1807
- Copenhagen fleet captured. *See Copenhagen* Sept. 5, 1807
- The Russian fleet of several sail, in the Tagus, surrenders to the British Sept. 5, 1808
- Basque Roads 4 sail of the line and much shipping destroyed by lord Gambier April 12, 1809
- Two Russian flotillas of numerous vessels taken or destroyed by sir J. Saumarez, July, 1809
- French ships of the line driven on shore by lord Collingwood (2 of them burnt by the French next day) Oct. 25, 1809
- Bay of Rosas, where Lieut. Talloor by direction of captain Hallowell takes or destroys 11 war and other vessels. *See Rosas Bay*, Nov 1, 1809
- Baseterre *La Lore* and *La Feine*, French frigates, destroyed by sir A. Cochrane Dec 18, 1809
- The Spartan British frigate gallantly engages a large French force in the bay of Naples May 5, 1810
- Action between the *Tribune*, captain Reynolds, and 4 Danish brigs Fought May 12, 1810
- Isle of Rhé, 17 vessels taken or destroyed by the *Arctide* and *Cadmus* July 17, 1810
- Captain Barrett in the merchant vessel, *Cumberland* with 26 men, defeats four privateers and takes 170 prisoners Jan. 16, 1811

NAVAL BATTLES, *continued*

Twenty two vessels from Otranto taken by the <i>Cerberus</i> and <i>Active</i> Feb 22, 1811	American sloop <i>Argus</i> taken by the British sloop <i>Pelican</i> Aug 14, 1818
<i>Amazon</i> French frigate destroyed off Cape Barbeur March 25, 1811	French frigate <i>La Trave</i> , 44 guns, taken by the <i>Andromache</i> of 38 guns. Oct 23, 1818
Sagoue Bay 2 French store ships burnt by captain Barrie's ships May 1, 1811	French frigate <i>Ceres</i> taken by the British ship <i>Tagus</i> Jan 6, 1814
The British sloop, <i>Little Belt</i> , and American ship <i>President</i> their rencounter May 16, 1811	French frigates <i>Alcmene</i> and <i>Iphigenia</i> taken by the <i>Veuve</i> Jan 16, 1814
Off Madagascar, 8 British frigates under captain Schomburg engage 8 French larger-sized, with troops on board, and capture 3 May 20, 1811	French frigate <i>Terpichore</i> taken by the <i>Majestic</i> Feb 3, 1814
The <i>Thames</i> and <i>Cephalus</i> capture 36 French vessels July 1811	French ship <i>Clorinde</i> taken by the <i>Dryad</i> and <i>Achates</i> , after an action with the <i>Arctas</i> , Feb 26, 1814
The <i>Naiad</i> frigate attacked in presence of Bonaparte by 7 armed praams, they were gallantly repulsed Sept. 21, 1811	French frigate <i>L'Etoile</i> captured by the <i>Hebrus</i> , March 27, 1814
French frigates <i>Pauline</i> and <i>Pomone</i> captured by the British frigates <i>Alceste</i> , <i>Active</i> and <i>Unité</i> Nov 29, 1811	American frigate <i>Essex</i> captured by the <i>Phoebe</i> and <i>Cherub</i> March 29, 1814
Recolt of 84 guns, taken by the <i>Victorious</i> of 74 Feb 21, 1812	British sloop <i>Aron</i> sunk by the American sloop <i>Hasp</i> Sept. 8, 1814
L Orient, 3 French frigates, &c destroyed by the <i>Northumberland</i> captain Hotham May 22, 1812	Lake Champlain the British squadron captured by the American, after a severe conflict Sept. 11, 1814
<i>Guerriere</i> British frigate, 40 small guns, captured by the American ship <i>Constitution</i> 54 guns (an unequal contest) Aug 19, 1812	American ship <i>President</i> captured by the <i>Swatara</i> Jan 15, 1815
British brig <i>Frolic</i> , captured by the American sloop <i>Hasp</i> Oct 18, 1812	Algiers bombarded by Lord Exmouth. See <i>Algiers</i> Aug 27, 1816
British frigate <i>Macedonian</i> taken by the American ship <i>United States</i> , large class, Oct. 25, 1812	Navarino (which see) Oct. 20, 1827
British frigate <i>Juwa</i> , taken by the American ship <i>Constitution</i> , large class Dec. 9, 1812	Action between the British ships <i>Vulgar</i> and <i>Ularinth</i> and 29 Chinese war-junks, which were defeated Nov 3, 1839
British frigate <i>Amelia</i> loses 46 men killed and 95 wounded, engaging a French frigate, Feb. 7, 1813	Bombardment and fall of Acre. The British squadron under admiral Stopford achieved this triumph with trifling loss, while the Egyptians lost 2000 killed and wounded, and 8000 prisoners Nov 3, 1840
British sloop <i>Peacock</i> captured by the American ship <i>Hornet</i> who was so disabled that she sunk with part of her crew Feb 26, 1813	Lagos attacked and taken by commodore Bruce, with a squadron consisting of the <i>Penelope</i> , <i>Bloodhound</i> , <i>Sampson</i> , and <i>Teazer</i> war-steamer, and the <i>Philomel</i> brig of war Dec. 26, 27, 1851
American frigate <i>Chester</i> taken by the <i>Shannon</i> , captain Brooke Nov 4, 1813	[For naval actions in China, but which cannot be called regular battles, see <i>China</i>]
American ships, <i>Grover</i> and <i>Eagle</i> taken by British gun boats June 3, 1813	

SHIPS TAKEN OR DESTROYED BY THE NAVAL AND MARINE FORCES OF GREAT BRITAIN —

Force.	In the French War ending 1802					In the French War ending 1814					
	French	Dutch.	Spanish	Other Nations	Total	French	Spanish	Dutch	Russian	American	Total
Of the line	45	25	11	2	83	70	27	23	4	0	124
Frigates	2	1	0	0	3	7	6	1	0	1	9
Sloops, &c.	135	31	20	7	193	77	36	24	0	5	142
	161	56	55	16	288	188	64	16	7	13	288
Total	341	89	86	25	541	343	127	64	17	19	549

NAVAL VOLUNTEERS By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 73 (1853), the admiralty were empowered to raise a body of seafaring men to be called the "Naval Coast Volunteers," not to exceed 10,000 for the defence of the coast, and for actual service if required. On August 13, 1859, an act was passed to enable the admiralty to raise a number of men, not exceeding 30,000, as a reserve force of seamen, to be called the "Royal Naval Volunteers." In November following the admiralty issued a statement of the "qualifications, advantages, and obligations" of this reserve. The enrolment is to commence on Jan 1, 1860. The engagement will be for five years, and the volunteers will be entitled to a pension when incapacitated after the expiration of the term.

NAVAL REVIEWS The Queen reviewed the fleet at Portsmouth in March 1854 before it sailed to the Baltic, at the commencement of the Russian war, and again at Portsmouth, on the conclusion of peace, in the presence of the parliament, &c., on April 23, 1856. The fleet extended in an unbroken line of 5 miles, and consisted of upwards of 300 men-of-war,

with a tonnage of 150,000, carrying 3800 guns, and manned by 40,000 seamen. There were about 100,000 spectators.

NAVAL SALUTE TO THE BRITISH FLAG, began in Alfred's reign, and though sometimes disputed, may be said to have been continued ever since. The Dutch agreed to strike to the English colours in the British seas, in 1673. The honour of the flag salute at sea was also formally assented to by France in 1704, although it had been long previously exacted by England. See *Flag and Salutes at Sea*.

NAVAL UNIFORMS. The first notice of the establishment of a uniform in the British naval service which we have met with, occurs in the *Jacobites' Journal* of March 5, 1748, under the head of "Domestic News," in these terms — "An order is said to be issued, requiring all his majesty's sea-officers, from the admiral down to the midshipman, to wear a uniformity of clothing, for which purpose pattern coats for dress suits and frocks for each rank of officers are lodged at the Navy office, and at the several dock yards, for their inspection." This is corroborated by the *Gazette* of July 13, 1757, when the first alteration in the uniform took place, and in which a reference is made to the order of 1748, alluded to in the journal above mentioned, and which, in fact, is the year when a naval uniform was first established. James I had indeed granted, by warrant of 6th April, 1609, to six of his principal masters of the navy, "liverie coats of fine red cloth." The warrant is stated to have been drawn *verbatim* from one signed by queen Elizabeth, but which had not been acted upon by reason of her death. This curious document is in the British Museum, but king James's limited red livery is supposed to have been soon discontinued. *Quarterly Review*.

NAVARINO (S. W. Greece), **BATTLE OF**, Oct. 20, 1827, between the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia, under command of admiral Codrington, and the Turkish navy, in which the latter was almost wholly annihilated. More than thirty ships, many of them four deckers, were blown up or burnt, chiefly by the Turks themselves, to prevent their falling into the hands of their enemies. This destruction of the Turkish naval power was characterised, by the duke of Wellington, as being an "untoward event"—a memorable phrase, applied to it to this day.

NAVARRRE, now a province of Spain, formed a part of the Roman dominions, and was conquered by Charlemagne, A.D. 778. His descendants appointed governors, one of whom Garcias Ximenes, took the title of king about 860. In 1076 king Sancho IV was poisoned, and Sancho Ramirez of Arragon seized Navarre. In 1134 Navarre became again independent under Garcias Ramirez IV. In 1234, Thibault, count of Champagne, became sovereign of Navarre as nephew of Sancho VII., and in 1284, by the marriage of the heiress Jane with Philip IV. le Bel, Navarre was united to France. See *below*.

SOVEREIGNS OF NAVARRRE.

1374. Jane I. and (1384) Philip-le-Bel of France
1306. Louis X. Hutin of France.
1316. Philip V. the Long of France.
1322. Charles IV. the Fair
1328. Jane II. (daughter of Jane I.), and her husband Philip d. Evreux.
1349. Charles II. the Bad.
1397. Charles III., the Noble.
1425. Blanche, his daughter, and her husband, John of Arragon.
1441. John II., alone, who became king of Arragon, in 1468. He endeavoured to obtain the crown of Castile also.
1479. Eleanor de Foix, his daughter

1479. Francis Phoebus de Foix, her son
1483. Catherine (his sister) and her husband John d. Albret. Ferdinand of Aragon conquers and annexes all Navarre south of the Pyrenees, 1513.

LOWER NAVARRRE (in France).

1516. Henry d. Albret.
1555. Jane d. Albret and her husband, Anthony de Bourbon, who died 1563.
1572. Henry III. who became, in 1589 king of France to which Lower Navarre was formally united in 1609.

NAVIGATION. It owes its origin to the Phœnicians, about 1500 B.C. The first laws of navigation originated with the Rhodians, 916 B.C. The first account we have of any considerable voyage is that of the Phœnicians sailing round Africa, 604 B.C. *Blaze*. On the destruction of Thebes by Alexander the Great, 335 B.C. its commerce passed to Alexandria, and subsequently the Romans became the chief masters of commerce. It passed successively from the Venetians, Genoese, and Hanse Towns to the Portuguese and Spaniards, and from these to the English and Dutch.

Plane charts and mariner's compass used about A.D. 1420
Variation of the compass discovered by Columbus 1493
That the oblique rhomb lines are spirals, discovered by Nonius 1587
First treatise on navigation 1545

The log first mentioned by Bourne 1577
Mercator's chart 1599
Davis's quadrant, or backstaff, for measuring angles, about 1600
Logarithmic tables applied to navigation by Gunter 1620
Middle latitude sailing introduced 1623

NAVIGATION, *continued.*

Mensuration of a degree, Norwood
 Hadley's quadrant
 Harrison's time-keeper used
 Nautical almanac first published

1691
 1731
 1764
 1767

Barlow's theory of the deviation of the compass 1820
 passed
 See *Compass, Latitude, Longitude, &c*

NAVIGATION, INLAND See *Canals*

NAVIGATION LAWS A code of maritime laws, is attributed to Richard I of England, said to have been decreed at the isle of Oleron, 1194 (see *Oleron*), and further enactments were made by Richard II in 1381—In Oct 1651, the parliament of Cromwell passed an act entitled "Goods from foreign parts by whom to be imported," the principles of which were affirmed by 12 Charles II c 18, "an act for the Encouraging and Increasing of Shipping and Navigation" The latter act restricts the importation and exportation of goods from or to Asia, Africa or America, to English ships, of which the masters and three-fourths of the mariners are to be English This was followed by many acts of similar tenor which were consolidated by 3 & 4 Will IV c 54 (1833) These acts were in the whole or in part repealed by the act "to amend the laws in force for the encouragement of British shipping and navigation," passed 12 & 13 Vict c 29, June 26, 1849, after much opposition. This last act came into operation Jan 1, 1850 The Steam Navigation act, passed 14 & 15 Vict. c 79, 1851, came into operation, Jan 1, 1852 The act regulating the navigation of the river Thames was passed in 1786

NAVIGATORS These important helpers in the construction of railways, derived their name (about 1830) from having been employed formerly in making the inland navigation in Lincolnshire, &c They are said to have descended from the Dutch labourers originally employed

NAVY OF ENGLAND The first fleet of galleys, like those of the Danes, was built by Alfred A D 897 The number of galleys greatly increased under Edgar, who claimed to be lord of the ocean surrounding Britain, about A D 965 A formidable fleet was equipped by the public contribution of every town in England, in the reign of Ethelred II 1007 *et seq* when it rendezvoused at Sandwich, to be ready to oppose the Danes From this period fleets were occasionally furnished by the maritime towns, and the Cinque ports, and were usually commanded by the king, or an admiral under him such was the fleet of Edward III at the siege of Calais in 1347, it consisted of 40 ships, badly equipped, under no public fixed regulations The date of the commencement of the Royal or British navy may therefore be placed 4 Henry VIII 1512, when the first Navy office was appointed, with commissioners to manage naval affairs, and a number of stout ships of war began to be permanently kept on foot by the crown In the time of Henry VIII the navy consisted of one ship of 1200 tons, two of 800 tons, and six or seven smaller, the largest was called the *Great Harry* Elizabeth's fleet at the time of the Spanish Armada, in 1588, consisted of only 28 vessels, none larger than frigates James I added 10 ships of 1400 tons each, and 64 guns, the largest then ever built *Camden* In the reign of Charles II the navy consisted of 9 first-rates (equal to our third), 14 second rates, and 39 third rates The cost was 200,000

ACCOUNT OF THE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE OF THE ROYAL NAVY OF ENGLAND, FROM HENRY VIII'S REIGN TO THE CLOSE OF THE FRENCH WAR, 1814

Year	Ships	Tons.	Men voted.	Navy estimates	Year	Ships	Tons.	Men voted	Navy estimates
1521	16	7,290		no account	1780	412	321,184	70,000	£3,227,143
1578	24	10,506	6,700	no account.	1793	498	433,226	45,000	5,525,331
1608	42	17,055	8,346	no account	1800	767	668,744	18,000	12,422,837
1658	157	57,000	21,910	no account	1808	869	892,800	143,800	17,496,047
1688	178	101,892	42,000	no account.	1814	901	900,000	146,000	18,786,509
1702	272	169,030	40,000	£1,056,916					

In 1814, Great Britain had 901 ships, of which 177 were of the line, and in 1830, she had 621 ships, some of 140 guns each, and down to surviving vessels of two guns only Of these 148 sail were employed on foreign and home service—On Jan 1, 1841, the total number of ships of all sizes in commission was 183—In 1850 the Navy consisted of 339 sailing and 161 steam vessels, in April 1854, of 315 sailing vessels, 97 screw steamers, and 114 paddle steamers.—In July, 1856, it consisted of 271 sailing vessels, carrying 9594 guns, and 258 steam vessels carrying 6582 guns, together 573 vessels carrying 16,176 guns also 155 gunboats, and 111 vessels on harbour service

NAVY OF ENGLAND, *continued*

THE ROYAL NAVY, * APRIL 1850 (abridged from Busk's 'Navies of the World').

Description.	Sailing Vessels	Steamers.		Total	Description	Sailing Vessels	Steamers.		Total
		Screw	Paddle.				Screw	Paddle	
Ships of the line †	43	52	0	95	Floating batteries	0	8	0	8
Frigates †	58	29	9	96	Tenders, &c	0	4	38	42
Blockships	0	9	0	9	Troop and storeships,	25	13	2	50
Mortar ships	0	4	0	4	depôts, training				
Corvettes and sloops	72	63	79‡	214	and gunnery ships	0	1	4	5
Surveying and small } vessels	23	3	24	50	Yachts				
Gun vessels	0	26	0	26	Total	221	374	166	751
Gun boats	0	162	0	162					

* On April 30, 1850 a Proclamation was made for Manning the Navy

† About 15 or 16 effective.

‡ About 21 effective

§ About 40 building or converting

NAVY OF FRANCE. It is first mentioned in history A.D. 728, when, like that of England at an early period, it consisted of galleys. In this year the French defeated the Frisian fleet. It was considerably improved under Louis XIV. at the instance of his minister Colbert, about 1697. The French navy was, perhaps, in its highest splendour about 1781, but it became greatly reduced in the wars with England. See *Naval Battles*. It has been greatly increased by the present emperor, and in 1859 consisted of 51 ships of the line (14 sailing vessels and 37 steamers), and 398 other vessels, in all 449, including vessels building, converting, or ordered to be built.

NAVY OFFICE. A Navy office was constituted in 1512, and a board with twelve commissioners, subordinate to the Board of Admiralty, was established 1 Charles I. 1625 *Rymer's Fœdera*. The Navy office was organised in a manner somewhat similar to the present in 1644. This office comprehends a variety of officers. Among others are the treasurer of the navy, secretary, comptroller, &c. See *Admiralty*.

NECTARINE, the *Amygdalus Persica* originally came from Persia about 1562. Previously presents of nectarines were frequently sent to the court of England, from the Netherlands, and Catherine, queen of Henry VIII. distributed them as a rarity among her friends. This queen gave great encouragement to the cultivation of fruits in this country.

NEEDLES make a considerable article of commerce, as well as of home trade, in England. German and Hungarian steel is of most repute for needles. The first that were made in England were fabricated in Cheapside, London, in the time of Mary, by a negro from Spain, but, as he would not impart the secret, it was lost at his death, and not recovered again till 1566, in the reign of Elizabeth, when Elias Growse, a German, taught the art to the English, who have since brought it to the highest degree of perfection. *Slow*

NEGRO TRADE See *Slavery*

NELSON'S FUNERAL. || Nelson was killed at the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805, and the *Victory* man of war arrived off Portsmouth with his remains Dec. 4, same year. The body lay in state in the Painted Hall, at Greenwich, Jan. 5, on the 8th was removed to the Admiralty, and on the next day (the 9th), the funeral took place, the most grand and solemn that had then ever taken place in England. The prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), the duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.) and other royal dukes, and almost all the peers of England, and the lord mayor and corporation of London, with thousands of military and naval officers and distinguished men, followed the funeral car to St. Paul's. The military assembled on this occasion amounted to near 10,000 regulars, independent of volunteers. The regulars consisted chiefly of the regiments that had fought and conquered in Egypt, and participated with the deceased hero in delivering that country from the power of France.

NEMÆAN GAMES So called from Nemæa, where they were celebrated. They were originally instituted by the Argives in honour of Anhemous, who died by the bite of a serpent, and Hercules some time after renewed them, 1226 B.C. They were one of the four great and solemn games which were observed in Greece. The Argives, Corinthians, and the inhabitants of Cleonæ, generally presided by turns at the celebration, in which were exhibited foot and horse races, chariot races, boxing, wrestling, and contests of every kind, both gymnastical and equestrian. The conqueror was rewarded with a crown of olives, afterwards of green

|| Horatio Nelson was born at Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, 1758 sailed with captain Phipps to the North pole, 1773, captured Elba, Aug. 9 1794, gained the battle of the Nile, Aug. 1, 1798, attacked Copenhagen, April 2, 1801, was killed at Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805.

paraley, in memory of the adventure of Archemorus, whom his nurse laid down on a sprig of that plant. They were celebrated every third, or, according to others, every fifth year, or more properly on the first and third year of every Olympiad, 1226 B C *Herodotus* They were revived by the emperor Julian A D 362, but ceased in 396

NEPAUL (India) The East India Company's war with the state of Nepal commenced Nov 1, 1814, and terminated April, 27, 1815 A treaty of peace was signed between the parties, Dec 2, 1815 War renewed by an infraction of the treaty by the Nepalese, Jan 1816, and after several contests unfavourable to the Nepalese the former treaty was ratified, March 15, 1816 An extraordinary embassy from the king of Nepal to the queen of Great Britain arrived in England, landing at Southampton, May 25, and remained till August 1850, it consisted of the Nepaulic prince, Jung Bahadoor, and his suite, to whom many honours were paid He supported the English during the Indian mutiny in 1857

NEPIHALIA Fasts or sacrifices of sobriety, used among the Greeks, in which they offered mead instead of wine the Athenians offered these sacrifices to the sun and moon, to the nymphs, to Aurora, and to Venus, and burnt all sorts of wood but those of the vine, fig tree, and mulberry tree, because they were esteemed symbols of drunkenness, 613 A C

NEPTUNE, a primary planet, first observed on Sept 23rd, 1846, by Dr Galle at Berlin in consequence of a letter from M Le Verrier, who had conjectured from the anomalous movements of Uranus, that a distant planet might exist nearly in the position where Neptune is situated Calculations to the same effect had been previously made by Mr J Couch Adams Neptune is said to have been seen by Lalande and thought to be a fixed star

NERWINDEN See *Landon*

NESTORIANS, the followers of Nestorius, some time bishop of Constantinople, who is represented as a heretic for maintaining that though the Virgin Mary was the mother of Jesus Christ as man, yet she was not the mother of God, for that no human creature could participate that to another, which she had not herself, and that God was united to Christ under one person, but remained as distinct in nature and essence as though he had never been united at all He was opposed by Eutyches See *Eutychians* Some Christians in the Levant go under this name, they administer the sacrament with leavened bread, and in both kinds, permit their priests to marry, and use neither confirmation nor auricular confession, &c Nestorius died A D 439 See *Pan*

NETHERLANDS See *Flancks, Holland, and Belgium*

NEUFCHÂTEL, a canton in Switzerland, formerly a lordship, afterwards a principality The first known lord was Ulrich de Fenis about 1032, whose descendants ruled till 1373, after which by marriages it frequently changed governors On the death of the last of the Longuevilles, the Duchess de Nemours, in 1707, there were many claimants, among them our William III He and the allies however gave it to Frederic I of Prussia with the title of Prince In 1806 the principality was ceded to France, and Napoleon bestowed it on his general Berthier, who enjoyed till 1814, when it fell at the disposal of the allies They restored the king of Prussia the title of prince with certain rights and privileges, but constituted it a part of the Swiss confederation After an unsuccessful attempt in 1831, the inhabitants in 1848 repudiated their allegiance to Prussia, and proclaimed Neuchâtel a free and independent member of the Swiss confederation The king of Prussia protested against this and in 1852 a protocol was signed between England, France, and Austria, recognising his claims In Sept 1856, some of his adherents headed by the count de Pourtales, broke out into insurrection against the republican authorities, who however quickly subdued and imprisoned them with the intention of bringing them to trial War was threatened by the king of Prussia, and great energy and determination manifested by the Swiss On the intervention of the English and French governments, after many delays, a treaty was signed on June 11, 1857, by which the king of Prussia virtually renounced his claims on receiving a pecuniary compensation, which he eventually gave up He retains the title of prince of Neuchâtel without any political rights The prisoners of Sept 1856 were released without trial, Jan 18, 1857

NEUSTRIA See *Normandy*

NEVILL'S CROSS, OR DURHAM, BATTLE OF, between the Scots under king David Bruce, and the English under Philippa, consort of Edward III and lord Percy, Oct. 17, 1346 The English army was raised by Philippa, and may more properly be said to have been commanded by lord Percy More than 15,000 (some accounts say 20,000) of the Scots were slain, and their king taken prisoner

NEVIS, ISLAND OF An English colony, in the West Indies, first planted by the English in 1628. This island was taken by the French, Feb 14, 1782, but was restored to the English at the general peace 1783. The capital of this island is Charleston.

NEWARK (Nottinghamshire), **BATTLE OF**, in which the royal army under prince Rupert repulsed the army of the parliament, besieging the town, March 21, 1644. The church was erected by Henry IV. Here, in the midst of troubles, died king John 1216, and here, May 5, 1646, Charles I. after his defeat at Naseby, put himself into the hands of the Scotch army, who afterwards gave him up to his enemies. Newark was first incorporated by Edward VI. and afterwards by Charles II.

NEWBURY (Berkshire), **BATTLES OF**, fought with desperate valour on both sides, Sept. 20, 1643, one, between the army of Charles I. and that of the parliament, under Essex, and in which, though the success was dubious, it terminated with circumstances somewhat favourable to the cause of the king. This battle lasted till midnight, and among the slain was Lucius Cary, viscount Falkland, a nobleman deeply regretted by every lover of ingenuity and virtue throughout the kingdom. A second battle, of equally dubious result, was fought between the royalists and parliamentarians, Oct. 27, 1644.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland) The first coal port in the world,* and the metropolis of the north of England. The coal mines were discovered here about A.D. 1234. The first charter which was granted to the townsmen for digging coal was by Henry III. in 1239.

The castle built by Robert Courthoise, son of William I.	1080	1793, liberally endowed by Robert Stephenson	1858-9
The town fortified by William II.	1080	T. Hewlitt, the wood-engraver dies	1828
St. Nicholas church burnt in 1216, but restored by Edward I. to whom John Balliol did homage here.	1292	The magnificent market erected by Grainger, who otherwise greatly improved the town.	1838
St. Nicholas church rebuilt	1859	High level bridge erected by Robert Stephenson, and grand central station built.	1849-50
Newcastle surrenders to the Scotch in	1640 and 1646	1538 persons die of cholera Aug 31 to Oct. 26, 1853	
Who here given up Charles I. to the parliament	1644	Great fire through the explosion at Gateshead (which see)	Oct. 6, 1854
Occupied by General Wade in	1745	Great distress through failure of Northumberland Joint Stock Bank	Nov 1857
The Literary and Philosophical Society founded			

NEWCASTLE'S, DUKE OF, ADMINISTRATION Formed, April 1754, resigned Nov 1756, when the duke of Devonshire became first lord of the treasury.

Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle, <i>first lord of the treasury</i>	Lord Anson, <i>first lord of the admiralty</i>
Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, <i>chancellor of the exchequer</i>	Lord Grenville, <i>lord president</i> .
Earl of Holderness and sir Thomas Robinson (afterwards lord Grantham), <i>secretaries of state</i> . The latter succeeded by the rt. hon. Henry Fox (afterwards lord Holland).	Lord Gower (succeeded by the duke of Marlborough), <i>lord privy seal</i> .
	Duke of Grafton, earl of Halifax, rt. hon. George Grenville, &c.
	Lord Hardwicke, <i>lord chancellor</i>

NEWCASTLE'S, DUKE OF, AND MR. PITT'S ADMINISTRATION (See *Chatham Administration*), formed June 1757, resigned May, 1762, lord Bute coming into power.

Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle, <i>first lord of the treasury</i>	Duke of Devonshire, <i>lord chamberlain</i> .
Rt. hon. William Pitt (afterwards lord Chatham), <i>secretary of state for the northern department and leader of the house of commons</i>	Duke of Rutland, <i>lord steward</i>
Lord Grenville, <i>lord president</i> .	Lord Anson, <i>admiralty</i>
Earl Temple, <i>privy seal</i> .	Duke of Marlborough (succeeded by lord Ligonier), <i>ordnance</i> .
Mr. Legge, <i>chancellor of the exchequer</i>	Rt. hon. Henry Fox, rt. hon. George Grenville, viscount Harrington, lord Halifax, James Grenville, &c.
Earl of Holderness <i>secretary of state for the southern department</i> .	Sir Robert Henley, <i>lord keeper of the great seal</i> .

NEW CHURCH See *Svedenborgians*

NEW COLLEGE, St. John's Wood, London, erected by the Independent dissenters for the education of their ministers, 1850, is founded on the union of Homerton, High-bury, and Coward colleges.

NEW ENGLAND, North America. See *England, New*

NEW FOREST, Hampshire, was made ("afforested") by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1079-85. Many populous towns and villages, and indeed the whole country, for above thirty miles in compass, were laid waste, and no less than thirty-six churches were destroyed.

* In 1806 the use of coal for fuel was prohibited in London, by royal proclamation, chiefly because it injured the sale of wood for fuel, great quantities of which were then growing about that city, but this interdiction did not long continue, and we may consider coal as having been dug and exported from this place for more than 500 years.

William Rufus was killed in this forest by an arrow, shot by Walter Tyrrel, that accidentally glanced against a tree, A.D. 1100, the site of which is now pointed out by a triangular stone. The New Forest Deer Removal act was passed 14 & 15 Vict. c. 76, Aug. 7, 1851

NEWFOUNDLAND (N America) Discovered by Sebastian Cabot, who called it *Prima Vista*, June 24, A.D. 1494. It was formally taken possession of by Sir Henry Gilbert, 1583. In the reign of Elizabeth, other nations had the advantage of the English in the fishery. In 1577 there were 100 fishing vessels from Spain, 50 from Portugal, 150 from France, and only 15, but of larger size, from England *Hakluyt*. But the English fishery in some years afterwards had increased so much that the ports of Devonshire alone employed 150 ships, which sold their fish in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, 1625. The sovereignty of England was recognised in 1713. Nearly 1000 English families reside here all the year, and in the fishing season (May to September) more than 15,000 persons resort to Newfoundland, one of our finest nurseries for seamen. It obtained the privilege of a colonial legislation in 1845, and the bishopric was established in 1839. Appalling fire at St John's, a great portion of the town destroyed, the loss estimated at 1,000,000 sterling, June 9, 1846.

NEWGATE, LONDON This prison derives its name from the gate which once formed a part of it, and stood a little beyond the Sessions house in the Old Bailey. It was used as a prison for persons of rank, as early as 1218, but was rebuilt about two centuries afterwards by the executors of Sir Richard Whittington, whose statue with a cat stood in the niche till the time of its demolition by the great fire of London, in 1666. It was then reconstructed in its late form, but the old prison being an accumulation of misery and inconvenience, was pulled down and rebuilt between 1778 and 1780. During the riots in the latter year, the interior was destroyed by fire, but shortly afterwards restored. In 1857 the interior was pulled down to be re-erected on a plan adapted to the reformatory system.

NEW GRENADA (South America), visited by Columbus, and in 1538 conquered and settled by the Spaniards. It formed part of the new republic of Bogota, established in 1811, and, combined with Caracas, formed the republic of Colombia in 1819. After several reunions and dissolutions the republic of New Granada, on June 1858, merged into the Grenadine Confederation, which includes Bolivia, Antioquia, Panama, and other small states. The president (1859) M. Ospina, entered on office April 1, 1857.

NEW HARMONY See *Harmonists*

NEW HEBRIDES, islands in the S. Pacific ocean, discovered by Quiros, who believing them to be a southern continent named them *Tierra Australis del Espíritu Santo*, in 1606. Bougainville in 1768 found them to be islands and in 1774 Cook surveyed them and gave them their present name.

NEW HOLLAND See *Australia, New South Wales, &c*

NEWMARKET (Cambridgeshire), renowned for its horse races. It is first mentioned in 1227, and probably derived its name from the market then recently established. James I. erected a hunting seat here, called the king's house, to which Charles I. was taken as a prisoner in 1647, when the parliament army was quartered in the neighbouring village of Kennet. Charles II. who was fond of racing, built a stand house for the sake of the diversion, about 1667,* and from that period races have been annual to the present time, and many most extraordinary races have been run. See *Races*

NEW ORLEANS, capital of Louisiana, N. America (*which see*), founded in 1717, under the regency of the duke of Orleans. In 1788, seven eighths of the city were destroyed by fire, but it is now rebuilt. The British attacked New Orleans in December 1814, and were repulsed with great loss, by the Americans under General Jackson, Jan. 8, 1815.

NEWPORT (Monmouthshire). The chartists (*which see*) collected from the mines and collieries in the neighbourhood of Newport (Monmouthshire), to the number of 10,000, armed with guns, pikes, clubs, &c., arrived at Newport on Sunday night Nov. 3, 1839. On Monday morning they divided themselves into two bodies, one of which under the command of Mr. John Frost, an ex-magistrate, proceeded down the principal street of Newport, whilst the

* On Jan. 14, 1667 a convention was concluded between the English and French governments, confirming certain French privileges of fishery in exchange for others. The English colonists were dissatisfied with this convention.

† During the races, on March 22, 1688, Newmarket was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, which occasioned the hasty departure of the company then assembled, including the king, the queen, the duke of York, the royal attendants, and many of the nobility, and to this disaster historians have ascribed the failure of the Rye House plot, the object of which was said to be the assassination of the king and his brother on the road from Newmarket to London if the period of their journey had not been thus anticipated. See *Rye House Plot*

other, headed by Mr Frost's son, took the direction of Stowe hill. They met in front of the Westgate hotel, where the magistrates were assembled with about 30 soldiers of the 45th regiment, and several special constables. The rioters commenced breaking the windows of the house, and fired on the inmates, by which the mayor, Mr (now Sir Thomas) Phillips, and several other persons were wounded. The soldiers returned the fire, and succeeded in dispersing the mob, which with its leaders fled from the town, leaving about twenty rioters dead, and many others dangerously wounded. A detachment of the 10th royal hussars having arrived from Bristol, the town became tranquil. Frost was apprehended on the following day, together with his printer, and other influential persons among the chartists. He and several others were tried and convicted in January following, and sentenced to death, but this judgment was afterwards commuted to transportation. An amnesty was granted them in May 3, 1856, and they returned to England in Sept. following.

NEW RIVER. An artificial river for the supply of London with water, commenced in 1609, and finished in 1613, when the projector, Hugh Middleton, was knighted by James I. This river, which rises in Hertfordshire, and which, with its windings, is forty two miles long, was brought to London in 1614. Sir Hugh Middleton, who was a citizen of London, died very poor, having been ruined by this immense undertaking. So little was the benefit of it understood, that for above thirty years the seventy two shares into which it was divided, netted only 5*l* a piece. Each of these shares was sold originally for 100*l*. Within the last few years they were sold at 9000*l* a share, and some lately at 10,000*l*.

NEWRY (N Ireland) In the rebellion of 1641, Newry was reduced to a ruinous condition, it was surprised by Sir Con. Magenis, but was retaken by Lord Conway. After the Restoration the town was rebuilt. It was burnt by the duke of Berwick when flying from Schomberg and the English army, and the castle and a few houses only escaped, 1689.

NEWS. The origin of this word has been variously defined. News is a fresh account of anything. *Sidney*. It is something not heard before. *L'Estrange*. News is an account of the transactions of the present times. *Addison*. The word "news," many derive from the adjective *news* (German *neu*). In former times (between the years 1595 and 1730) it was a prevalent practice to put over the periodical publications of the day the initial letters of the cardinal points of the compass as in the margin, importing that these papers contained intelligence from the four quarters of the globe, from this practice some consider the term Newspaper to be derived.

NEW SOUTH WALES. See *Australia*. The eastern coast of New Holland was explored and taken possession of by Captain Cook in 1770. At his recommendation a convict colony was first formed here. Capt. A. Phillip, the first governor, arrived at Botany Bay with 800 convicts, Jan. 20, 1788. but he subsequently preferred Sydney, about seven miles distant from the head of Port Jackson, as a more eligible situation for the capital. Sir Wm. T. Denison is now (1859) governor general of Australia, New South Wales being the principal colony. A new constitution was granted in 1855 (18 & 19 Vict. c. 54). See *Sydney*. Population in 1856, 269,722.

NEWS LETTERS. The news-writers in the reign of Charles II. collected from the coffee houses information which was printed weekly and sent into the country. The *London Gazette*, then the only authorised newspaper, contained little more than proclamations and advertisements.

NEWSPAPERS. * The first published in England, which might truly be considered as a vehicle of GENERAL INFORMATION, was established by Sir Roger L. Estrange, in 1663, it was entitled the *Public Intelligence*, and continued nearly three years, when it ceased on the appearance of the *Gazette*. In the reign of James I. 1622, appeared the *London Weekly Courant*, and in the year 1643 (the period of the civil war) were printed a variety of publications, certainly in no respect entitled to the name of newspapers, of which the following were the titles —

England's Memorable Accidents
The Kingdom's Intelligence
The Journal of Certain Passages in
Parliament.
The Mercurius Aulicus.

The Scotch Intelligence
The Parliament's Scout.
The Parliament's Scout's Discovery, or Certain Information.

The Mercurius Civiens, or London's Intelligence
The Country's Complaint, &c.
The Weekly Account.
Mercurius Britannicus.

* Some copies of a publication are in existence called the *English Mercury*, professing to come out under the authority of Queen Elizabeth, in 1588, the period of the Spanish Armada. The researches of Mr. T. Watts, of the British Museum, have proved these to be forgeries, executed about 1766. The full title of No. 50 is "The *English Mercury*, published by authority, for the prevention of false reports, imprinted by Christopher Barker, her highness's printer, No. 50." It describes the Spanish Armada, giving "A journal of what passed since the 21st of this month, between her Majesty's fleet and that of Spayne, transmitted by the Lord High Admiral, to the Lordes of council."

A paper called the *London Gazette** was published Aug 22, 1642. The *London Gazette* of the existing series, was published first at Oxford, the court being there on account of the plague, Nov 7, 1665, and afterwards at London, Feb 5, 1666. The printing of newspapers and pamphlets was prohibited, 31 Charles I 1680. *Salmon's Chron*. On the abolition of the censorship of the press in 1695, the regular newspapers commenced. The *Daily Courant* was first published in 1709. Newspapers were first stamped in 1713.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF STAMPS ISSUED TO BRITISH NEWSPAPERS, VIZ —

1753	7,411,757	1800	16,064,005	1830	30,158,741	1850	65,741,271
1760	9,404,790	1810	20,172,837	1845	32,674,652	[In 1850 there were also issued supplement stamps at ½d. 11,684,423]	
1774	12,300,100	1820	24,882,186	1840	49,037,384		
1790	14,035,639	1825	26,050,003	1843	56,433,977		

In the year ending Jan 5, 1851, there were 159 London newspapers, in which appeared 891,650 advertisements, 222 English provincial newspapers, having 875,831 advertisements. In Scotland, same year, 110 newspapers, having 249,141 advertisements. In Ireland, 102 newspapers, having 236,128 advertisements. The number of stamps issued was, in England, 65,741,271 at one penny, and 11,684,423, supplement stamps, at one half penny, in Scotland, 7,643,045 stamps at one penny, and 241,264 at one half penny, in Ireland, 6,302,728 stamps at one penny, and 43,358 at one half penny. The reduction of newspaper duty took effect on Sept 15, 1836, when it was reduced from fourpence to one penny. On 1st Jan 1837, the distinctive die came into use.

NUMBER OF REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1850, VIZ —

London newspapers, daily	12	Irish newspapers	102
London newspapers, weekly	68	Scottish newspapers	110
English provincial newspapers	223	British Isles	14

There were, in the same year, as many as 160 London publications, newspaper and other, that contained advertisements. See *Advertisements*. By the act passed in 1855 (18 & 19 Vict. c 27), the stamp on newspapers, as such, was totally abolished, and will be employed henceforth only for postal purposes. Many new papers were then started, which were but of short duration. In 1857, 71 million newspapers passed through the post office.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRESENT LONDON NEWSPAPERS.

DAILY

Public Ledger	1759	Times	1788	Standard	1827
Morning Chronicle	1770	Sun	1792	Daily News	1846
Morning Post	1772	Morning Advertiser	1803	Daily Telegraph	1855
Morning Herald	1781	Globe	1803	Morning Star	1856

WEEKLY

Observer	1792	Bell's Life in London	1820	Lloyd's Weekly Paper	1842
Bell's Messenger	1796	Sunday Times	1822	News of the World	1848
Weekly Dispatch	1801	Atlas	1826	Economist	1848
Examiner	1808	Athenaeum	1828	Fra	1848
Literary Gazette	1817	Spectator	1828	Leader	1850
John Bull	1820	Illustrated London News	1842	Press	1853

NEWSPAPERS, FOREIGN. A French writer asserts that our newspapers owe their origin to one of theirs, the *Journal des Savans*, but that paper did not appear until 1665. M. Renaudot appears to have been the first author of newspapers in France, he had an exclusive privilege from Louis XIII to publish them in 1631. The first newspaper set up in Germany was in 1715. One was published in America, at Philadelphia, in 1719, and the first appeared in Holland in 1732. "America, whose population is 23 millions and a half, supports 800 newspapers (50 of these publishing daily), and their annual circulation is stated at 64,000,000. In Paris there exist 169 journals, literary, scientific, religious, and political." *Westminster Review*, 1830.

NEWSPAPERS, IRISH. The first was the *Dublin News Letter*, by Joseph Ray, issued in 1685, *Pur's Occurrences* came out in 1700. *Faulkner's Journal* was established by George Faulkner, "a man celebrated for the goodness of his heart, and the weakness of his head," 1728. The oldest of the existing Dublin newspapers are *Saunders's* (then *Eden's*) *News-Letter*, begun in 1745, and the *Freeman's Journal*, founded by the patriot Dr. Lucas, about 1755 as the *Public Register*. The *Limerick Chronicle*, the oldest of the provincial prints, was established in 1768.

* On May 22, 1787, a *London Gazette* extraordinary was forged, with a view of affecting the funds.

NEW STYLE (adopted on the continent in 1582), ordered to be used in England in 1751, and the next year eleven days were left out of the calendar—the 3rd of September, 1752, being reckoned as the 14th—so as to make it agree with the Gregorian Calendar, *which see*, and also *Calendar*. In A. D. 200, there was no difference of styles but there had arisen a difference of eleven days between the old and the new style, the latter being so much beforehand with the former so that when a person using the old style dates the 1st of May, those who employ the new reckon the 12th. From this variation in the computation of time, we may easily account for the varying dates of historical facts.

NEW TESTAMENT See *Bible*.

NEWTONBARRY RIOT (S. E. Ireland) On a seizure of stock for tithes, a lamentable conflict ensued here, between the yeomanry and the people, and thirty five persons, men and women, were killed or wounded. The coroner's inquest was unable to agree upon a verdict, June 18, 1831

NEWTONIAN PHILOSOPHY, the doctrines respecting gravitation, &c., taught by sir Isaac Newton in his "Principia," published in 1687. He was born in 1642, became Master of the Mint, 1699, President of the Royal Society, 1703, and died March 20, 1727. A statue of him in marble by Roubilliac was set up at Trinity College, Cambridge, July 14, 1755, and one in bronze by Theed, at Grantham, Sept. 21, 1858, when lord Brougham delivered an eloquent discourse on the life and works of Newton. The latter statue cost 1600*l* which sum was obtained by public subscription

NEW YEAR'S DAY, &c. Its institution as a day of rejoicing is very ancient. The feast was instituted by Numa, and was dedicated to Janus (who presided over the new year), Jan. 1, 713 B. C.*

NEW YORK Settled by the Dutch, about A. D. 1614, but the English under colonel Nichols, dispossessed them and the Swedes, Aug. 27, 1664. New York was confirmed to England by the peace of Breda, Aug. 24, 1667. The city of New York was one of the principal points of the struggle for independence among the states of America. It surrendered to the British forces under general Howe, Sept. 15, 1776, from which time until the arrival of sir Guy Carleton at New York, May 5, 1782, it suffered much from both the provincial and British armies in turn. An independent constitution was established, April 20, 1777. The city was evacuated by the British, Nov. 25, 1783, afterwards called "Evacuation day," and made one of rejoicing ever since on the anniversary. New York is now one of the most prosperous and flourishing cities in the world, and is acquiring more importance every year. Among numerous other public institutions, an academy of the fine arts, and a botanical garden, were established in 1804. Awful fire here, Dec. 16, 1835 +. The Park Theatre destroyed by fire, Dec. 16, 1848. Serious riot (several lives lost) at the theatre, originating in a dispute between Mr. Macready (English) and Mr. Forrest (American) actors, May 10, 1849. The Crystal Palace, containing an exhibition of goods from all nations, was opened July 14, 1853, in the presence of the President of the United States and many other dignitaries. The Crystal Palace was destroyed by fire, Oct. 5, 1858. In Nov. 1857 New York suffered severely by large commercial failures, and "Hunger demonstrations" took place during the panic. A magnificent cathedral was erected in 1859. For various annals, see *United States*.

NEW ZEALAND (in the Pacific Ocean) Discovered by Tasman in 1642. He traversed the eastern coast, and entered a strait, where, being attacked by the natives, soon after he came to anchor, he did not go ashore. From the time of Tasman, the whole country, except

* On this day, the Romans sacrificed to Janus a cake of new-sifted meal, with salt, incense, and wine, and all the mechanics began something of their art of trade, the men of letters did the same, as to books, poems, &c., and the consuls, though chosen before, took the chair and entered upon their office this day. After the government was in the hands of the emperors, the consuls marched on New year's day to the capitol, attended by a crowd, all in new clothes, when two white bulls never yoked were sacrificed to Jupiter Capitolinus. The 1st of January is more observed as a feast-day in Scotland and France than in England. Nominus Marcellus refers the origin of NEW YEAR'S GIFTS among the Romans to Titus Tatius, king of the Sabines, who having considered as a good omen a present of some branches cut in a wood consecrated to Strenia, the goddess of strength, which he received on the first day of the new year, authorised the custom afterwards, and gave these gifts the name of Strenae, 747 B. C. In the reign of Augustus, the populace, gentry and senators used to send him New year's gifts, and if he was not in town, they carried them to the capitol.

+ The number of buildings destroyed, as stated in an official report, was 674, among which were several public edifices, and ranges of capacious and valuable stores and warehouses, about 1000 mercantile firms were dislodged. The property destroyed was valued at nearly 20,000,000 dollars. The fire burned over an area of 52 acres, comprising a densely built and exclusively mercantile portion of the city. Active measures were adopted by congress, the banks, and the merchants, to alleviate the effects of the calamity, and during the spring and summer of 1836, the ground was again nearly covered by new and handsome erections.

that part of the coast which was seen by him, remained altogether unknown, and was by many supposed to make part of a southern continent, till 1769-70, when it was circumnavigated by captain Cook. Captain Cook, in 1773, planted several spots of ground on this island with European garden seeds, and in 1777 he found some fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of soil. New Zealand now has become an important colony. The right of Great Britain to New Zealand was recognised at the general peace in 1814, but no constituted authority was placed over it until 1833, when a resident subordinate to the government of New South Wales was sent out with limited powers, but it was separated in April 1841. A charter, founded upon an act passed in 1846, creating powers municipal, legislative, and administrative there, Dec. 29, 1847. This charter was not acted on, and a legislative council was opened by the governor, sir George Grey, Dec. 20, 1848. Banks and other public institutions have also been established. A new constitution was granted to New Zealand, June 30, 1852 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 72), and another act passed in 1857. New Zealand was made a bishop's see in 1841, and in 1852 it was subdivided to form another called Christchurch. There was an earthquake here on Jan. 23, 1855, it did not cause much damage.

NEY, MARSHAL, HIS EXECUTION Ney was the duke of Elchingen, prince of the Moskwa, and one of the most valiant and skilful of the marshals of France. After the abdication of Napoleon I., 5th April, 1814, he took the oath of allegiance to the king, Louis XVIII. On Napoleon's return to France from Elba, he marched against him, but his troops deserting, he regarded the cause of the Bourbons as lost, and opened the invader's way to Paris, March, 1815. Ney led the attack of the French at Waterloo, where he fought in the midst of the slain, his clothes pierced with bullet holes, and five horses having been shot under him, night and defeat obliged him to flee. But though he was included in the decree of July 24, 1815, which guaranteed the safety of all Frenchmen, he was afterwards sought out, and on Aug. 5, taken in the castle of a friend at Urtillac, where he lay concealed, and brought to trial before the Chamber of Peers, Dec. 4. The 12th article of the capitulation of Paris, fixing a general amnesty, was quoted in his favour, yet he was sentenced to death, and met his fate with the fortitude of a hero, Dec. 7, 1815. On Dec. 7, 1853, his statue was erected on the spot where he fell.

NIAGARA* (N. America) At the head of this river, on its western shore, is Fort Erie. This fort was taken by the English 1759, and was abandoned in the war with the United States, May 27, 1813, but was retaken Dec. 19 following. A suspension bridge of a single span of 800 feet over the Niagara connects the railways of Canada and New York. The estimated weight is 1,669,722 lbs., which is suspended by cables of iron wire. The bridge is elevated 18 feet on the Canadian, and 28 on the American side.

NICARAGUA, a state in Central America, *which see*. At the commencement of 1855 it was greatly disturbed by two political parties—that of the president Chamorro, who held Granada, the capital, and that of the democratic chief Castillon, who held Leon. The latter invited Walker the filibuster to his assistance, who in a short time became sole dictator of the state. By the united efforts of the confederated states the filibusters were all expelled.

* Below Fort Erie, about eighteen miles, are the remarkable falls, which are reckoned among the greatest natural curiosities in the world. The river is here 740 yards wide. The half mile immediately above the cataracts is a rapid, in which the water falls 59 feet, it is then thrown with astonishing grandeur down a stupendous precipice of 150 feet perpendicular, in three distinct and collateral sheets, and, in a rapid that extends to the distance of nine miles below, falls nearly as much more. The river then flows in a deep channel till it enters lake Ontario, at Port Niagara.

+ William Walker was born at Tennessee, in the United States, where he became successively doctor, lawyer and journalist, and afterwards gold seeker in California, whence he was invited to Nicaragua by Castillon, with the promise of 50,000 acres of land, on condition of bringing with him a band of adventurers to sustain the revolutionary cause. Walker accepted the terms, and on June 28 landed at Rivas with 68 men. He increased his forces at Leon, and soon after attacked the town of Rivas, where he was repulsed with loss. He then joined col. Kinney, who had occupied and governed Grey Town, Sept. 6. On Oct. 13, Walker captured Granada by surprise when in a defenceless state, shot Mayorga, one of the ministers, and established a rule of terror. By intervention of the American consul he made peace with the general of the state army Corral, but shot him on Nov. 7 on finding him corresponding with fugitives at Costa Rica. Walker at first was only general-in-chief, but on Rivas, whom he had made president, deserting him, he became sole dictator. On May 14, 1856, his envoy Vilij was recognised by the President of the United States, whence also he obtained reinforcements during his rotation of power. Costa Rica declared war against him Feb. 28, 1856, the other states of Central America soon followed the example, and a sanguinary struggle ensued, lasting till May 1857. On Nov. 25, 1856, Walker totally burnt Granada, being unable to defend it, and removed the seat of government to Rivas. This place he surrendered to gen. Mora on May 1, 1857, on the intervention of capt. Davis, of the *St. Mary*, U.S. Himself his staff, and 300 men, were conveyed in that vessel to New Orleans, where they were received with great enthusiasm. On Nov. 25, 1857, he again invaded Nicaragua, landing at Punta Arenas with 400 men, but on Dec. 3, was compelled to surrender to capt. Paulding, U.S., and was conveyed to New York. He escaped punishment by not *prosequi* (June 2, 1858), but capt. Paulding was tried for exceeding orders, and blamed—yet excused by president Buchanan.

in May 1857 On May 1, 1858, Nicaragua and Costa Rica appealed to the great European powers for protection.

NICENE CREED A summary of the Christian faith, composed at Nice (or Nicaea), in Bithynia, by the first general council held there in the palace of Constantine the Great. In this celebrated council, which assembled A D 325, the Arians were condemned. It was attended by 318 bishops from divers parts, who settled both the doctrine of the Trinity, and the time for observing Easter. The creed was altered A D 381, and confirmed 431, when it was decreed unlawful to make further additions.

NICKEL, a white, ductile, malleable, magnetic metal, largely employed in the manufacture of German silver. Cronstedt in 1751 discovered nickel as a peculiar metal in the mineral called copper-nickel.

NICOLAITANES This sect (mentioned Rev ii 6, 15) is said to have sprung from Nicolas, one of the first seven deacons. Nicolas is said to have made a vow of continence, and in order to convince his followers of his resolve to keep it, he gave his wife (who was remarkable for her beauty) leave to marry any other man she desired. His followers are said afterwards to have maintained the legality of a community of wives, as well as holding all other things in common, and are accused of denying the divinity of Christ.

NICOPOLIS (now in Bulgaria), BATTLE OF, A D 1236, between the allied Christian powers under Sigismund, king of Hungary, afterwards emperor, and the Turks under Bajazet, celebrated as being the first battle between the Turks and Christians, the latter were defeated, losing twenty thousand slain, and as many wounded and prisoners.

NIGER EXPEDITION, undertaken with a view to plant an English colony in the centre of Africa, and supported by a government grant of 60,000*l*, started in the summer of 1841, and commenced the ascent of the river, Aug 20, in that year. The expedition consisted of the *Albert*, *Wilberforce*, and *Soudan*. Never broke out among the crews, Sept 2, when these vessels had arrived at Iddah. The confluence of the Niger and the Chadda (270 miles from the sea) was reached Sept 11. The *Soudan* then returned with the sick, the *Wilberforce* ascended the Chadda, and the *Albert* the Niger. But the *Wilberforce* was almost immediately compelled to return, and follow the track of the *Soudan*. The *Albert* arrived at Egga, on the Niger (320 miles from the sea), Sept 28, but so great had been the progress of disease, that orders were now given for the third vessel to return, which she did, after the necessary delay for procuring firewood, on Oct 4. This last vessel cast anchor in Clarence cove, Fernando Po, Oct 17, all the same year.

NIGHTINGALE FUND On Oct 21, 1854, Miss Florence Nightingale left England with a staff of 37 nurses, and arrived at Scutari Nov 5. Their services to the army were invaluable. To recognise these merits a meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, on Nov 29, 1855, to raise funds to establish an institution for the training of nurses and other hospital attendants. Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidtsang at Exeter Hall on March 11, 1856, and gave the proceeds (1872*l*) to the fund. The subscriptions closed April 24, 1857, amounting to 44,039*l*. Miss Nightingale returned to London Sept 8, 1856. The queen gave her a valuable jewel.

NILE. This great river rises in the Mountains of the Moon, in about ten degrees of N lat. and in a known course of 1250 miles receives no tributary streams. The travels of Bruce were undertaken to discover the source of the Nile, he set out from England in June, 1768, on the 14th of November, 1770, he obtained the great object of his wishes, and returned home in 1773—This river overflows regularly every year, from the 15th of June to the 17th of September, when it begins to decrease, having given fertility to the land. It must rise 16 cubits to insure that fertility. In 1829, the inundations of the Nile rose to 26 instead of 22, by which 30,000 people were drowned and immense property lost.

NILE, BATTLE OF THE. One of the most glorious in British naval history, between the Toulon and British fleets, the latter commanded by lord (then sir Horatio) Nelson. This engagement took place near Rosetta, at the mouth of the Nile, nine of the French line-of-battle-ships were taken, two were burnt, and two escaped, Aug 1, 1798. The French ship *L'Orient*, with admiral Brueys and 1000 men on board, blew up, and only 70 or 80 escaped. This is sometimes called the battle of Aboukir, it obtained the conqueror a peerage, by the title of baron Nelson of the Nile. His exclamation upon commencing the battle was, "Victory or Westminster-abbey!"

NIMEGUEN (Holland) Here was signed the celebrated treaty of peace between France and the United Provinces, 1678. The French were successful against the British under

the duke of York, before Nimeguen, Oct. 28, 1794, but were defeated by the British, with the loss of 500 killed, Nov 8, following

NINEVEH The capital of the Assyrian Empire (see *Assyria*), founded by Ashur, who called it after himself, about 2245 B.C. Ninus reigned in Assyria, and called this city also after himself, Niniveli, 2089 B.C. *Abbe Lenglet*. Jonah preached against Nineveh (about 862 B.C.), which was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, 606 B.C. The discoveries of Mr Layard and others in the neighbourhood of Mosul, the supposed site of this ancient capital, since 1839, have in a manner disintegrated and repopled a city which for centuries has not only ceased to figure on the page of history, but whose very locality had long been blotted out of the map of the earth. The forms, features, costume, religion, modes of warfare, and ceremonial customs of its inhabitants, stand before us distinct as those of a living people, and it is anticipated that, by help of the sculptures and their cuneiform inscriptions, the researches of the learned may go far in filling up the vast blank in Assyrian annals. Among the sculptures that enrich the British Museum may be mentioned the winged bull and lion, and numerous hunting and battle pieces, but perhaps the most interesting as confirmatory of the truth of Holy Scripture, is the bas-relief of the eagle-headed human figure, presumed to be a representation of the Assyrian god Nisroch (from *Nisr*, an eagle or hawk), whom Sennacherib was in the act of worshipping when he was assassinated by his two sons, about 710 B.C. *2 Kings* xix. 37. In 1848 Mr Layard published his "Nineveh and its Remains," and in 1853 an account of his second visit in 1849-50.

NISBET or **NESBIT** (Northumbland), **BATTIE** or, between the English and Scotch armies, the latter greatly disproportioned in strength to the former, yet fought by them with surpassing bravery. Several thousands of the Scots were slain upon the field (the number is stated at 10,000) and in the pursuit, May 7, 1402.

NITRE See *Saltpetre*

NITRIC ACID, a compound of nitrogen and oxygen, formerly called *aqua fortis*, first obtained in a separate state by Raymond Lully, an alchemist, about A.D. 1287, but we are indebted to Cavendish, Priestley, and Lavoisier, for our present knowledge of its properties. Mr Cavendish demonstrated the nature of this acid in 1785. Nitrous acid, nearly similar to nitric, was discovered by Scheele about 1774. Nitrous gas was accidentally discovered by Dr Hales. Nitrous oxide gas was discovered by Dr Priestley, in 1776.

NITROGEN or **AZOTE** (from the Greek *azō*, and *zōē*, I live), an irrespirable elementary gas. Before 1777 Scheele separated the oxygen of the air from the nitrogen, and almost simultaneously with Lavoisier discovered that the atmosphere is a mixture of these two gases. Nitrogen combined with hydrogen forms the volatile alkali ammonia so freely given off by decomposing animal and vegetable bodies.

NOBILITY Its origin is referred to the Goths, who, after they had seized a part of Europe, rewarded their heroes with titles of honour, to distinguish them from the common people. The right of peerage seems to have been at first territorial. Patents to persons having no estate were first granted by Philip the Fair of France, A.D. 1095. George Neville, duke of Bedford, (son of John, marquess of Montague), ennobled in 1470, was degraded from the peerage by parliament, on account of his utter want of property, 19 Edw. IV. 1478. Noblemen's privileges were restrained in June 1773. See *Peerage* and the various orders of nobility.

NOBILITY OF FRANCE The French nobility preceded that of England, and continued till the Revolution. The National Assembly decreed that hereditary nobility could not exist in a free state, that the titles of dukes, counts, marquesses, knights, barons, excellencies, abbots, and others, be abolished, that all citizens take their family names, liveries and armorial bearings also to be abolished, June 18, 1790. The records of the nobility, 600 volumes, were burnt at the foot of the statue of Louis XIV. June 25, 1792. A new nobility was created by the emperor Napoleon I. 1808. The hereditary peerage was abolished in that country, Dec. 27, 1831. See *France*.

NOBLE, an ancient English coin, first struck in the reign of Edward III. about 1337. It was stamped with a rose, and was thence called a rose noble, its value as money of account was 6s. 8d. *Camden*.

"**NOLUMUS LEGES ANGLIÆ MUTARI**" See *Bastards* and *Merton*.

NON CONFORMISTS The Protestants in England are divided into conformists and non-conformists, or, churchmen and dissenters. The former conform to the mode of worship and form of church government established and supported by the state, the latter meet for

divine worship in places of their own. The first place of meeting of the latter, in England, was established at Wandsworth, near London, Nov 20, 1572. The name of non-conformists was taken by the Puritans, after the Act of Uniformity had passed Aug 24, A. D. 1562, when 2000 ministers of the established religion resigned, not choosing to conform to the statute passed "for the uniformity of public prayers and administration of the sacraments." See *Dissenters*. The laws against them were relaxed in 1690. The *Nonconformist* newspaper, (edited by Mr. Edward Miall), began in 1841.

NONES, in the Roman Calendar, were the fifth day of each month, excepting March, May, July and October, when the nones fell on the seventh day.

NON-JURORS. They, from mistaken views of loyalty, considered our James II. to have been unjustly deposed, and upon that account, refused to swear allegiance to the family which succeeded him. Among them were Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, Ken, bishop of Bath and Wells, and the bishops of Ely, Gloucester, Norwich, and Peterborough, and many of the clergy, who were deprived in 1691. Non-jurors were subjected to a double taxation, and were obliged to register their estates, May 1723.

NOOTKA SOUND (Vancouver's Island), discovered by captain Cook in 1778. It was settled by the British in 1786, when a few British merchants in the East Indies formed a settlement to supply the Chinese market with furs, but the Spaniards, in 1789, captured two English vessels and took possession of the settlement. The British ministry demanded reparation, and the affair was amicably terminated by a convention, and a free commerce was confirmed to England in 1790.

NORDLINGEN. Here the Swedes under count Horn were defeated by the Austrians, in 1634, and the latter by Turenne in 1645.

NORFOLK ISLAND, a penal colony of England, discovered in 1774, by captain Cook, who found it uninhabited, except by birds. The settlement was made by a detachment from Port Jackson under governor Phillip, in 1788, in Sydney bay, on the south side of the island. This was at one time the severest penal colony of Great Britain. The island was abandoned in 1809, but re-occupied as a penal settlement in 1825. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were removed to it in June 1856. See *Pitcairn's Island*.

NORMANDY (N. France), part of Neustria, a kingdom founded by Clovis in 511 for his son Clotaire, which was united to France by Charles the Bald in 837. From the beginning of the ninth century it was continually devastated by the Scandinavians, called Northmen or Normans, to purchase repose from whose irruptions Charles the Simple of France ceded the duchy to their leader Rollo, A. D. 905 to 912, and from its conquerors it received its present name. Rollo, the first duke, held it as a fief of the crown of France, and several of his successors after him, until William, the seventh duke, acquired England, in 1066. It was a province of England till the reign of king John, 1204, when it was re-united to France. It was re-conquered by Henry V., 1418, and held by England partially till 1450. The English, however, still possess the islands on the coast, of which Jersey and Guernsey are the principal.

DUKES.

912. Rollo (or Raoul), baptised as Robert.
920 or 927. William I. Longsword.
948. Richard I. the Fearless.
966. Richard II. the Good.
1077. Richard III.
1028. Robert I. the Devil.
1086. William II. (I. of England).

1087. Robert II., Courthose (his son), after a contest despoiled by his brother,
1106. Henry I. (king of England).
1135. Stephen (king of England).
1144. Matilda and Geoffrey Plantagenet.
1171. Henry II. (king of England in 1154).
1189. Richard I. (I. of England).
1199—1203. Arthur and John of England.

NORTH, LORD, HIS ADMINISTRATION. During this administration, formed Jan. 1770, Great Britain lost her American possessions. After his dismission from office, March 30, 1782, lord North entered into a league with the Whigs, which led to the famous Coalition ministry (1783), which lasted only a few months, after which he held no responsible station in the state. He succeeded to the earldom of Guildford, two years before his death, which took place in 1792. See "*Coalition*" Administration.

Frederick, lord North, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer.
Earl Gower, lord president.
Earl of Halifax, privy seal.
Lord Rockingham, lord Weymouth (succeeded by lord

Sandwich), and lord Hillsborough, secretaries of state.
Sir Edward Hawke, admiral.
Marquess of Granby, ordnance.
Sir Gilbert Elliot, lord Hartford, duke of Ancaster, lord Carteret, &c.

NORTHALLERTON (Yorkshire), OR THE STANDARD, BATTLE OF Fought between the English and Scotch armies, Aug 22, 1138*. This engagement obtained the latter name from a high crucifix, which was erected by the English on a waggon, and was carried along with the troops.

NORTHAMPTON, BATTLE OF, July 10, 1460, between the duke of York and Henry VI of England, in which the unfortunate monarch was defeated, and made prisoner (the second time) after a sanguinary fight which took place in the meadows below the town. Northampton was ravaged by the plague in 1637. It was seized and fortified by the parliamentary forces in 1642. The memorable fire, which almost totally destroyed the town, occurred Sept. 3, 1675.

NORTH BRITON NEWSPAPER The celebrated paper, Number 45† (Wilkes's number), dated Saturday, April 23, 1763, was publicly burnt in London, by order of both houses of parliament, and by the hands of the common hangman, Dec. 3, 1763. *Annual Register* Wilkes by this newspaper (commenced in 1762), increased the antipathy to the Scotch then very prevalent in England, they having been greatly favoured by the minister, the earl of Bute. *Bellchambers*

NORTHMEN OR NORSEMEN See *Scandinavia*.

NORTHUMBRIA See *Britain*.

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE. The attempt to discover a north west passage was made by a Portuguese named Corto Real, about A.D. 1500. It was repeated by the English, in 1553, and the project was greatly encouraged by queen Elizabeth in 1585, in which year a company was associated in London, and was called the "Fellowship for the Discovery of the North-West Passage." From 1745 to 1818 parliament offered 20,000*l* for this discovery. In 1818 the reward was modified by proposing that 5000*l* should be paid when (either 110°, 120°, or 130° W long should be passed) one of which payments was made to sir E. Parry for their labours in the voyages enumerated in the *list below*, Parry, Franklin, Ross, Back, and Richardson, were knighted. The honour of completing the north west passage is due to capt. M'Clure, who sailed in the *Investigator* in company with com. Collinson in the *Enterprise* in search of sir John Franklin, Jan 20, 1850. On Sept 6, he discovered high land which he named Baring's land, on the 9th, other land which he named after prince Albert, on the 30th the ship was frozen in. Entertaining a strong conviction that the waters in which the *Investigator* then lay communicated with Barrow's straits, he set out on Oct. 21, with a few men in a sledge, to test his views. On Oct. 26 he reached Point Russell (78° 31' N lat 114° 14' W long), where from an elevation of 600 feet he saw Parry or Melville Sound beneath them. The strait connecting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans he named after the prince of Wales. The *Investigator* was the first ship which traversed the Polar sea from Behring straits to Behring island. Intelligence of this discovery was brought to England by com. Inglefield, and the admiralty chart was published Oct. 14, 1853. Capt. M'Clure returned to England, Sept. 1854. In 1855, 5000*l* were paid to captain (afterwards sir Robert) M'Clure, and 5000*l* were distributed among the officers and crew. On January 30, 1855, the Admiralty notified that the Arctic medal would be given to all persons engaged in the expeditions from 1818 to 1855. See *Franklin*.

Sir Hugh Willoughby's expedition to find a north east passage to China, sailed from the Thames † May 30, 1553
Sir Martin Frobisher's attempt to find a north west passage to China. 1576
Captain Davis's expedition to find a north west passage. 1585

Barants's expedition	1594
Weymouth and Knight's	1602
Hudson's voyages, the last undertaken	See
<i>Hudson's Bay</i>	1610
Sir Thomas Button's	1612
Baffin's <i>See Baffin's Bay</i>	1616
Foxe's expedition	1681

* The archbishop of York brought forth a consecrated standard on a carriage at the moment when the English, under the command of the earls of Albemarle and Ferrers, were hotly pressed by the invaders, headed by king David. This circumstance so animated the soldiers, that, coupled with a supposition on the part of the enemy that their king was slain, a retreat was attempted and the most sanguinary slaughter ensued. *Hume*

† Number 45 contained a commentary on the king's speech, couched in such caustic terms, that a prosecution was commenced against him. Having been arrested on a general warrant, he was brought, by a writ of *habeas corpus*, before chief justice Pratt, of the common pleas, who declared the judgment of that court, that general warrants were illegal, and Wilkes was consequently discharged. But not content with this escape, he reprinted the obnoxious number, which produced a regular prosecution to conviction. See *Warrants, General*.

‡ The gallant sir Hugh Willoughby took his departure from Ratcliffe, on his fatal voyage for discovering the north-east passage to China. He sailed with great pomp by Greenwich, where the court then resided. Mutual honours were paid on both sides. The council and courtiers appeared at the windows, and the people covered the shores. The young king, Edward VI, alone lost the noble and novel sight, for he then lay on his death bed, so that the principal object of the parade was disappointed. Sir Hugh Willoughby was unfortunately entangled in the ice, and frozen to death on the coast of Lapland. *Hakluyt*.

NORTH WEST PASSAGE, *continued*

[A number of enterprises, undertaken by various countries, followed]

Middleton's expedition	1742
Moore's and Smith's	1748
Hearn's land expedition	1769
Captain Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, his expedition	1773
Captain Cook, in the <i>Resolution</i> and <i>Discovery</i>	1776
July,	1776
MacKenzie's expedition	1780
Captain Duncan's voyage	1790
The <i>Discovery</i> Captain Vancouver returned from a voyage of survey and discovery on the north west coast of America	Sept. 1795
Lieut. Kotzebue's expedition	Oct. 1815
Captain Buchan and Lieut. Franklin's expedition in the <i>Dorset</i> and <i>Trent</i>	1819-22
Captain Ross and Lieut. Parry, in the <i>Isabella</i> and <i>Alexander</i>	1818
Lieut. Parry and Linddau, in the <i>Hecla</i> and <i>Gesper</i>	May 4 1819
They return to Loith	Nov. 3, 1820
Capt. Parry and Lyon, in the <i>Fury</i> and <i>Hecla</i>	May 8, 1821
Capt. Parry's third expedition with the <i>Hecla</i>	May 8, 1824
Capt. Franklin and Lyon after having attempted a land expedition, again sail from Liverpool	Feb. 16 1825
Capt. Parry,* again in the <i>Hecla</i> , sails from Deptford	March 25, 1827

And returns	Oct. 6, 1827
Capt. Ross* arrived at Hull, on his return from his Arctic expedition, after an absence of four years, and when all hope of his return had been nearly abandoned	Oct. 18, 1833
Capt. Buck and his companions arrived at Liverpool from their perilous Arctic land expedition, after having visited the Great Fish River, and examined its course to the Polar Seas	Sept. 8, 1835
Capt. Buck sailed from Chatham in command of his Majesty's ship <i>Terror</i> on an exploring adventure to Wager River	June 21, 1836
[The Geographical Society awarded the king's annual premium to Captain Buck for his polar discoveries and enterprise, December, 1835]	
Sir John Franklin and Capt. Crozier and Fitz James, in the ships <i>Erebus</i> and <i>Terror</i> , leave England	May 24, 1845
Commanders Collinson and M'Clure, in the <i>Enterprise</i> and <i>Investigator</i> sailed eastward in search of Sir John Franklin	Jan. 20, 1850
NORTH WEST PASSAGE discovered by M'Clure	Oct. 26, 1850
[M'Clure returned to England in Oct. 1854, and Collinson in May, 1855]	
[For the other expeditions in search of Franklin, &c., see article <i>Franklin</i> .]	

NORWAY Until the ninth century, Norway was divided into petty principalities, and was little known to the rest of Europe except by the piratical excursions of its natives. It was converted to Christianity in A.D. 1000. The city of Bergen was founded in 1070 by Olaf III. Christiania, the modern capital, was built in 1624 by Christian IV. The kingdom was united to Sweden 1448-50, to Denmark 1450. Pomerania and Rugen were annexed to Denmark in exchange for Norway, in 1814, and on Nov. 4, in that year, Charles XIII. was proclaimed king by the National Diet assembled at Christiania. The two countries of Sweden and Norway have since then been termed the Scandinavian Peninsula, of which the French marshal Bernadotte was crowned king by the title of Charles XIV. Feb. 5, 1818. See *Sweden*.

KINGS OF NORWAY

963. Harold Harfager	1174. Sigurd II
983. Eric I	1164. Magnus V
986. Haco the Good.	1184. Sverrir
990. Harold.	1202. Haco IV
992. Anareby	1204. Anareby
994. Olaf I	1217. Haco V
1000. Eric and Sweyn.	1263. Magnus VI the Legislator
1017. Olaf II, the Lamb	1280. Eric II the Priest-hater
1032. Sweyn II	1299. Haco VI
1036. Magnus I, the Good	1319. Magnus VII (II of Sweden).
1047. Harold IV, Hardrade.	1348. Haco VII
1066. Magnus II and Olaf III	1360. Olaf IV
1068. Olaf III, alone	1387. Eric III (VII of Denmark).
1087. Magnus III, Barefoot	1397. Norway united to Denmark.
1108. Sigurd I	1448. United to Sweden
1180. Magnus IV and Harold V	1460. Re-united to Denmark (See above.)

NORWICH (Norfolk) First mentioned in history in the Saxon Chronicle at the period when Sweyn, king of Denmark, destroyed it by fire, A.D. 1004. Artisans from the Low Countries established here the manufacture of baizes, arras, &c., about 1132. A great plague in 1348 carried off many thousand persons, and in 1505 Norwich was nearly consumed by fire. The cathedral was first erected in 1088, by bishop Herbert Losinga, it was completed by bishop Middleton, about 1280. The church of the black friars, now St. Andrew's Hall, was erected in 1415. The public library was instituted in 1784. The Norwich new canal and harbour were opened June 3, 1831.

NORWICH, BISHOPRIC OF, originally East Anglia the first bishop was Felix, a Bur-

* Sir John Franklin died June 11, 1847, (see *Franklin*), Sir E. Parry died July 8, 1855, aged 65, and Sir John Ross died Aug. 30 1857, aged 80.

† In 1831 he discovered Boothia Felix, on June 31 same year he came to a spot which he considered to be the true magnetic pole in 70° 5' 17" N. Lat. and 96° 46' 48" W. Long.

gundian, sent to convert the East Anglians about A.D. 630. The see was divided into two distinct bishoprics—Elmham, in Norfolk, and Dunwich, in Suffolk, about 673. Both sees suffered extremely from the Danish invasions, inasmuch that after the death of St. Humbert, they lay vacant for a hundred years. At last the see of Elmham was revived, and Dunwich was united to it, but Arlæstus removed the seat to Thetford, where it continued till Herbert Losinga removed it to Norwich, 1091. This see has given to the Church of Rome two saints, and to the nation five lord chancellors. It was valued in the king's books at 899l 18s 7½d per annum. See *Bishoprics*.

RECENT BISHOPS OF NORWICH

1790 George Horne died Jan 17 1793	tion, and for a long time the only liberal
1792 Charles Manners Sutton, translated to Canterbury Feb 1 1806	bishop in the house of peers.
1805 Henry Bathurst, died April 6, 1837. He was a strenuous supporter of catholic emancipation.	1837 Edward Stanley died Sept. 6, 1849 1849 Samuel Hinds, resigned, 1857 (1859) 1857 Hon. John T. Pelham, May present bishop

NOTABLES An assembly of the notables of France was convened by Calonne, the minister of Louis XVI in 1788, on account of the deranged state of the king's finances, they assembled Nov 6, when Calonne opened his plan, but any reform militated too much against private interest to be adopted. Calonne was dismissed, and soon after retired to England. Louis, having lost his confidential minister, De Vergennes, by death, called De Brene, an ecclesiastic, to his councils. In the end, the States General were called, and from this assembly sprang the National Assembly, *which see*. The notables were dismissed by the king, Dec 12, 1788.—The *Spanish notables* assembled and met Napoleon (conformably with a decree issued by him commanding their attendance), at Bayonne, May 25, 1808. See *Spain*.

NOTARIES PUBLIC, said to have been appointed by the primitive fathers of the Christian Church, to collect the acts or memoirs of the lives of the martyrs, in the first century. *Du Fresnoy*. This office was afterwards changed to a commercial employment, to attest deeds and writings, so as to establish their authenticity in any other country. An important statute to regulate notarial transactions was passed 40 Geo III 1800, and some statutes on the same subject have been enacted since.

NOTTINGHAM The celebrated castle here was defended by the Danes against king Alfred, and his brother Ethelred, who retook it, A.D. 868. It was rebuilt by William I in 1068, and ultimately it became a fortress of prodigious strength. Nottingham was anciently of great note. The riots at Nottingham, in which the rioters broke frames, &c, commenced Nov 14, 1811, and continued to Jan 1812. Great similar mischief was done in April, 1814. The Watch and Ward act was enforced Dec 2, 1816. The castle, a possession of the duke of Newcastle, was burnt by the populace, Oct 10, 1831, during the reform excitement.

NOVARA (Sardinia), BATTLE OF, March 23, 1849, when the Austrian marshal Radetzky totally defeated the king Charles Albert and the Sardinian army. The contest began at 10 A.M. and lasted till late in the evening, the Austrians lost 396 killed, and had about 1850 wounded, the Sardinians lost between 3000 and 4000 men, 27 cannons, and 3000 prisoners. The king of Sardinia soon after abdicated in favour of his son Victor Emmanuel, the present king (1859).

NOVA SCOTIA. Settled in A.D. 1622, by the Scotch under sir William Alexander, in the reign of James I of England, from whom it received the name of Nova Scotia. In 1716 the French included it in *Acadia*. Since its first settlement it has more than once changed rulers and proprietors, nor was it confirmed to England till the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. It was taken in 1745 and 1758, but was again confirmed to England in 1760. Nova Scotia was divided into two provinces in 1784, and was erected into a bishopric in August, 1787. See *Baronets*.

NOVEMBER (novem, nine), anciently the ninth month of the year. When Numa added January and February, in 713 B.C. it became the eleventh, as now. The Roman senators wished to name this month in which Tiberius was born, by his name, in imitation of Julius Cæsar, and Augustus, but the emperor refused, saying, "What will you do, conscript fathers, if you have *thirteen* Cæsars?"

NOVI (N Italy), BATTLE OF. In which the French army, commanded by Joubert, was defeated by the Russians under Suwarrow, with immense loss, Aug 15, 1799. Among 10,000 of the French slain was their leader, Joubert, and several other distinguished officers.

NUMANTINE WAR. The war between the Romans and the Celtiberians (Celts who possessed the country near the Iber, now the Ebro), began 141 B.C. The country was included in the province *Tarraconensis*. The war was on account of the latter having given

refuge to the Sigdians, their own allies, who had been defeated by the Romans. Numantia, one of their cities, though unprotected by walls or towers, bravely withstood a long siege. The inhabitants obtained some advantages over the Roman forces, till Scipio Africanus was empowered to finish the war, and to see the destruction of Numantia. His army of 60,000 men was bravely opposed by no more than 4000 men able to bear arms. The courage of the Numantines was soon changed into furious despair. Their provisions began to fail, and they fed upon the flesh of their horses, and afterwards on that of their dead companions, and at last were obliged to draw lots to kill and devour one another. At length they set fire to their houses, and all destroyed themselves, B.C. 133, so that not even one remained to adorn the triumph of the conqueror.

NUMIDIA (N. Africa), the seat of the war of the Romans with Jugurtha, which began 111 B.C., and ended with his subjugation and captivity 106. The last king, Juba, joined Cato and was killed at the battle of Thapsus, 46 B.C., when Numidia became a Roman province. See *Mauritania*.

NUMISMATICS, the science of coins and medals, an important adjunct to the study of history. In this country Evelyn (1697), Addison (1726), and Pinkerton (1789) published works on medals. Ruding's *Annals* is the great work on British coinage (new edition, 1840).—The Numismatic Society in London, was founded by Dr John Lee in 1836. It publishes the *Numismatic Chronicle*.—Mr Young Akerman's *Numismatic Manual* (1840), is a useful introduction to the science. Foreign works are numerous.

NUNCIO. A spiritual envoy from the pope of Rome to Catholic states. In early times they and legates ruled the courts of several of the sovereigns of Germany, France, and even England. The pope deputed a nuncio to the Irish rebels in 1645. The arrival in London of a nuncio, and his admission to an audience by James II. 1687, is stated to have hastened the Revolution.

NUNNERY. The first founded is said to have been that to which the sister of St. Anthony retired at the close of the third century. The first founded in France, near Poitiers, by St. Marcellina, sister to St. Martin, A.D. 360. *Du Fresnoy*. The first in England was at Folkstone, in Kent, by Ethelwald, or Ethelwald, king of Kent, 630. *Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum*. See articles *Abbeys* and *Monasteries*. The nuns were expelled from their convents in Germany, in July 1785. They were driven out of their convents in France, in Jan. 1790. For memorable instances of their constancy and fortitude, see articles *Acre* and *Coldenham*.

NUREMBERG, a free imperial German city. In 1522, the diet here demanded ecclesiastical reforms and a general council, and in 1632 secured religious liberty to the protestants.

O.

OAK, styled the monarch of the woods, and, among the ancients, an emblem of strength, virtue, constancy, and long life. It grows in various parts of the world, but that produced in England is considered to be the best calculated for ship building. The oak gives name to a constellation in the heavens—*Robur Caroli*, the royal oak—named by Dr Halley in 1676, in memory of the oak tree in which Charles II. saved himself from his pursuers, after the battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651. See *Discebel*. Some foreign oaks have been planted here. The evergreen oak, *Quercus Ilex*, was brought from the South of Europe before A.D. 1581. The scarlet oak, *Quercus Coccinea*, was brought from North America before 1691. The chestnut-leaved oak, *Quercus Prunus*, from North America before 1730. The Turkey oak, *Quercus Berris*, from the south of Europe, 1735. The agaric of the oak, in pharmacy, was first known as a styptic in 1760.

OATES'S PLOT. Titus Oates was at one time chaplain of a ship of war. Being dismissed the service for immoral conduct, he became a lecturer in London, and, in conjunction with Dr Tongue, invented a plot against the Roman Catholics, who he asserted had conspired to assassinate Charles II., and extirpate the Protestant religion, thus he made known Aug. 12, 1678, and in consequence several Roman Catholics were accused, and upon false testimony convicted and executed, among them the aged viscount Stafford, Dec. 29, 1680, who made upon the scaffold earnest protestations of his innocence. Oates was afterwards tried for perjury (in the reign of James II.), and being found guilty was fined, put in the pillory, publicly whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, May 1685. On the accession of William and Mary he was pardoned, and a pension of £1 a week granted him, 1689.

OATHS. The administration of an oath in judicial proceedings was introduced by the Saxons into England, A D 600 *Rapin*. That administered to a judge was settled 1344. Of supremacy, first administered to British subjects, and ratified by parliament, 26 Hen VIII, 1535. Of allegiance, first framed and administered, 3 James I, 1605 *Stow's Chron*. Of abjuration, being an obligation to maintain the government of king, lords, and commons, the Church of England, and toleration of Protestant dissenters, and abjuring all Roman Catholic pretenders to the crown, 13 Will III, 1701. Oaths were taken on the Gospels so early as A D 528, and the words "So help me God and all saints," concluded an oath until 1550. The Test and Corporation oaths modified by stat. 9 Geo IV, 1828. See *Tests*. Act abolishing oaths in the customs and excise departments, and in certain other cases, and substituting declarations in lieu thereof, 1 & 2 Will IV, 1831. Affirmation, instead of oath, by separatists, 3 & 4 Will IV c 82, 1833, and 1 Vict. c. 5, 1837. See *Affirmation*. In 1858 the Jews were relieved from part of the oath of allegiance. See *Jews*.

OBELISKS The first mentioned in history was that of Rameses, king of Egypt, about 1485 B.C. The Arabians called them Pharaonic needles, and the Egyptian priests the fingers of the sun, they differed very much as to their costliness, magnitude, and magnificence. Several were erected at Rome, one was erected by the emperor Augustus in the Campus Martius, on the pavement of which was an horizontal dial that marked the hour, about 14 B.C. In London are three obelisks: the first stands in Fleet street, at the top of Bridge street, and was erected to the famous John Wilkes, lord mayor of London in 1775, and immediately opposite to it, at the south end of Farringdon street, stands another, of granite, to the memory of Robert Waltham, lord mayor in 1824, erected by his friends, and completed in one day, June 25, 1833. The third obelisk stands at the south end of the Blackfriars road, and marks the distance of one mile from Fleet street.

OBSERVATORIES The first is supposed to have been on the top of the temple of Belus at Babylon. On the tomb of Oxymanus, in Egypt, was another, and it contained a golden circle 200 feet in diameter: that at Rennes was at least as ancient as these. The first in authentic history was at Alexandria about 300 B.C., erected by Ptolemy Soter. The first in modern times was at Cassel, 1561. The Royal Observatory at Greenwich was founded by Charles II., A D 1675, and from the meridian of Greenwich all English astronomers make their calculations.

First modern meridional instrument by Copernicus	A D 1540	Berlin erected under Liebnitz's direction	A D 1711
First observatory at Cassel	1561	At Bologna	1714
Tycho Brahe's, at Uraniburg	1576	At Petersburg	1725
Astronomical tower at Copenhagen	1587	Oxford, Dr. Hadrleffe	1773
Royal (French)	1667	Calton Hill, Edinburgh	1776
Royal Observatory at Greenwich	1675	Dublin, Dr. Anderson	1783
Observatory at Nuremberg	1678	Armagh, <i>Primate Robinson</i>	1793
At Utrecht	1690	Cambridge	1824

The preceding are among the chief observatories in Europe: but there is now scarcely any university or college where astronomy and the mathematics are taught or studied that is not furnished with an observatory. At Peking is a sumptuous observatory, erected more than a hundred years ago, though not contrived in the manner of the European observatories. See *Greenwich*.

OCEAN MONARCH An American emigrant ship, left Liverpool bound for Boston, Aug. 24, 1848, having 396 passengers on board. She had not advanced far into the Irish channel, being within six miles of Great Ormehead, Lancashire, when she took fire, and in a few hours was burnt to the water's edge. The Brazilian steam frigate, the *Alfonso*, happened to be out on a trial trip at the time, with the prince and princess de Joinville and the duke and duchess d'Aumale on board, who witnessed the catastrophe, and aided in rescuing and comforting the sufferers with exceeding humanity. They, with the crews and passengers of the *Alfonso* and the yacht *Queen of the Ocean*, so effectually rendered their heroic and unwearied services as to save 156 persons from their dreadful situation, and 62 others escaped by various means. But the rest, 178 in number, perished in the flames or the sea.

OCTARCHY The octarchy was the chief or most powerful of the monarchs of the heptarchy, giving laws to the others, and was called *Rex gentis Anglorum*. Though there were seven kingdoms, yet the whole British nation was for the most part subject to one king alone. Hengist was the first octarch, A D 455, and Egbert the last, A D 800. See *Britain*. Some authors insist that the English heptarchy should have been called the *octarchy*, and that *heptarchy* is not the correct term.

OCTOBER, the eighth month in the year of Romulus, as its name imports, and the tenth in the year of Numa, 713 B.C. From this time October has still retained its first name, in

spite of all the different appellations which the senate and Roman emperors would have given it. The senate ordered it to be called *Faustinus*, in honour of *Faustina*, wife of Antoninus the emperor, Commodus would have had it called *Invictus*, and Domitian *Domitianus*. October was sacred to Mars.

ODES are nearly as old as the lyre, they were at first extempore compositions, accompanying this instrument, and sung in honour of the gods. Perhaps the most beautiful and sublime odes ever written, as well as the oldest, are those of the royal prophet Isaiah, on the fall of Babylon, composed about 757 B.C. Anacreon's odes were composed about 582, Pindar's from 498 to 446, and Horace's from 24 to 13, all B.C. Anciently odes were divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode. See *Poets Laureate*, and *Lyric Poetry*.

ODESSA, a port on the Black sea, built by the empress Catherine of Russia in 1784-1792, after the peace of Jassy. In 1817 it was made a free port, since when its prosperity has rapidly increased. It was partially bombarded by the British, April 21, 1854, in consequence of the Russian batteries having fired on a flag of truce, April 6. On May 12, the English frigate *Tiger* stranded here, and was destroyed by Russian artillery. The captain, Giffard, and many of his crew were killed, and the rest made prisoners.

OFFA'S DYKE. The intrenchment from the Wye to the Dee, made by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend his country from the incursions of the Welsh, A.D. 774. Offa, king of Mercia, caused a great trench to be dug from Bristol to Basinowark, in Flintshire, as the boundary of the Britons who harboured in Wales, the Welsh endeavoured to destroy it, but were repulsed with great loss. *Chron. Brit.*

OGYGES, DELUGE OF. The Deluge so called (from which Attica lay waste for more than two hundred years afterwards, and until the arrival of Crops), occurred 1764 B.C. Many authorities suppose this to be no other than the universal deluge, but according to some writers, if it occurred at all, it arose in the overflowing of one of the great rivers of the country. See *Deluge, Universal*.

OHM'S LAW, for determining the electric force of the Voltaic battery, was published in 1827.

OIL was used for burning in lamps as early as the epoch of Abraham, about 1921 B.C. It was the staple commodity of Attica, and a jar full was the prize at the Panathenæan games. It was the custom of the Jews to anoint with oil persons appointed to high offices, as the priests and kings, *Psal. cxxxiii* 2, *1 Sam. x* 1, *xvi* 13. The anointing with this liquid seems also to have been reckoned a necessary ingredient in a festival-dress, *Ruth* iii 3.—The fact that oil, if passed through red-hot iron pipes, will be resolved into a combustible gas, was long known to chemists, and after the process of lighting by coal gas was made apparent, Messrs. Taylor and Martineau contrived apparatus for producing oil gas on a large scale.

OLBERS. The asteroid of this name, discovered by M. Olbers, in 1802, is now termed *Pallas*. See *Planets*.

OLD BAILEY SESSIONS COURT. This court is held for the trial of criminals, and its jurisdiction comprehends the county of Middlesex, as well as the city of London. It is held eight times in the year by the royal commission of *oyer and terminer*. The judges are, the lord mayor, those aldermen who have passed the chair, the recorder, and the common serjeant, who are attended by both the sheriffs, and one or more of the national judges. The court-house was built in 1773,* and was enlarged in 1808. See *Central Criminal Court*.

OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN. See *Assassins*.

OLDENBURG, a grand duchy in North Germany, formerly a country which was annexed to Denmark in 1448, in 1773 Christian VII. ceded the country to Russia in exchange for Holstein Gottorp, and soon after the present dignity was established.—

GRAND-DUKES OF OLDENBURG

1773. Frederick Augustus.

1785. Peter Frederick. The duchy was seized by Napoleon, and annexed to his empire in 1811, but restored in 1814.

1829. May 21. Paul Frederick.

1853. Feb. 27. Nicholas Frederick (born, July 8, 1837), the present grand-duke (1859).

OLERON, LAWS OF. A celebrated code of laws relating to sea affairs said to have been enacted by Richard I. of England, when he was at the island of Oleron, in France, A.D. 1194,

* During some trials in the old court, the lord mayor, one alderman, two judges, the greater part of the jury, and numbers of spectators, caught the gaol distemper, and died, May 1780. Again, this disease was fatal to several in 1772. Twenty-eight persons were killed at the execution of Mr. Steele's murderers, at the Old Bailey, Feb. 23, 1807.

which is now doubted. These laws were afterwards received by all the nations of Europe, as the basis of their marine constitutions, on account of their wisdom, justice, and humanity.

OLIVES are named in the earliest accounts of Egypt and Greece, and at Athens their cultivation was taught by Cecrops 1556 B.C. He brought the olive from Sais, in upper Egypt. They were first planted in Italy about 562 B.C. "When thou beatest thine olive-tree, thou shalt not go over the boughs again: it shall be for the stranger, for the fatherless, and for the widow." *Deut. xxiv. 20*

OLTENITZA, BATTLE OF A large Turkish force having crossed the Danube, under Omar Pasha, established themselves at Oltenitza in despite of the vigorous attacks of the Russians, who were repulsed with loss, on Nov. 2 and 3, 1854. On the 4th a more desperate attempt was made to dislodge the Turks by general Danneberg, with 9000 men. After a spirited engagement the Russians were defeated, with the loss of 1200 killed and wounded. The Turks lost only 106 men.

OLYMPIADS The celebrated era of the Greeks which dates from the year 776 B.C. being the year in which Corabus was successful at the Olympic games. This era reckoned by periods of four years instead of single years. Each period was called an Olympiad, and in marking a date, the year and Olympiad were both mentioned. The second Olympiad began in 772, the third, in 768, the fourth, 764, the fifth, in 760, the 10th in 740, &c.

OLYMPIC GAMES, so famous among the Greeks, are said to have been instituted by the Idæi Dactyli 1453 B.C., or by Pelops, 1307 B.C., revived by Iphitus 684 B.C., in honour of Jupiter, and were held at the beginning of every fifth year, on the banks of the Alpheus, near Olympia, in the Peloponnesus, now the Morea, to exercise the youth in five kinds of combats. The conquerors in these games were highly honoured. The prize contended for was a crown made of a kind of wild olive, appropriated to this use. In 1858 M. Zappas, a wealthy Peloponnesian, gave funds to re-establish these games, under the auspices of the queen of Greece, to commence in Oct. 1859.

OMENS See *Augury*. Amphictyon was the first who is recorded as having drawn prognostications from omens, 1497 B.C. Alexander the Great and Mithridates the Great, celebrated for his wars with the Romans, his victories, his conquest of twenty-four nations, and his misfortunes, are said to have studied omens. At the birth of the latter, 131 B.C., there were seen for seventy days together, two large comets, whose splendour eclipsed that of the noon day sun, occupying so vast a space as the fourth part of the heavens, and this omen, we are told, directed all the actions of Mithridates throughout his life. *Justin*

OMNIBUSES (from *omnibus*, for all) began to run in Paris in April 1828. The idea of such conveyances is ascribed to Pascal about 1672, when similar carriages were started but soon discontinued. They were introduced by an enterprising coach proprietor named Shillibeer, and first licensed at Somerset House in July 1829. The first omnibus started from Paddington to the bank of England on Saturday, July 4, in that year. The omnibus is usually licensed to carry from eleven to thirteen passengers inside, and from ten to eight outside, and is attended by a footman, called a conductor. Regulations were made respecting omnibuses by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33, passed June 28, 1853. See *Cabriolets* and *Hackney Coaches*. The London Omnibus Company was established in Jan. 1856. The saloon omnibuses began to run in 1857. There are now (1859) above 8000 omnibuses running in London.

O. P. RIOT AT COVEN'T GARDEN THEATRE, LONDON This occurred on the opening of the new theatre, with increased prices of admission, Sept. 18, 1809. The play was *Macbeth*, and from the rising of the curtain until its fall not one word from the stage was heard. The concurrence of all parts of the house in the desire for reduction, many of them persons known and of some consideration in the city, gave a furious and determined party in the pit courage to proceed, and great injury was done in pit, boxes, and galleries. For many successive nights the audience, too strong to be controlled, continued their demand, and renewed their depredations, while the managers seemed, on their part, resolved not to give way, but in the end they yielded. This contest, which continued for nearly three months, was terminated Dec. 10, same year.

OPERAS Ottavio Rinuccini, of Florence, was the inventor of operas, or of the custom of giving musical representations of comedy, tragedy, and other dramatic pieces. Emelio de Cavalero, however, disputed this honour with him, A.D. 1590. *Nouve. Dict. Hist.* Rinuccini's opera was a musical pastoral called *Daphne*, and his success induced him to write the opera of *Euridyce*, which was represented at the theatre of Florence, 1600, on the marriage of Mary de Medicis with Henry IV. of France. The music of these pieces was composed by Jacobi Peri. An opera entitled *L'Orfeo*, *Favola in Musica*, composed by

Monteverde, was performed in 1607, and is supposed to have been the first opera that was ever published. Among the Venetians, the opera was the chief glory of their carnival. About the year 1669, the abbot Perrin obtained a grant from Louis XIV to set up an opera at Paris, where, in 1672, was acted *Pomona*.

OPERAS IN ENGLAND Sir William Davenant introduced a species of opera in London, in 1684. The first regularly performed opera was at York buildings, in 1692. The first at Drury lane was in 1706. The operas of Handel were performed in 1735, and they became general in several of the theatres a few years after. Among the favourite performances of this kind was Gay's *Beggars' Opera*, first performed in 1727 at the Haymarket. It ran for sixty three successive nights, but so offended the persons in power, that the lord chamberlain refused a license for the performance of a second part of it, entitled "Polly." This resentment induced Gay's friends to come forward on its publication with so handsome a subscription, that his profits amounted to 1200*l*, whereas the *Beggars' Opera* had gained him only 400*l*. See *Theatres*.

OPERA HOUSE, THE ITALIAN, OR QUEEN'S THEATRE. The original building is generally supposed to have been constructed by sir John Vanbrugh, though Mr Pennant attributes it to sir Christopher Wren. It was built according to this authority, in 1704, and opened April 9, 1706, and burnt down June 17, 1788. The foundation of the new theatre was laid April 3, 1790, and the house was opened Sept 22, 1791, on an unproved plan, though the exterior was not erected in its present style till 1818, from designs by Mr Nash. It is now a handsome edifice cased with stucco, and adorned with an elegant colonnade supported by cast-iron pillars of the Doric order. The front is decorated with a relievo, executed by Mr Bulb, in 1821, representing the Origin and Progress of Music. The interior is magnificent, and is nearly as large as the theatre of La Scala, at Milan.

OPERA, THE ENGLISH. This theatre, under the name of the Lyceum, was opened June 15, 1816, with an address spoken by Miss Kelly. It was entirely destroyed by fire, Feb 16, 1830. The exterior of the late Lyceum, in consequence of the situation of the building, exhibited no architectural beauties, with the exception of a portico of the Ionic order, added in 1823, but the interior was neat. It was about thirty five feet in diameter, and the distance from the orchestra to the front boxes was only thirty feet. The new English Opera house, or Lyceum, was erected from designs by Mr S Beazley, and was opened in July 1834. See *Theatres*.

OPORTO, the ancient Calle (W Portugal) By nature one of the most impregnable cities in Europe, the great mart of Portuguese wine known as "Port." A chartered company for the regulation of the Port wine trade was established in A.D. 1756. The French, under marshal Soult, were surprised here by lord Wellington, and defeated in an action fought May 11, 1809. The Miguelites attacked Oporto, and were repulsed by the Pedroites, with considerable loss, Sept 19, 1832. It has since been the scene of civil war. See *Portugal*. The Oporto wine company was abolished in 1834, but re established by a royal decree, April 7, 1838.

OPTICS, a science, studied by the Greeks, and later by the Arabians about the twelfth century. It has advanced rapidly since the time of Hally, and is now one of our most flourishing sciences.

Burning lenses known at Athens	A.C.	424	[Janson and Galileo have also been stated to be the inventors.]	A.D.	
Two of the leading principles known to the Platonists		300	Law of refraction discovered by Snellius, about		1624
First treatise on, by Euclid, about		280	Reflecting telescope, James Gregory		1653
The magnifying power of convex glasses and concave mirrors, and the prismatic colours produced by angular glass, mentioned by Seneca, about	A.D.	50	Newton		1666
Treatise on Optics, by Ptolemy		120	Motion and velocity of light discovered by Homer, and after him by Cassini		1667
Greatly improved by Alhason		1108	[Its velocity demonstrated to be 190 millions of miles in sixteen minutes.]		
Hints for spectacles and telescopes, given by Roger Bacon, about		1280	Double refraction explained by Bartholinus		1669
Spectacles (said to have been) invented by Salvinus Armatus, of Pisa, before		1300	Cassegrainian reflector		1673
Camera obscura said to have been invented by Baptista Porta		1550	Newton's discoveries		1674
Telescopes invented by Leonard Digges, about		1571	Telescopes with a single lens by Tschirnhausen, about		1690
Telescope made by Jansen (said also to have invented the microscope), about		1609	Polarisation of light, Huyghens, about		1692
The same instrument constructed by Galileo, without using the production of Jansen		about 1630	Structure of the eye explained by Petit, about		1700
Microscope, according to Huyghens, invented by Drebbel, about		1621	Achromatic telescope constructed by Mr Hall (but not made public) in		1733
			Constructed by Dollond, most likely without any knowledge of Hall's		1757
			Herschel's great reflecting telescope erected at Slough		1789
			Dr T Young's discoveries (undulatory theory, &c.)		1800-3

OPTICS, *continued*

Camera lucida (Dr Wollaston)	1807	Large telescope constructed by Lord Rosse	1845
Malus (polarisation of light by reflection)	1808	Dr Tyndall's Lectures on Light, illustrated	
Fresnel (double refraction, &c.)	1817	by Dubosecq's lamp, at the Royal Institution,	1856
Arago (colours of polarised light, &c.)	1811-53	London	
Sir D. Brewster, optical researches (see <i>Photography</i>)	1814-57	See <i>Stereoscope, Pseudoscope, &c.</i>	

OPTIC NERVES are said to have been discovered by N Varole, a surgeon and physician of Bologna, about A.D 1538 *Nouv Dict.*

ORACLES The most ancient was that of Dodona, but the most famous was the oracle of Delphi, 1203 B.C. See *Delphi*. The heathen oracles were always delivered in such dubious expressions or terms, that let what would happen to the inquirer, it might be accommodated or explained to mean the event that came to pass.

ORANGE. The sweet, or China orange, was first brought into Europe from China by the Portuguese, in 1547, and it is asserted that the identical tree, whence all the European orange trees of this sort were produced, is still preserved at Lisbon, in the gardens of one of its nobility. Orange trees were first brought to England, and planted, with little success, in 1595, they are said to have been planted at Biddington park, near Croydon, Surrey.

ORANGE, a principality in S.E. France, formerly a lordship in the ninth or tenth century. It has been ruled by four houses successively that of Grand Adhemar (to 1174), of Baux (1182 to 1393), of Chalon (to 1530), and of Nassau (1530 to 1713). See *Nassau*. Philibert the great, prince of Orange, the last of the house of Chalon, having been wronged by Francis I of France, entered the service of the emperor Charles V. to whom he rendered great services by his military talents. He was killed at the siege of Florence, Aug 3, 1530. He was succeeded by his nephew in law Raimond of Nassau. See the *princes of Orange under Holland*. The eldest son of the king of Holland is styled prince of Orange, although the principality was ceded to France in 1713.

ORANGE RIVER, a free state in South Africa. The British government transferred (by Sir George Clerk) their power over this territory to a provisional government, March 29, 1854. A Volksraad, or legislative council, and governor (elected every four years) have since been appointed.

ORANGEMEN A battle, called the battle of the Diamond, was fought in the county of Armagh, in Sept 1795, and the treachery experienced by the Protestants on that occasion convinced them they would become an easy prey to the Roman Catholics, from their small numbers, unless they associated for their defence. In commemoration of that victory the first Orange lodge was formed in the county of Armagh, Sept. 21, 1795, but the name of Orangemen existed some time before. They associated to maintain the constitution in church and state, as established at the Revolution by the prince of Orange. The first Orange lodge was formed in Dublin, the members publishing a declaration of their principles, in Jan 1798. It is stated, that in 1836, there were 145,000 Orangemen in England, and 125,000 in Ireland, the duke of Cumberland being grand master. After a parliamentary inquiry, the clubs were broken up at the request of the house of commons. But revived in 1845. In Oct. 1857, the lord chancellor of Ireland ordered that justices of the peace should not belong to orange clubs.

ORATOR HENLEY An English clergyman of some talents, and great eccentricity, obtained this name by opening what he called his "Oratory" in London, in 1726. He had a kind of chapel in Newport-market, where he gave lectures on theological topics on Sundays, and on other subjects on Wednesdays, every week. Novelty procured him a multitude of hearers, but he was too imprudent to gain any permanent advantage from his project. After having served as a butt for the satirical wits, poets, and painters of his time, he removed his oratory to Clare market, and sunk into comparative obscurity and contempt previously to his death, in 1756.

ORATORIAN. These were a regular order of priests established in 1564, and so called from the oratory of St Jerome, at Rome, where they offered up prayers. They had a foundation in France, commenced by father de Berulle, afterwards cardinal, in 1612.

ORATORIO, a kind of sacred drama, the subject of it being generally taken from the Scriptures, set to music *Mason*. The origin of oratorios is ascribed to St. Philip Neri, about 1550. The first oratorio in London was performed in Lincoln's-inn theatre, in Portugal-street, in 1732. Handel's oratorio of "Israel in Egypt" was produced in 1738, and the "Messiah" in 1741, Haydn's "Creation" in 1798, Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" in 1837, and "Elijah" in 1846.

ORCHARDS. Inclosed grounds planted with fruit-trees, do not appear to have been adopted until about the beginning of the seventeenth century, although they had, doubtlessly, existed in Great Britain for many ages previously, as appendages to wealthy religious establishments *London*.

ORDEAL. The ordeal was known among the Greeks * With us it is a term signifying the judiciary determination of accusations for criminal offences by fire and water. It was introduced into England with other superstitions taken from the codes of the Germans. That by fire was confined to the upper classes of the people, that of water, to bondsmen and rustics. Women accused of incontinency formerly underwent the ordeal, to prove their innocence. A prisoner who pleaded not guilty, might choose whether he would put himself for trial upon God and his country, by twelve men, as at this day, or upon God only, and then it was called the *judgment of God*, presuming he would deliver the innocent. The accused were to pass barefooted and blindfolded over nine red hot ploughshares, or were to carry burning irons in their hands, and accordingly as they escaped, they were judged innocent or guilty, acquitted or condemned † The ordeal was used from Edward the Confessor's time to that of Henry III. It was abolished 45 Hen. III. 1261.

ORDERS. See *Knighthood*.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL were issued by the British government, Jan 7, and Nov 21, 1807, prohibiting trade with the ports occupied by the French. They were reprisals for Napoleon's *Berlin decrees (which see)*. These restrictions greatly checked the progress of manufactures in this country, and caused much distress till their removal in 1815.

ORDINATION of ministers in the Christian church began with Christ and his apostles. See *Mark* iii 14, and *Acts* vi and xiv 23. In England a new form of ordination of ministers was ordered to be prepared by a committee of six prelates and six divines, 3 & 4 Edw VI c 12, 1549.

ORDNANCE OFFICE. In ancient times, before the invention of guns, this office was supplied by officers under the following names: the bowyer, the cross bowyer, the galeater, or purveyor of helmets, the armourer, and the keeper of the tents. And in this state it continued, till Henry VIII placed it under the management of a master general, a lieutenant, surveyor, &c. See *Cannon*.

ORDNANCE, MASTER GENERAL OF THE, always chosen from among the first generals in the service of the sovereign. We have records of master generals from the reign of Henry VIII. See *preceding article*. The appointment was formerly for life, but since the Restoration the master general held office *durante bene placito*, and usually entered upon it with the party to which he was politically attached, and retired with each change of the responsible advisers of the crown. He was colonel in chief of the corps of artillery and the corps of engineers, and not unfrequently a cabinet minister. *Beatson*. The letters patent for this office were revoked May 25, 1855, and its duties vested in the minister of war, lord Panmure. The last master general was lord Fitzroy Somerset, afterwards lord Raglan.

ORDNANCE SURVEY. The trigonometrical survey of England was commenced by gen Roy, in 1784, continued by col Colby, and completed by col James in 1856. The publication of the maps commenced in 1819, under the direction of col Mudge, and is still going on, the southern part on the scale of one inch to the mile, the northern six inches to the mile. The survey of Ireland has been completed and published, that of Scotland is to be proceeded with.

OREGON TERRITORY. A dispute arose in 1845 between the British government and that of the United States about this, which was settled by treaty June 12, 1846. Oregon was admitted as a state by the Union in Feb 1859.

ORGANS. Their invention is attributed to Archimedes, about 220 B.C., and to one Ctesibius, a barber of Alexandria, about 100 B.C. The organ was brought to Europe from the Greek empire, and was first applied to religious devotions, in churches, in A.D. 657. *Bellarmino*. Organs were used in the Western churches by pope Vitalianus, in 658. *Ammonius*. It is affirmed that the organ was known in France in the time of Louis I. 815, when one was constructed by an Italian priest. St Jerome mentions an organ with twelve pairs of bellows, which might have been heard a mile off, and another at Jerusalem which might have been heard on the Mount of Olives. The organ at Haarlem is one of the

* In Numbers v. 11 directions are given to try women accused of incontinence with the water of jealousy.

† The water ordeal was performed in either hot or cold. In cold water, the parties suspected were adjudged innocent if their bodies were borne up by the water, contrary to the course of nature, in hot water they were to put their bare arms or legs into scalding water, which if they were brought out without hurt, they were taken to be innocent of the crime.

largest in Europe, it has 60 stops and 8000 pipes. At Seville is one with 1000 stops and 5300 pipes. The organ at Amsterdam has a set of pipes that imitate a chorus of human voices. Of the organs in ENGLAND, that at York minster is the largest, and that in the Music hall, Birmingham, the next. In London, the largest is, perhaps, that of Spitalfields church, and that in Christ Church is nearly as extensive. The best is the famous Temple organ, erected by competition of Schmidt and Harris, two eminent builders, and after long protracted disputes about their merits, the question was referred to vote, and Mr Jefferies, afterwards chief justice, gave the casting vote in favour of Schmidt (called Father Smith), about 1682. A monster organ was erected in the Crystal Palace Sydenham, in June, 1857, which at times overpowered the 2400 vocal and instrumental performers.

ORIEL COLLEGE (Oxford) Founded in 1337, by Adam de Brome, archdeacon of Stow, and almoner to king Edward II. This college derives its name, from a tenement called *l'Oracle*, on the site of which the buildings stand.

ORIFLAMME See *Auriflamme*

ORIGENISTS A sect that pretended to draw their opinions from the writings or books of Origen (about A.D. 206) concerning principles. They maintained that Christ was the son of God no other way than by adoption and grace, that souls were created before the bodies, that the sun, moon, stars, and the waters, that are under the firmament, had all souls, that the torments of the damned shall have an end, and that the fallen angels shall after a time be restored to their first condition. These and various other errors infected the Church in the fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries. They were condemned by councils, and the reading of Origen's works forbidden. An unbounded love of allegory has been the principal distinction of this sect. *Baker*

ORION STEAM SHIP This splendid vessel, bound from Liverpool to Glasgow, struck on a sunken rock, northward of Portpatrick, and within a stone's throw of land, and instantly filled in seven fathoms of water. Of two hundred passengers supposed to be on board at the time, more than fifty were drowned. The weather was fine, the sky clear, and the sea quite calm. June 18, 1850.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND ISLANDS (North of Scotland) These islands were conquered from the Picts by Harold king of Norway, A.D. 870, and were ceded to James III. as his bride's dowry in 1468. The Orkneys were the ancient Orcades, and, united with Shetland, they now form one of the Scotch counties. The bishopric of Orkney was founded by St. Servanus early in the fifth century, some affirm by St. Columba. It ended with the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, about 1689. See *Bishops of Scotland*.

ORLEANS (a city in central France), formerly *Aurélianum*, gave title to a kingdom, A.D. 491 and afterwards to a duchy, usually held by one of the royal family. It was besieged by the English, under John Talbot, afterwards earl of Shrewsbury, Oct. 12, 1428, and was bravely defended by Gaucour, the more so as its fall would have ruined the cause of Charles VI. king of France. It was relieved, and the siege raised by the heroism of Joan of Arc, afterwards surmounted the Maid of Orleans, April 29, 1429. See *Joan of Arc*. Siege of Orleans, when the duke of Guise was killed, 1563.

DUKES OF ORLEANS.

<p>Louis contended for the regency with John the Fearless, duke of Burgundy, by whose instigation he was assassinated in 1407.</p> <p>Charles taken prisoner at Agincourt, 1415, released, 1440, died, 1465.</p> <p>Louis, became Louis XII. of France in 1498, when the duchy merges in the crown.</p>	<p>Philip II., born 1073, becomes RECKNT, 1715, dies, 1728.</p> <p>Louis, born, 1703, died 1763.</p> <p>Louis Philippe, born 1726 died, 1785.</p> <p>Louis Philippe Joseph, born 1747, opposed the court in the French revolution takes the name <i>Egalité</i> voted for the death of Louis XVI., was guillotined Nov. 6, 1793.</p> <p>Louis Philippe, born, 1773 chosen king of the French Aug. 9 1830, deposed, Feb. 24, 1848, died Aug. 26 1850. See <i>France</i>.</p>
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BOUNCEW BRANCH

Philip, youngest son of Louis XIII., born 1640, died, 1701.

ORLEANS, NEW See *New Orleans*

ORPHAN HOUSES The emperor Trajan first formed establishments for this purpose. Pliny relates in his panegyric that Trajan had caused five thousand free born children to be sought out and educated, about A.D. 105. Orphan houses, properly so called, are mentioned for the first time in the laws of the emperor Justinian. At the court of Byzantium, the office of inspector of orphans, *orphanothropos*, was so honourable, that it was held by the brother of the emperor Michael IV. in the eleventh century. *Beckmann* See *Foundling Hospital*.

ORRERY The employment of planetary machines to illustrate and explain the motions of the heavenly bodies, appears to have been coeval with the construction of the clepsydræ and other horological automata. Ptolemy devised the circles and epicycles that distinguish his system about A.D. 130. The planetary clock of Finée was begun A.D. 1553. The planetarium of De Rheita was formed about 1650. The Orrery, so called, said to be invented by Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery, but perhaps with more justice it is ascribed to Mr Rowley of Lichfield (others say George Graham), whom his lordship patronised, 1670. This Orrery has been greatly improved of late years.

ORSINIS PLOT against the emperor Napoleon III. See *France*, Jan. 1858.

ORTHEZ OR ORTUEZ (S. France), **BATTLE OF**, between the British and Spanish armies on one side, and the French on the other, the former commanded by Wellington, and the latter by Marshal Soult. In this engagement the British gained a great and decisive victory, Feb. 27, 1814. The victory was soon followed by the battle of Toulouse, *which see*.

OSMIUM. See *Iridium*.

OSSORY (S.E. Ireland), **BISHOPRIC OF**, was first planted at Saiger, about A.D. 402 (thirty years before the arrival of St. Patrick), from whence the bishops of it were called *Episcopi Saigerenses*. From Saiger it was translated to Aghavoe, in Upper Ossory, in 1052. Felix O'Duilaun, bishop of Ossory, translated the see to Kilkenny, about the end of the reign of Henry II. The cathedral church was allowed to be the finest in Ireland. This bishopric was united to Ferns and Leighlin in 1842, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities' act, passed in 1833.

OSTEND (in Belgium), is famous for the long siege it sustained against the Spaniards, from July 1601 to Sept. 1604, when it surrendered by an honourable capitulation. On the death of Charles II. of Spain, the French seized Ostend, but in 1706, after the battle of Ramillies, it was retaken by the allies. It was again taken by the French in 1745, but restored in 1748. In 1756, the French garrisoned this town for the empress queen Maria Theresa. In 1792, the French once more took Ostend, which they evacuated in 1793, and repossessed in 1794. The English landed troops here, who destroyed the works of the Bruges canal, but the wind shifting before they could re-embark, they were obliged to surrender to the French, May 19, 1793. Here in 1843 the king of Belgium met the queen and prince Albert.

OSTRACISM (from the Greek *ostrakon*, a potsherd or shell), a mode of proscription at Athens, by which those who were either too rich or had too much authority, were condemned to ten years' banishment (but without any confiscation of their goods or estate), for fear they might act up for tyrants over their native country. This custom is said to have been first introduced by the tyrant Hippias, by others, it is ascribed to Cleisthenes, about 610 B.C. The people wrote the names of those whom they most suspected upon small shells, these they put in an urn or box, and presented it to the senate. Upon a scrutiny, he whose name was oftener written was sentenced by the council to be banished *ab ars et focus* (from his altar and hearth). 6000 votes were required. This law was abused, and they who deserved best of the commonwealth fell under the popular resentment, as Aristides, noted for his justice, Miltiades, for his victories, &c. It was abolished by ironically proscribing Hyperbolus, a mean person.

OSTROGOTHS OR EASTERN GOTHs, were distinguished from the Visigoths (Western Goths) about A.D. 330. After ravaging eastern Europe, Thrace, &c., their great leader, Theodoric, established a kingdom in Italy, which lasted from 493 to 553. See *Italy*.

OSTROLENKA, BATTLE OF, between the Poles and Russians, one of the most sanguinary and desperate battles fought by the Poles for the recovery of their independence, May 26, 1831. On both sides the slaughter was immense, but the Poles remained masters of the field; they, however, shortly afterwards retreated to Praga. The Russians, in their accounts of this battle, claimed the victory.

OTAHEITE OR TAHITI, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1767, by captain Wallis, who called it George the Third Island. Captain Cook came hither in 1768, to observe the transit of Venus, sailed round the whole island in a boat, and stayed three months. It was visited twice afterwards by that celebrated navigator. See *Cook*. Omai, a native of this island, was brought over to England by captain Cook, and carried back by him, in his last voyage. In 1799, king Pomare ceded the district of Matavai to some English missionaries. Queen Pomare was compelled to place herself under the protection of France, Sept. 9, 1843. She retracted, and Otahaiti and the neighbouring islands were taken

possession of by admiral Dupetit-Thouars in the name of the French king, Nov 1843. The French imprisoned Mr Prichard, the English consul, March 5, 1844, but the act was censured in France.

OTTERBURN (in Northumberland), **BATTLE OF** Fought Aug 10, 1388, between the English under the earl of Northumberland and his two sons, and the Scots under the heroie sir William Douglas, who was slain by Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur. The Scots obtained the victory, and the two Percies were made prisoners. On this battle the well-known ballad of *Chevy Chase* is founded. *Walsingham*.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE. See *Turkey*

OUDE, a large and rich province in North India, formerly a vice-royalty held by the vizier of the great mogul. On the dismemberment of his empire about 1760, it was seized by the vizier Shuja-ood Dowlah, ancestor of the late royal family

Battle of Buxar where Shuja and his ally, Meer Cossim, were totally defeated, and the British became virtually masters of Oude, May 22, 1764
Reign of Asaph ood Dowlah, who cedes Benares, &c., to the East India Company, who place troops in Oude (see *Chawar*) 1775-81
[The annual subsidy to the company in 1787, was 500,000*l.*, in 1794, 760 000*l.*, in 1801 1,362,847*l.*] More territories ceded to the company 1801
Ghassee-ood-deen becomes *king*, with the consent of the British 1819
Dreadful misgovernment of Nussur-ood deen 1827-37
[At his death the British resident, colonel Lowe, suppresses promptly an insurrection.]
Mahommed Ali governs well 1837-42

But his son Umjeed Ali Shah 1843-7
And grandson, Wajid Ali Shah, excoed all their predecessors in profligacy 1847-56
In consequence (by virtue of the treaty of 1801) Oude is annexed to the British territories, by decree Feb. 7, 1856
The queen and prince of Oude, &c., arrive in London to appeal Aug. 20, 1856
Oude joins the Indian mutiny ex king of Oude imprisoned (on suspicion) June 14, 1857
The queen dies at Paris, Jan. 24, and the prince at London Feb. 26, 1858
[For the war, see *India* 1857 &.]
Triumphal entry of the governor-general into Lucknow The Tatookdars (landholders) receive a free grant of their estates, Oct. 23, 1859

OUDENARDE (in Belgium), **BATTLE OF**, July 11, 1708, between the English and allies under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, and the French, who were besieging Oudenarde. The French were defeated with great loss. Marlborough pushed his victory so far that the French king entered into a negotiation for peace, without effect.

OULART (in S. E. Ireland), **BATTLE OF** Between a body of 5000 Irish insurgents, and the king's troops, in small number. In this fatal affair, the North Cork militia, after great feats of bravery, were cut to pieces, the lieutenant colonel, a sergeant, and three privates alone escaping, May 27, 1798. *Musgrave*

OUNCE The sixteenth part of the pound avoirdupois, and twelfth of the pound troy. The word is from *uncia*, and its precise weight was fixed by Henry III. who decreed that an English ounce should be 640 dry grains of wheat, that twelve of these ounces should be a pound, and that eight pounds should be a gallon of wine, 1233

OURIQUE (in Portugal), **BATTLE OF** Alfonso, count or duke of Portugal, encountered five Saracen kings and a prodigious army of Moors, on the plains of Ourique, July 25, 1139. He signally defeated his enemies, and was hailed by his soldiers king upon the spot. Lisbon, the capital, was taken, and he entered it at the head of his victorious army, and soon after was crowned as the first king. This overthrew the Moorish dominion in Portugal.

OUTLAW, one deprived of the benefit of the law, and out of the king's protection. a punishment for such as being called in law do contemptuously refuse to appear. In the reign of Edward III. all the judges agreed, that none but the sheriff only, having lawful warrant therefor, should put to death any man outlawed. *Cowel*.

OUZEL GALLEY SOCIETY A popular and useful society in Dublin. In A.D. 1700 the case of a ship in the port of Dublin excited great legal perplexity, and in order to lessen the consequent delay and expense, it was referred to an arbitration of merchants, whose decision was prompt and highly approved. This led to the foundation of the present society for terminating commercial disputes by arbitration. The vessel was named the *Ouzel Galley*, and the society adopted the name in 1705

OVATION An inferior triumph which the Romans allowed those generals of their army whose victories were not considerable.* Publius Posthumus Tubertus was the first who was decreed an ovation, 503 B.C.

* He who was thus rewarded, entered the city with a myrtle crown upon his head, that tree being consecrated to Venus, wherefore, when Marcus Cramus was decreed the honour of an ovation, he particularly desired it as a favour of the senate to be allowed a laurel crown instead of a myrtle one. This triumph was called ovation, because the general offered a sheep (*ovis*) when he came to the Capitol, whereas in the great triumph he offered a bull

OVERLAND MAIL. See *Waghorn*.

OWHYHEE, or **HAWAII**, an island in the N Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1778, by captain Cook, who here fell a victim to a sudden resentment of the natives. A boat having been stolen by one of the islanders, the captain went on shore to seize the king, and keep him as a hostage till the boat was restored. The people would not submit to this insult, and their resistance brought on hostilities, and captain Cook and some of his companions were killed, Feb 14, 1779

OXFORD Henry III compelled by his barons, summoned a parliament (called the "Mad") here, 1258 *Dugdale* The first clear account we have of the representatives of the people forming the house of commons, is in the 42nd of Henry III when it was settled by the statutes of Oxford, that twelve persons should be chosen to represent the commons in the three parliaments, which, by the sixth statute, were to be held yearly *Burton's Annals* * Parliaments assembled here in 1625 and 1665, in consequence of the plague then raging in London, and in 1644, Charles I summoned such members of both houses as were devoted to his interest to meet him at Oxford, these were seceders from the parliament at Westminster Charles II held a parliament here in 1681

OXFORD UNIVERSITY This university is by some supposed to have been a seminary for learning before the time of Alfred, and to have owed its revival and consequence to his liberal patronage Others state, that though the university is ascribed to Alfred, yet that no regular institution deserving the name existed even at the period of the Norman conquest. It was incorporated by queen Elizabeth in 1571 On Aug 31, 1850, a commission was appointed to inquire into its "state, studies, discipline, and revenues," which reported April 27, 1852, and acts were passed in 1855 and 1856 making many alterations in the constitution and government of the university

COLLEGES.

University	Said to have been founded by king Alfred, 873, founded by William, archdeacon of Durham, about	A.D. 1232
Baliol	John Baliol, kn't, and Deborah, his wife, he was father to Baliol, king of the Scots	1263
Merton College	Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester	1264
Hertford College	(dissolved in 1818, and a Hertford scholarship appointed)	1312
Exeter	Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter	1314
Oriel College	King Edward II, Adam de Brome, archdeacon of Stowe	1396
Queen's College	Robert de Eglesfield, clerk, confessor to queen Philippa, consort of Edward III	1340
New College	William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, first called St. Mary of Winchester	1396
Lincoln College	Richard Fleming 1427, finished by Rotherham, bishop of Lincoln	1470
All Souls' College	founded by Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury	1437
Magdalen	William of Waynflete, bishop of Winchester	1456

Brasenose	William Smyth, bishop of Lincoln, and sir Richard Sutton	A.D. 1509
Corpus Christi	Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester	1516
Christ Church	Cardinal Wolsey, 1526, and afterwards by Henry VIII	1532
Trinity	Sir Thomas Pope, on the basis of a previous institution, called Durham College	1554
St. John's	Sir Thomas Whyte, lord mayor of London	1555
Jesus College	Dr Hugh Price, queen Elizabeth	1571
Wadham	Nicholas Wadham, and Dorothy, his wife	1613
Fenbrooke	Thomas Teesdale, and Richard Wightwick clerk	1624
Worcester	Sir Thomas Coke of Bentley in Worcestershire, it was originally called Gloucester College	1714

HALLS.

St. Edmund's	1369
St. Mary's	1388
New Inn Hall	1392
St. Mary Magdalen	1487
St. Alban's	1547

[*Oxford University Calendar*]

RECENT CHANCELLORS.

1809. Lord Grenville.
1824. The duke of Wellington.

1852. The earl of Derby

OXFORD, BISHOPRIC OF This diocese constituted a part of the diocese of Lincoln until 1542, when king Henry VIII erected this into a bishopric, and endowed it out of the lands of the dissolved monasteries of Abingdon and Osney, and the same king assigned the church of the abbey of Osney, for a cathedral to this see, but afterwards he removed the seat of the see to Oxford in 1545 The present cathedral of Oxford was anciently dedicated to St. Frideswide, but when the see was translated thither, it was entitled Christ Church, and part of the lands appropriated by cardinal Wolsey to the maintenance of his college was allotted to the dean and chapter, but during the reign of queen Elizabeth, this see was almost stripped of the ample endowments it received from her father

* THE FATAL OXFORD ASSAULT.—When the high sheriff and 900 other persons died suddenly, of an infection caught from the prisoners, 30 Ellis 1877 *How* This distemper was supposed to arise from the stench that came from the prisoners, who were so much crowded within close and narrow walls. *Chron. Brit.*

OXFORD, BISHOPRIC OF, *continued*

RECENT BISHOPS OF OXFORD

1807 Charles Moss died, Dec. 16, 1811
1812 William Jackson, died, Dec 2, 1815.
1815 Edward Legge, died, Jan. 27, 1827

1827 Charles Lloyd, died, May 31, 1839
1839 Richard Bagot, translated to Bath, Nov 1846.
1846 Samuel Wilberforce, ~~present~~ bishop (1856).

OXFORD, EARL OF, HIS ADMINISTRATION formed May 29, 1711 The duke of Shrewsbury succeeded lord Oxford, receiving the lord treasurer's staff on July 30, 1714, three days before the death of queen Anne From the reign of George I the office of lord treasurer has been executed by commissioners

Robert, earl of Oxford (previously right hon Robert Harley), *lord treasurer*
Sir Simon (afterwards lord) Harcourt *lord keeper*
John duke of Normanby and Buckingham, *lord president*.

John, bishop of Bristol (aft London), *privy seal*
Henry St. John (afterwards viscount Bolingbroke),
and William lord Dartmouth, *secretaries of state*,
Right hon. Robert Benson (afterwards lord Bingley),
chancellor of the exchequer

OXFORD'S ASSAULT ON THE QUEEN A youth named Edward Oxford, who had been a servant in a public house, discharged two pistols at her majesty queen Victoria and prince Albert, as they were proceeding up Constitution hill in an open phaeton from Buckingham palace, June 10, 1840 He stood within a few yards of the carriage, but fortunately neither her majesty nor the prince were injured Oxford was subsequently tried at the Old Bailey (July 10), and being adjudged to be insane, was sent to Bethlehem hospital.

OXYGEN (a gas, so called from the Greek *oxus*, sharp, as being a chief component of acids), is the most abundant of all substances, constituting about one third of the solid earth, and forming by weight nine tenths of the water and one fourth of the atmosphere It was first separated by Priestley in Aug. 1774, and by Scheele in 1775 It is the chief supporter of animal life by respiration, and of combustion See *Ozone*

OYER AND TERMINER. A commission directed to the judges and other personages of the courts to which it is issued, by virtue whereof they have power to *hear and determine* treasons, felonies, &c.

O YES ! A corruption of the French *oyez*, hear ye ! The term used by a public crier to enjoin silence and attention, very ancient, and the date not known

OYSTER (the Latin *Ostrea edulis*), is said to have its capital in Britain, for though found elsewhere on the coasts of Europe, in no part of them does it attain such perfection as in our seas British oysters are celebrated by the Roman satirist Juvenal (Sat 1) about A D 100 The robbery of oyster beds is prohibited by 7 & 8 Geo IV c. 29 (1826) About 15,000 bushels of oysters are said to be produced from the Essex beds alone In 1858 M Coste was trying a plan for rearing oysters in great numbers on the coast of Brittany it promises to be successful

OZONE (from *ozon*, to yield an odour), a name given in 1840 by M Schonbein of Basel to the odour in the atmosphere developed during the electric discharge It is considered to be a modification of the oxygen (*which see*), and when occurring naturally, to have an effect on health It is also produced by the action of moist air on phosphorus In 1858 ozonimeters had been constructed by Dr Lankester and others M. Schonbein has since discovered another modification of oxygen, which he terms *antiozone*. At present (1859), this latter has been found only in the compound state (in peroxides of sodium, potassium, &c.)

P.

PACIFICATION, EDICTS OF The name usually given by the French to the edicts of their kings in favour of the Protestants, with the object of appeasing the commotions occasioned by their previous persecutions. See *Ghent*.

First edict, published by Charles IX, permitting the free exercise of the reformed religion near all the cities and towns in the realm, Jan 1562

Edict, the reformed religion permitted in the houses of lords justiciaries, and certain other persons March, 1568

These edicts revoked, and all Protestant ministers ordered to depart the kingdom in fifteen days 1568

Edict, allowing lords and others to have service

in their houses, and granting public service in certain towns 1570

[In August, 1573, the same monarch authorised the massacre of St. Bartholomew See *Bartholomew*]

Edict of Pacification published by Henry III., April, 1576

This edict was revoked Dec. 1576

And was renewed for six years Oct. 1577

[Several edicts were published against the Protestants after the six years expired.]

PACIFICATION, *EDICTS OF, continued.*

Edict of Henry IV, renewing that of Oct. 1577, 1591
 Edict of Nantes, by Henry IV, extending the

toleration allowed to Protestants. See *Edict of Nantes*
 April 13, 1598

PACIFIC STEAM-VESSEL. See *Steam Navigation.*

PADLOCKS This species of lock was invented by Bechar at Nuremberg in A.D. 1540

PAGANS, the heathen, idolaters, gentiles, worshippers of idols, not agreeing in any set form or points of belief, except in that of one God supreme, in which point all travellers assure us they concur, and their having gods is a demonstrative proof of that belief. Constantine ordered the Pagan temples to be destroyed throughout the Roman empire, A.D. 331, and Paganism was finally overthrown in the reign of Theodosius the younger, about 391. It was renounced by the Roman Senate, in 388

PAINTING An art, according to Plato, of the highest antiquity in Egypt. Osymandyas (see *Egypt*) causes his exploits to be represented in painting, 2100 B.C. *Usher* Pansias of Sicily was the inventor of the encaustic, a method of burning the colours into wood or ivory, about 860-830 B.C. The ancients considered Sicily the nursery of painters. Antiphras, an Egyptian, is said to have been the inventor of the grotesque, 332 B.C. *Pliny* The art was introduced at Rome from Etruria, by Quintus Fabius, who on that account was styled *Pictor*, 291 B.C. *Levy* * The first excellent pictures were brought from Corinth by Mummius, 146 B.C. After the death of Augustus, not a single painter of eminence appeared for several ages, Ludiis, who was very celebrated, is supposed to have been the last, about A.D. 14. Painting on canvas seems to have been known at Rome in A.D. 66. Bede, the Saxon historian, who died in 735, knew something of the art. It revived about the end of the thirteenth century, and to Giovanni Cimabue, of Florence, is awarded the honour of its restoration. It was at once encouraged and generously patronised in Italy. John Van Eyck of Bruges, and his brother Hubert, are regarded as the founders of the Flemish school of painting in oil, 1415. *Du Fresnoy* Paolo Uccello was the first who studied perspective. The earliest mention of the art in England is A.D. 1523, about which time Henry VIII. patronised Holbein, and invited Titian to his court.

EMINENT PAINTERS.

	<i>School.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>		<i>School.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Cimabue	Florentine	1240	1300	N. Poussin	French	1594	1665
Giotto	Ditto	1276	1336	Guercino	Bolognese	1590	1666
J. Van Eyck	Flemish	1366	1441	Hobbins	Flemish	1611	1670
Giorgione	Venetian	1477	1511	A. Cuyp	Dutch	1606	1672
Leonardo da Vinci	Florentine	1452	1519	A. Vauder Velde	Ditto	1638	1672
Raphael d'Urbino	Roman	1483	1520	Salvator Rosa	Neapolitan	1615	1673
Paolo Veronese	Ditto	1446	1524	Rombrandt	Dutch	1606	1675
Albert Durer	German	1470	1528	Gerrard Douw	Ditto	1612	1680
Quentin Matsys	Flemish	1450	1539	Sir Peter Lely	German	1617	1680
Correggio	Lombard	1494	1534	Mieris	Dutch	1635	1681
Farnesiano	Ditto	1503	1540	Ruysdael	Ditto	1626	1681
Giulio Romano	Roman	1492	1546	Claude Lorraine	French	1600	1682
Sebastian del Piombo	Venetian	1485	1547	Ostade	Dutch	1610	1685
Hans Holbein	German	1498	1554	Murillo	Spanish	1618	1685
Michael Angelo Buonarroti	Florentine	1474	1564	Berghem	Dutch	1624	1685
Titian	Venetian	1477	1576	Carlo Dolci	Florentine	1616	1686
Paul Veronese	Ditto	1528	1588	Wouvermans	Dutch	1620	1688
Tintoretto	Venetian	1512	1604	Le Brun	French	1619	1690
Annibal Caracci	Lombard	1568	1609	Teniers, jun	Flemish	1610	1694
Brouhaert	Flemish	1565	1625	W. Vander Velde	Dutch	1633	1707
P. P. Rubens	Flemish	1577	1640	Watteau	French	1684	1721
Domenichino	Bolognese	1581	1641	Sir Godfrey Kneller	German	1648	1723
Vandyck	Flemish	1599	1641	Sir J. Thornhill	English	1673	1733
Guido	Lombard	1575	1642	Huysum	Dutch	1682	1740
Both	Dutch	1600	1650	Hogarth	English	1697	1764
P. Potter	Ditto	1625	1664	Canaletti	Venetian	1697	1768
Le Sueur	French	1617	1665	Gainsborough	English	1727	1788
Spagnoletto	Spanish	1589	1666	Vernet	French	1714	1789
Snyders	Flemish	1579	1667	Sir J. Reynolds	English	1728	1792
Velasquez	Spanish	1599	1660	Romney	Ditto	1734	1802

* Parrhasius of Ephesus and Zeuxis were contemporary painters. These artists once contended for pre-eminence in their profession, and when they exhibited their respective pieces, the birds came to peck the grapes which Zeuxis had painted. Parrhasius then produced his piece, and Zeuxis said, "Remove the curtain, that we may see the painting." The curtain itself was the painting, and Zeuxis acknowledged himself to be conquered, exclaiming, "Zeuxis has deceived the birds, but Parrhasius has deceived Zeuxis!" Parrhasius dressed in a purple robe, and wore a crown of gold, calling himself king of painters, 415 A.C. *Pictarch.*

PAINTING, *continued*

	<i>School.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>		<i>School.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Morland	English	1764	1804	Northeote	English	1746	1831
Barry	Ditto	1741	1806	Beechey	Ditto	1768	1839
Oyle	Ditto	1761	1807	Wilkie	Ditto	1785	1841
Bourgeois	Ditto	1766	1811	Haydon	Ditto	1786	1845
Copley	Ditto	1778	1816	Collins	Ditto	1788	1847
West	Ditto	1788	1830	Etty	Ditto	1787	1849
Fuseli	Ditto	1741	1825	Turner	Ditto	1775	1851
David	French	1748	1825	Martin	Ditto	1790	1854
Lawrence	English.	1769	1830				

PALACE COURT The court of the queen's palace of Westminster, created by letters-patent, 16 Charles II 1664. It was held in Great Scotland Yard, and was a court of record for the trial of all personal actions, whatever their amount might be, arising within the limits of twelve miles round the sovereign's palace, with the exception of the city of London. This court was abolished in Dec 1849.

PALACE OF WESTMINSTER. The new houses of parliament now in course of completion are so called. The first contract for the embankment of the river was taken in 1837, by Messrs. Lee, this embankment, faced with granite, is 886 feet in length, and projected into the river in a line with the inner side of the third pier of old Westminster-bridge. Sir Charles Barry is the architect of the sumptuous pile of building rising since 1840. The whole stands on a bed of concrete twelve feet thick to the east it has a front of about 1000 feet, and covers an area of nine statute acres. It contains 1100 apartments, 100 staircases, and two miles of passages or corridors. The great Victoria tower at the south-west extremity is 346 feet in height, and towers of less magnitude crown other portions of the building. The peers took possession of their house, it being made ready for the purpose, April 15, 1847, and the commons, of their house, Nov 4, 1852. See *Parliament*, and *Bells*.

PALAËONTOLOGY (from the Greek *palaios*, ancient, and *onta*, beings), treats of the evidences of organic beings in the earth's strata. It is a branch of Geology, *which see* Cuvier, Mantell, Agassiz, Owen, Edward Forbes, and Blainville, all of the present century, may be reckoned as the fathers of this science. The Palaontographical society, which publishes elaborate monographs of British organic remains, was founded in 1847.

PALATINATE OF THE RHINE, one of the seven ancient electorates of Germany. It was long united to Bavaria, but was separated in 1294—Frederic V the elector palatine in 1610, married in 1613 Elizabeth, the daughter of James I of England, and thus became the ancestor of queen Victoria. See *Hanover*. In 1619 he was elected king of Bohemia, but lost all by his defeat by the Austrians at Prague in 1620. The Palatinate was horribly ravaged by Tilly in 1622, and by the French in 1688*. The elector palatine Charles Theodore inherited Bavaria in 1778 since when the two electorates have been united. See *Bavaria*.

PALATINE. William the Conqueror made his nephew, Hugh D'Abrincis, count palatine of Chester, with the title of earl, about 1070. Edward III created the palatine of Lancaster, 1359. See *Lancaster*, *Duchy of*. The bishoprics of Ely (963) and Durham were also made county palatines. The latter was vested in the crown in 1836. There is also mention made of the county palatine of Hexham, in 33 Henry VIII c. 10, which then belonged to the archbishop of York, but by the 14th of Elizabeth it was dissolved, and made part of the county of Northumberland. The palatinate jurisdiction of Durham was separated from the diocese, and vested in the crown, 6 Will IV c. 19, June 21, 1836.

PALERMO, N W Sicily, the ancient Panormus. It has been held by the Carthaginians, B.C. 415, the Romans B.C. 254, by the Saracens A.D. 832, and by the Normans, 1072. Here Roger II was crowned king of Sicily 1130. Palermo was the scene of the Sicilian Vespers (*which see*), March 30, 1282. The king Ferdinand resided at Palermo from 1806 to 1815, while Naples was ruled by Joseph Bonaparte and Joachim Murat. It revolted against the tyranny of Ferdinand II Jan 12, 1848. It was attacked by gen. Filangeri, March 29, 1849, and surrendered on May 14, it suffered from earthquakes in 1726 and 1740.

PALESTINE. See *Jews*. After being several times conquered by the Saracens, and retaken, from the seventh to the tenth century, and after being the scene of the wars of the

* About 7000 of poor Protestants, from the banks of the Rhine, driven from their habitations by the French, arrived in England, and were encamped at Blackheath and Camberwell. A brief was granted to collect alms for them. Five hundred families went under the protection of the government to Ireland, and settled chiefly about Limerick, where parliament granted them 24,000*l.* for their support. Three thousand were sent to New York and Hudson's Bay, but not having been received kindly, they went to Pennsylvania, and being there greatly encouraged by the Quakers, they invited over some thousands of German and Swiss Protestants, who soon made this colony flourishing, 7 Anne, 1709. *Anderson*.

Crusades (*which see*), and other conflicts, Palestine was united to the Ottoman empire by Selim I in 1516. See *Holy Places* and *Syria*.

PALL, PALLIUM, in the Roman Church an ensign of dignity conferred by the pope upon archbishops. An archbishop of Canterbury has paid 5000 florins for a pall. By a decretal of pope Gregory XI no archbishop could call a council, bless the chrism, consecrate churches, ordain a clerk, or consecrate a bishop, till he had received his pall from the see of Rome. The pall was first worn by an Irish archbishop in 1151, when it was conferred at Kells by a national synod, on March 9, by the cardinal priest Paparo on the four archbishops of Ireland, Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam, and Gelasius was recognised as primate of all Ireland. *Bishop Mant.*

PALLADIUM. The statue of Pallas, concerning which ancient authors disagree. Some say it fell from heaven, near the tent of Ilus, as he was building Ilium, but on its preservation depended the safety of Troy, which the oracle of Apollo declared should never be taken so long as the Palladium was found within its walls. This fatality being made known to the Greeks, they contrived to steal it away during the Trojan war, 1184 B.C. though some maintain that it was only a statue of similar size and shape, and that the real palladium was conveyed from Troy to Italy by Æneas, 1183 B.C. and preserved by the Romans with the greatest secrecy in the temple of Vesta, and esteemed the destiny of Rome.—**PALLADIUM** is a rare metal discovered in platinum ore by Dr Wollaston in 1803.

PALLAS,* the planet, was discovered by Olbers, at Bremen, March 29, 1802.

PALMER'S TRIAL. See *Trials*, 1856, *note*.

PALMERSTON ADMINISTRATION† The resignation of the Aberdeen administration was announced Feb. 1, 1855, but nearly all its members returned to office soon after under lord Palmerston,—lord Derby and lord John Russell having each in vain endeavoured to form an administration. On Feb. 22, Mr Gladstone, sir James Graham, and Mr Sidney Herbert, again resigned on account of the Sebastopol inquiry. Lord John Russell resigned July 18. Lord Canning was appointed governor general of India, July 4, 1855. This cabinet resigned Feb. 20, 1858, in consequence of a vote of censure upon the government for introducing the Foreign Conspiracy bill. It was succeeded by the Derby administration (*which see*).

Viscount Palmerston, *first lord of the treasury*
Lord Cranworth, *lord chancellor*
Earl Granville, *president of the council*
Duke of Argyll, *earl of Harrowby* afterwards the
marquess of Clanricarde, *lord privy seal*.
Secretaries Sir George Grey *home*; earl of Clarendon, *foreign*, rt. hon. Sidney Herbert (resigned Feb. 22), afterwards lord J. Russell (resigned July 18), sir William Molesworth (died Oct. 22, 1855) next, rt. hon. Henry Labouchere, *colonial*
lord Panmure, *war*
Rt. hon. W. Gladstone (resigned Feb. 22), next, sir G. Cornwall Lewis, *chancellor of the exchequer*

Sir James Graham (resigned Feb. 22), next, sir Charles Wood, *first lord of the admiralty*
Sir Charles Wood, next, rt. hon. R. Vernon Smith, *board of control*.
Sir W. Molesworth, next, sir B. Hall (appointed July 22, 1855), *public works*.
Viscount Canning (appointed governor-general of India, July 4), next, duke of Argyll, *postmaster-general*.
Lord Stanley of Alderley, *president of the board of trade*.
Marquess of Lansdowne, without office.
Rt. hon. M. T. Baines (appointed Nov. 24, 1855), *chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster*.

PALMERSTON RUSSELL ADMINISTRATION The Derby administration (*which see*) resigned June 11, 1859. Earl Granville was requested by the queen to form an administration, and obtained the support of lord Palmerston, but not lord John Russell. The two last then united to form the present cabinet, which came into office July 18, 1859.

Viscount Palmerston, *first lord of the treasury*
Lord Campbell, *lord high chancellor*
Earl Granville, *lord president of the council*.
Duke of Argyll, *lord privy seal*.
Secretaries lord John Russell, *foreign affairs* duke of Newcastle, the colonies rt. hon. sir George Cornwall Lewis, *bart.*, *home department* rt. hon. Sidney Herbert, *war department* rt. hon. sir Charles Wood, *bart.*, *India*.
Rt. hon. William Ewart Gladstone, *chancellor of the exchequer*

Duke of Somerset, *first lord of the admiralty*
Rt. hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, *president of the board of trade*. [This office was offered to Mr R. Cobden, and declined by him.]
Rt. hon. Edward Cardwell, *chief secretary of state for Ireland*.
Rt. hon. sir George Grey, *bart.*, *chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster*.
Earl of Elgin, *postmaster-general*.
Rt. hon. Charles F. Villiers, *poor-law board* (July 9)

* It is distant from the sun about 268 millions of miles, and completes its revolution in four years seven months and one-third of a month. Schroeter, a German astronomer, estimated its diameter to be 2099 miles, and consequently nearly the size of our moon. It presents a ruddy aspect, and is surrounded with a nebulosity. It is distinguished from all the other planets by the very great inclination of its orbit to the plane of the ecliptic, which is no less than thirty four degrees thirty five minutes.

† Henry John Temple, was born in 1784, was educated at Harrow, Edinburgh, and Cambridge, succeeded his father viscount Palmerston, 1809, became M.P., and a junior lord of the Admiralty, 1807, was secretary at war 1809-23, and secretary for foreign affairs, Nov. 1830-34, April 1835 to Sept., 1841, and July 1844 to Dec. 1851. and home secretary, Dec. 1852 to March 1855, when he became first lord of the treasury. He has sat for Tiverton since 1835.

PALM SUNDAY When Christ made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem, multitudes of the people who were come to the feast of the Passover, took branches of the palm tree, and went forth to meet him, with acclamations and hosannas, A D 33 It is usual, in popish countries, to carry palms on the Sunday before Easter, hence called Palm Sunday

PALMYRA, RUINS OF, in the deserts of Syria, discovered by some English travellers from Aleppo, A.D. 1678 The ruins of Palmyra, which are chiefly of white marble, prove it to have been more extensive and splendid than even Rome itself It was supposed to have been the Tadmor in the wilderness built by Solomon, but was manifestly Grecian. The origin of its prosperity may have been the trade for India. The only brilliant part of the history of Palmyra was under Odenatus and his queen Zenobia. Odenatus died, and Zenobia assumed the title of queen of the East, in A D 267 Aurelian defeated her at Adessa and made her captive 273 From that time, Palmyra ceased to make a figure in history, and under the Roman empire only casual notices testify its existence. It is now inhabited by only a few Arab families The stupendous ruins of this city were visited, in 1751, by Mr Wood, who published an account of them in 1753 Mr Dawkins also visited Palmyra, and Mr Bruce, on ascending a neighbouring mount, was struck with the most magnificent sight which, he believes, ever mortal saw, the immense plains below were so covered with the grandest buildings (palaces and temples), that they seemed to touch one another

PAMPELUNA (N E Spain) This city was taken by the French on their invasion of Spain. It was invested by the British, between whom and the French very obstinate conflicts took place, July 27 and 29, 1813 Pampeluna surrendered to the British Oct 31, in that year The French had thrown into it a strong garrison immediately after the battle of Vittoria, which did not submit till the day last mentioned.

PAMPHLET The first appearance of pamphlets amongst us is generally thought to have been in opposition to the errors and corruptions of the Church of Rome. Those who were first convinced of the reasonableness of the "new learning," as it was then called, propagated their opinions in small pieces, which were cheaply printed, and (what was then of great importance) easily concealed Political pamphlets began to be written in Edw VI's time They were very numerous in the seventeenth century See *Introd to Harl Miscell* xii. 1808 Large collections are in the libraries of the British Museum and the Royal and London Institutions.

PANAMA. The isthmus which joins the two Americas Across this a ship canal has been proposed and a railway was partially opened in 1855 In that year a new state, named Panama, was formed out of New Grenada. The present president (1859) is José de Osbaldisa.

PANDECTS A digest of the civil law made by order of Justinian, about A D 504 These Pandects (which condensed all the then known laws) were accidentally discovered in the ruins of Amalfi, A D 1137, they were removed from Pisa in 1415, and are now preserved in the library of the Medici at Florence, as the *Pandectæ Florentinæ*.

PANICS, COMMERCIAL, have been generally the result of over speculation. See *Bubbles, South Sea, Law's* The last in this country were, in 1847, through the railway mania, and in 1857, through American failures.

PANNONIA, part of Illyria, now Hungary, was finally subdued by Tiberius, A D 8

PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE AND ART, in Leicester-square, was erected in 1852 by a chartered company, Mr T H. Lewis being the architect. It was opened in 1854 for lectures, demonstrations, musical performances, &c Its electrical machine, battery, &c, were almost the largest in Europe It did not succeed, and was sold in 1857 In Feb 1858, it was opened for concerts and horsemanship, and was called the Alhambra.

PANORAMAS, the invention of Robert Barker, are bird's eye views painted in distemper round the wall of a circular building In 1788 he exhibited at Edinburgh a view of that city, being the first picture of the kind. He then commenced similar exhibitions in London, having adopted the name '*Panorama*' to attract notice, and was ultimately enabled to build commodious premises in Leicester-square for that purpose. He died in April 1806

PANTHEON AT ROME. A temple built by Augustus Cæsar, some say by Agrippa, his son in law, 27 B.C It was in a round form, having niches in the wall, where the particular image or representation of a particular god was set up, the gates were of brass, the beams covered with gilt brass, and the roof covered with silver plate. Pope Boniface III dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and all the saints, by the name of S. Maria di la Rotonda, or "ad Martyres," 608.—The **PANTHEON IN LONDON** was erected by subscription, and opened

Jan. 25, 1772 It was formed into an Opera house, and was burnt down Jan. 14, 1792 was rebuilt in 1795, and made a bazaar in 1834

PANTOMIMES were representations by gestures and attitudes among the ancients, and were introduced on the Roman stage by Pylades and Bathyllus, 22 a.c. Pantomime dances were introduced about the same time.

"PAPAL AGGRESSION" In a consistory holden in Rome, Sept. 30, 1850, the pope (Pius IX) named fourteen new cardinals, of whom four only were Italians. Among the ten foreigners raised to the dignity of cardinal, was Dr Wiseman, Roman Catholic vicar-apostolic of the London district, who was at the same time created lord archbishop of Westminster. On Oct. 27, following, Dr Ullathorne was enthroned as Roman Catholic bishop of Birmingham in St. Chad's cathedral in that town. The same day a pastoral letter from Dr Wiseman was read in all the Roman Catholic chapels of his see, and on its becoming generally known to the British people that all England had been parcelled out similarly into Romish dioceses, the strongest indignation at this assumption of the pope was expressed throughout the empire.* The answer of the bishop of London (Dr Blomfield) to a memorial from the Protestant clergy of Westminster, against the pope's creation of a Romish hierarchy in this country, was followed by the celebrated "Durham" letter from lord John Russell, then chief minister of the crown (dated Nov 4), to the bishop of Durham, in which is severely censured not only the papal aggression but also the proceedings of the tractarian clergy of the Church of England, and immediately from every quarter of England addresses poured in to her majesty the queen, calling upon her and the government to resist this monstrous usurpation. As many as 6700 addresses, it is said, had been voted from nearly as many influential meetings up to Dec. 31, 1850. The great agitator on this subject produced the Ecclesiastical Titles bill 14 & 15 Vict c 60 (passed Aug 1851) which prohibited the constitution of bishops of pretended provinces under a penalty of 100l. This act, however, has not yet been acted upon.

PAPAL STATES. See *Rome and Popes*

PAPER. See *Papyrus* Paper is said to have been invented in China, 170 a.c. It was first made of cotton about A.D. 1000, and of rags in 1319. White coarse paper was made by sir John Speilman, a German, at Dartford, in England, 33 Eliz 1590 and here the first paper-mills were erected. *Stow* Paper for writing and printing manufactured in England, and an act passed to encourage it, 2 Will. III 1690, before this time we paid for these articles to France and Holland 100,000l annually. The French refugees taught our people, they had made coarse brown paper almost exclusively, until they came among us. White paper was first made by us in 1690. *Anderson*. Paper making by a machine, was first suggested by Louis Robert, who sold his model to the celebrated M. Didot, the great printer. The latter brought it to England, and here, conjointly with M. Fourdrinier, he perfected the machinery. M. Fourdrinier obtained a patent for manufacturing paper of an indefinite length in 1807, it had previously been made tediously by the hand. The machinery was also improved by Mr Bryan Donkin. A sheet of paper was made 13,800 feet long, and four feet wide, at Whitehall mills, Derbyshire, in 1830. For several years the repeal of the paper duty has been the subject of agitation. See *Parchment Paper*

PAPER-HANGINGS. Stamped paper for this purpose was first made in Spain and Holland, about A.D. 1555. Made of velvet and floss, for hanging apartments, about 1620. The manufacture of this kind of paper rapidly improved in this country during the eighteenth century, and it has been brought to such perfection latterly, that rich stained paper is made at twelve shillings for one yard, and the common kinds 24 yards for one shilling.

PAPER-MONEY See *Banks*.

PAPIER MACHÉ This manufacture (of paper pulp combined with gum and sometimes china clay) has existed for above a century. Martin, a German snuff-box maker is said to have learnt the art from one Lefevre about 1740. In 1745 it was taken up by Baskerville, the printer at Birmingham, and soon spread over that district. Papier maché is now largely employed in ornamenting the interior of buildings, &c.

PAPYRUS The reed from which was made the celebrated paper of Egypt and India, used for writings until the discovery of parchment, about 190 a.c. Ptolemy prohibited the

* Among other consecrations that followed, and continued the excitement, was that of Dr. Briggs, created Roman Catholic bishop of Beverley, and enthroned in St. George's chapel at York, Feb. 13, 1851, Dr. Brown created bishop of Clifton, and Dr. Burgess bishop of Shrewsbury, both consecrated in St. George's cathedral, Southwark, July 27, 1851, and other priests were similarly raised to new Roman Catholic prelacies.

exportation of it from Egypt, lest Eumenes of Pergamum should make a library equal to that of Alexandria 263 B.C. A manuscript of the *Antiquities of Josephus* on papyrus of inestimable value was among the treasures seized by Bonaparte in Italy, and sent to the National Library at Paris, but it was restored in 1815

PARACHUTE. See *Balloons*

PARADISE LOST The great English epic by John Milton appeared first in 10 books in 1667, in 12 books in 1674

PARAFFINE (from *parum affine*, having little affinity with anything), a solid substance, somewhat like spermaceti, produced by distillation of coal, and first obtained by Reichenbach in 1831. It was procured from mineral oil by Mr James Young about 1849, and is also obtained from Irish peat. It makes excellent candles.

PARAGUAY, a province in South America, discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1526, and conquered by Alvarez Nuñez in 1535, and civilised by the Jesuits, who established an exclusive government, which they held till their expulsion in 1768. Paraguay rose against the Spanish yoke in 1811. In 1814 Dr Francia was elected dictator, succeeded on his death in 1840 by Vival. From 1814 to 1844 the country was rigidly closed against foreigners. The present (1859) president, C. A. Lopez, was elected in 1844. Paraguay was recognised as an independent state by the Argentine Confederation in 1853, and by Great Britain in 1858.

PARCHMENT Invented for writing books by Eumenes (some say by Attalus), of Pergamus, the founder of the celebrated library at Pergamus, formed on the model of the Alexandrian, about 190 B.C. Parchment books from this time became those most used, and the most valuable as well as oldest in the world are written on the skins of goats. It should be mentioned that the Persians and others are said to have written all their records on skins long before Eumenes' time.

PARCHMENT PAPER (since called Vegetable Parchment), was invented and patented in 1857 by Mr W. E. Gaine, C.E., who discovered, that when paper is exposed to a mixture of two parts of concentrated sulphuric acid and one part of water for no longer time than is required to draw it through the fluid, it is immediately converted into a strong tough skin-like material. It must be instantly washed with water. Its great strength points out many applications of this material, e.g., maps, school and account books, and drawing paper. In 1859 it appeared that a similar invention had been made in Paris by Figuer and Pommard in 1846.

PARDONS General pardons were proclaimed at coronations first by Edward III. in 1327. The king's power of pardoning is said to be derived *à lege sua dignitate* and no other person has power to remit treason or felonies, stat. 27 Henry VIII. 1535. *Blackstone*. A pardon cannot follow an impeachment of the house of commons.

PARIAN MARBLES The chronology of the Parian Marbles was composed 264 B.C. The Parian Marbles were discovered in the island of Paros, A.D. 1610. They were brought to England, and were presented to the university of Oxford, by Thomas Howard, lord Arundel, whence they are called the Arundelian Marbles, *which see*.

PARIS (formerly *Lutetia Parisiorum*), the capital of France, situated on the river Seine, which cuts it into two unequal parts, the strongest being towards the north, and in which are three isles, *the city*, *the île St. Louis*, and *the île Louviers*. In the time of Julius Cæsar, Lutetia comprised the *city* only. It was greatly improved by the emperor Julian, who made it his residence while he governed Gaul, A.D. 355 to 361, and Clovis also resided here in 510. It became successively the capital of the kingdoms of Paris, Soissons, and Neustria, and eventually of all the kingdom. The representative of the Bourbon house of Orleans is styled count of Paris. Population of Paris in 1856, 1,178,262. See *France*.

St. Denis founded	A.D. 613	The Louvre built (see <i>Louvre</i>)	1523
Paris ravaged by the Normans (or Danes),		Hotel de Ville	1533
suffered from famine	845-940	The Boulevards commenced	1596
Gallantly defended against them by the count		Foundation of the Innocents	1651
Rudes and the bishop Goëlin	885	The Tuilleries built (see <i>Tuilleries</i>)	1664
Rebuilt	1231	Massacre of St. Bartholomew's	Aug 24, 1572
University founded	1206	The Pont Neuf begun	1578
Church of Notre Dame built	1163-1370	The Luxembourg by Mary of Medicis	1604
The parliament established	1302	Hospital of Invalids	1606
Suffers by the factions of the Armagnacs and		Place Royale begun	1604
Burgundians	1411 1418	The Hotel Dieu founded	1606
Taken by the English	1420	The Palais-Royal built	1629
Retaken by the French	1436	The Val-de-Grace	1645
Pont Notre Dame built	1409	Conflicts of the Fronde	1648-58

PARIS, *continued*

The Academy of Sciences founded	1666	Font de Louis XVI finished	1790
The Observatory	1667	Font des Invalides	1806
Champs Elysées planted	1670	Paris lit with gas	1817
Arch of St. Denis erected	1672	Fortifications of Paris (for which 140,000,000 of francs were voted, 1833) commenced Dec. 18,	
Palais d'Elysée Bourbon	1718	1840 completed	March, 1846
The Palace of the Deputies	1722	Paris much improved by Louis Napoleon.	1853-5
The Military School	1751	Conference at Paris respecting the Danubian Principalities (which see), closes	Aug 1858
The Pantheon, St. Gèneviève	1764	See France.	
The French revolution breaks out, the Bastille taken	July 14, 1789		

LATE GREAT TREATIES OF PARIS.

Between England, France, Spain, and Portugal, cession to Great Britain of Canada by France, and Florida by Spain	Feb 10, 1763	Treaty of Paris, between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, styling Napoleon the prisoner of those powers and confiding his safeguard to England	Aug 2, 1815
Between France and Sardinia, the latter ceding Savoy &c.	May 15, 1796	Establishing the boundaries of France, and stipulating for the occupation of certain fortresses by foreign troops for three years	Nov 20, 1815
Between France and Sweden, whereby Swedish Pomerania and the island of Rugen were given up to the Swedes, who agreed to adopt the French prohibitory system against Great Britain	Jan 6, 1810	Treaty of Paris, confirming the treaties of Chaumont and Vienna same day	Nov 20, 1815
Capitulation of Paris Napoleon renounces the sovereignty of France	April 11, 1814	Treaty of Paris, to fulfil the articles of the Congress of Vienna	June 10, 1817
Convention of Paris, between France and the allied powers, the boundaries of France to be the same as on the 1st January, 1792	April 23, 1814	Treaty of Paris between Russia and Turkey, England, France, and Sardinia *	April, 1856
Peace of Paris ratified by France and all the allies	May 14, 1814	Treaty of Paris between England and Persia	March 4, 1857
Convention of St. Cloud, between marshal Davoust and Wellington and Blücher for the surrender of Paris	July 3, 1815	Treaty of Paris between the European powers, Prussia and Switzerland, respecting Neuchâtel	May 26, 1857
[The Allies entered it on the 6th.]			

PARIS INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION† was opened on May 15, 1855, by the emperor and empress, and visited by queen Victoria and prince Albert in August 24th following, being the first visit of an English sovereign to Paris since that of the infant Henry VI in 1422 The exhibition was closed on Nov 16, 1855

PARISHES The boundaries of parishes in England were first fixed by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, A D 636 They were enlarged, and the number of parishes was consequently reduced in the fifteenth century, when there were 10,000 The parishes of England and Wales now amount to 11,077 Parish registers were commenced A D 1538 By 19 & 20 Vict. (1856) new parishes may be formed out of too extensive ones See *Registers and Benefices*

PARK'S TRAVELS Mungo Park set sail on his first voyage to Africa, under the patronage of the African Society, to trace the source of the river Niger, May 22, 1795, and returned Dec 22, 1797, after having encountered great dangers, without his journey through intertropical regions having enabled him to achieve the great object of his ambition. He again sailed from Portsmouth on his second voyage, Jan. 30, 1804, appointed to a new expedition by government, but never returned The accounts of his murder on the Niger were a long time discredited, unhappily, however, they were at length too well authenticated by later intelligence. It appears that Park and his party were attacked by the natives at Broussa, and all killed, with the exception of one slave

PARKS The Romans attached parks to their villas. Fulvius Lupinus, Pompey, and Hortensius, among others, had large parks In England, the first great park of which particular mention is made, was that of Woodstock, formed by Henry I 1125 The parks of London are in a high degree essential to the health of its immense population. St James's park was drained by Henry VIII 1537 It was improved, planted, and made a thoroughfare for public use, 1668 The green park forms a part of the ground inclosed by Henry VIII In Hyde Park, the sheet of water called the Serpentine river, although in the form of a parallelogram, was made between 1730 and 1733, by order of queen Caroline, consort of George II This queen once inquired (it is said) of the first Mr Pitt (afterwards earl of Chatham), how much it would cost to shut up the parks as private grounds. He replied,

* The congress met first on Feb 25, and last on April 16, 1856

† The building is a permanent one, constructed of white stone, and of classic architecture, the interior is completed with iron and glazed vaulting The two canoes were for the fine arts and raw materials.

"Three crowns, your majesty" She took the hint, and the design was never afterwards entertained. See *Green, Hyde, St. James's, Regent's, Victoria, and Battersea Parks*

PARLIAMENT, derives its origin from the Saxon general assemblies, called *Wittenagemot*, but their constitution totally differed, as well as the title, which is more modern, and is taken from *parler la ment*, which in the Norman law style signifies to *speak one's mind*. This at once denotes the essence of British parliaments. The name was applied to the general assemblies of the state under Louis VII of France, about the middle of the twelfth century, but it is said not to have appeared in our law till its mention in the statute of Westminster I, 3 Edw I A D 1272 and yet Coke declared in his *Institutes*, and spoke to the same effect, when speaker (A D 1592), that this name was used even in the time of Edward the Confessor, 1041. The first summons by writ on record was directed to the bishop of Salisbury, 6 & 7 John, 1205. The first clear account we have of the representatives of the people forming a house of commons, was in the 43rd Henry III 1258, when it was settled, by the statutes of Oxford, that twelve persons should be chosen to represent the commons in the three parliaments, which, by the sixth statute, were to be held yearly. *Burton's Annals*. The general representation by knights, citizens, and burgesses, took place 49 Henry III 1265. *Dugdale's Summons to Parliament*, ed. 1685. See *Commons*, and *Lords*. The power and jurisdiction of parliament are so transcendent and absolute, that it cannot be confined, either for causes or persons, within any bounds. It hath sovereign and uncontrollable authority in making and repealing laws. It can regulate or new model the succession to the crown, as was done in the reigns of Henry VIII and William III. It can alter and establish the religion of the country, as was done in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth. See *Edward Coke* *

First summons of barons by John A D 1205
Parliament of Merton 1236
The assembly of knights and burgesses. *Burton* 1258
First assembly of the commons as a confirmed representation. *Dugdale* 1265
First regular parliament according to many historians, 23 Edw I 1294
First a deliberative assembly, they become a legislative power whose assent is essential to constitute a law 1808
Parliament of but one session, of only one day, Richard II deposed 1890
Lawyers excluded from the house of commons 1404
Members were obliged to reside at the places they represented 1419
Forty shilling freeholders only to elect knights 1429
The Journals commenced 1509
Acts of parliament printed in 1501, and consecutively from 1509
Members protected from arrest. See article *Ferrars Arrest* 1542
Francis Russell, son of the earl of Bedford, was the first peer's eldest son who sat in the house of commons 1549
The parliament remarkable for the epoch in which were first formed the parties of *Court and Country* June, 1630
The *Long Parliament*, which voted the house of lords as useless, first assembled Nov 8 1640
The *Rump Parliament*, it voted the trial of Charles I Jan. 1649
A peer elected, and sat as a member of the house of commons 1649
A convention parliament. See *Convention* 1660
Roman Catholics excluded from Parliament, 80 Charles II 1678
The commons committed a secretary of state to the Tower Nov 1678
The speaker of the commons refused by the king A convention parliament. See *Convention* 1688
James II convenes the Irish parliament at Dublin, which attracts 3000 Protestants 1689
Act for triennial parliaments. See *Triennial Parliament* 1694

The first parliament of Great Britain met, Oct 23, 1707
The Triennial Act repealed, and Septennial Act voted See *Septennial Parliament* May 7, 1716
The Journals ordered to be printed 1752
Privilege as to freedom from arrest of the servants of members relinquished by the commons 1770
The lord mayor of London (Oliver) and alderman Crosby committed to the Tower by the commons, in Wilkes's affair 1771
Assembly of the first parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Feb 2, 1801
Commitment of sir Francis Burdett to the Tower, April 6, 1810
Murder of rt. hon. Spencer Perceval, by Bellingham, in the lobby of the house of commons May 11, 1812
Return for Clare county Ireland, of Mr O'Connell, the first Roman Catholic commoner elected since the Revolution July 5, 1828
The duke of Norfolk took his seat in the lords, the first Roman Catholic peer under the Roman Catholic Relief Bill. See *Roman Catholics* April 28, 1829
The reformed parliament. See *Reform*, Aug 7, 1832
F Pease, the first quaker admitted, Feb 14, 1838
Both houses of parliament destroyed by fire, Oct. 10, 1834
New houses of parliament commenced. See *Palace of Westminster* 1840
The members of the commons and lords' houses relinquish the privilege of franking letters. See *Franking* Jan 10, 1840
Commitment of Smith O'Brien by the commons for contempt. See *Ireland* July 20 1846
The peers took possession of their house, that portion of the palace being ready, April 15, 1847
The members of the commons' house of parliament assembled in their new house Nov 4 1852
The two houses began to communicate by letter in 1855
Baron L. Rothschild, the first Jew admitted, July 20, 1855

* When the royal assent is given to a public bill, the clerk says, "*Le roi le veut*." If the bill be a private bill, he says, "*Soit fait comme il est désiré*." If the bill have subsidies for its object, he says, "*Le roi remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur bontévolence, et aussi le veut*." If the king do not think proper to assent to the bill, the clerk says, "*Le roi s'avise*," which is a mild way of giving a refusal. It is singular that the sovereign of England should still make use of the French language to declare her intentions to her parliament.

PARLIAMENTS, *continued*

NUMBER AND DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS, FROM 27 EDW I. 1299, TO 22 VICTORIA, 1859

	8 parl. in 8 yrs. reign		10 parl. in 45 yrs. reign
Edward I	15	30	4
Edward II	15	30	4
Edward III	27	50	4
Richard II	26	22	5
Henry IV	10	14	3
Henry V	11	9	5
Henry VI	24	39	5
Edward IV	5	22	3
Richard III	1	2	5
Henry VII	8	24	12
Henry VIII	9	38	3
Edward VI	2	6	3
Mary	5	5	6
Elizabeth			10
James I			4
Charles I			4
Charles II			5
James II			3
William III			5
Anne			5
George I			3
George II			5
George III			12
George IV			3
William IV			3
Victoria			6

The following table exhibits the duration of the parliaments of England and Great Britain since the reign of Henry VIII when long parliaments were first introduced. See *Trennial Parliaments, Septennial Parliaments, &c*

Reign	Day of Meeting	When Dissolved.		Reign	Day of Meeting	When Dissolved.			
HENRY VIII.	Jan 21	1610	Feb 23	1610	JAMES II	May 19	1685	July 22	1687
	Feb 4	1611	March 4	1613	JAMES II	Jan. 22	1689	Feb 6	1690
	Feb 5	1614	Dec 22	1615	WILLIAM III	March 20	1690	Oct. 11	1695
	April 15	1623	Aug 13	1623		Nov 22	1695	July 7	1698
	Nov 8	1630	April 4	1636		Dec. 9	1698	July 19	1701
	June 8	1640	July 18	1636		Feb. 10	1701	Nov 11	1701
	April 28	1639	July 24	1640		Dec. 30	1701	July 2	1702
	Jan. 16	1641	March 29	1644	ANNE	Oct. 20	1702	April 5	1705
	April 12	1641				Oct. 25	1705	April 11	1708
	Nov 23	1645	Jan. 28	1647		Nov 18	1708	Sept. 28	1710
	Nov 4	1647	April 15	1652		Nov 25	1710	Aug 8	1713
	March 1	1653	March 31	1653	GEORGE I	Nov 11	1713	Jan. 15	1715
	Oct. 5	1653	Dec. 6	1653		March 21	1715	March 10	1723
EDWARD VI	April 5	1654	May 5	1654		Oct. 9	1722	Aug 7	1727
	Nov 12	1654	Jan. 16	1655	GEORGE II	Jan. 28	1728	April 18	1734
	Oct 21	1655	Dec. 9	1655		Jan. 14	1735	April 28	1741
MARY	Jan 20	1658	Nov 17	1658		Dec. 4	1741	June 18	1747
	Jan. 25	1659	May 8	1659		Nov 10	1747	April 8	1754
	Jan. 12	1663	Jan. 2	1667		Nov 14	1754	March 21	1761
ELIZABETH	April 2	1671	May 29	1671	GEORGE III	Nov 3	1761	March 12	1768
	May 8	1672				May 10	1768	Sept. 30	1774
			Sept. 15	1686		Nov 29	1774	Sept. 1	1780
JAMES I	Oct. 29	1686	March 23	1687		Oct. 31	1780	March 25	1784
	Feb 4	1689	March 29	1689		May 18	1784	June 12	1790
	Feb. 19	1693	April 10	1693		Nov 26	1790	May 20	1796
	Oct. 24	1697	Feb 9	1698		Oct 6	1796	June 29	1802
	Oct. 27	1691	Dec. 19	1691		Nov 16	1802	Oct. 24	1806
	March 10	1694	Feb 19	1610		Dec. 15	1806	April 29	1807
	April 5*	1614	June 6	1614		June 24	1807	Sept. 29	1812
	Jan. 30	1621	Jan 6	1622		Nov 24	1812	June 10	1818
	Feb 29	1624	March 27	1625	GEORGE IV	Jan. 14	1819	Feb. 29	1820
	June 18	1625	Aug 12	1625		April 27	1820	June 2	1823
CHARLES I	Feb. 6	1626	June 11	1626		Nov 14	1826	July 24	1830
	March 17	1628	March 10	1629		Oct. 26	1830	April 23	1831
	April 13	1640	May 5	1640	WILLIAM IV	June 14	1831	Dec. 8	1833
Long Parlt COMMONWLTZ	Nov 8	1640	April 20	1658		Jan. 29	1838	Dec. 30	1834
	Sept. 8	1654	Jan. 23	1655		Feb 9	1835	July 17	1837
	Sept. 17	1656	Feb 4	1658	VICTORIA	Nov 15	1837	June 23	1841
CHARLES II.	Jan. 27	1659	April 23	1659		Aug 18	1841	July 23	1847
	May 6	1659	March 16	1660		Nov 18	1847	July 1	1852
	April 25	1660	Dec. 29	1660		Nov 4	1852	March 21	1857
	May 8	1661	Jan 24	1679		April 30	1857	April 23	1859
	March 6	1679	July 10	1679		May 31	1859		
	March 21	1681	March 28	1681					

PARMA (N Italy), founded by the ancient Etrurians. It took part with the Lombard legion in the wars with the German emperors. It was made a duchy (with Placentia) A.D. 1545. It fell to Spain by Philip V's marriage with Elizabeth Farnese, 1714. The duke of Parma was raised to the throne of Tuscany, with the title of king of Etruria, in Feb 1801. Parma was afterwards united to France (with Placentia and Guastalla), and on the fall of

* Called The *Addle* Parliament. It remonstrated with the king on his levying *benevolences*, and passed no acts.

Napoleon was conferred on Maria Louisa, the ex empress by the treaty of Fontainebleau, April 5, 1814. Parma was alternately occupied by the Austrians and Sardinians in the war of 1848. The latter retired from it after the battle of Novara, March 23, 1849. On March 14 previously, the duke Charles II announced his abdication in favour of his son Charles III. The latter was stabbed by an assassin, March 26, 1854, and died the next day, leaving his son, the present duke, Robert I., a minor (born July 9, 1845), whose mother immediately became regent.—**BATTLES OF PARMA** the confederates, England, France, and Spain, against the emperor, indecisive, both armies claiming the victory, June 29, 1734. Great battle of Parma, on the Trebbia, June 19, 1799, in which the French under Macdonald, were defeated by Suwarrow, with the loss of 10,000 men and four generals. When the war in Italy began in 1859, the Parmesans rose, and established a provisional government, May 3, the duchess-regent retired to Switzerland. On Sept. 3, the annexation to Sardinia was voted. On Oct. 5, col. Anviti, a former obnoxious police minister, having rashly returned, was cruelly murdered by the mob. The dictator Farini is endeavouring to punish the assassins, (Nov 1859).

PARRICIDE. There was no law against it in ancient Rome, such a crime not being supposed possible. About 500 years after Numa's reign, L. Ostrus having killed his father, the Romans first scourged the parricide, then sewed him up in a leathern sack made airtight, with a live dog, a cock, a viper, and an ape, and thus cast him into the sea. The old Egyptians used to run sharp reeds into every part of the bodies of parricides, and having thus wounded them, threw them upon a heap of thorns, and set fire to them. In France, before the execution of the criminal, the hand is cut off. Memorable execution of Miss Blandy, at Oxford, for the murder of her father, April 1752.

PARSEES. See *Mags*, and *Bombay*.

PARTHIA. The Parthians were originally a tribe of Scythians, who, being exiled, as their name implies, from their own country, settled near Hyrcania. Araces laid the foundation of an empire which ultimately extended all over Asia, 250 B.C., and the Parthians were never wholly subdued by the Romans. The last king was Artabanus V., who being killed A.D. 226, his territories were annexed to the new kingdom of Persia, under Artaxerxes, who had revolted against Parthia.

PARTITION TREATIES. The first treaty between England and Holland, for regulating the Spanish succession, was signed Aug. 19, 1698, and the second (between France, England and Holland, declaring the archduke Charles presumptive heir of the Spanish monarchy, Joseph Ferdinand having died in 1699), March 13, 1700. Treaty for the partition of Poland, the first was a secret convention between Russia and Prussia, Feb. 17, 1772, the second between the same powers and Austria, Aug. 5, same year, the third was between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, Nov. 25, 1795. There were other treaties relating to Poland, but not under this name.

PASQUINADES.* Small satirical poems and lampoons obtained this name about A.D. 1533.

PASSAU, TREATY OF. A celebrated treaty whereby religious freedom was established, and which treaty was ratified between the emperor Charles V. and the Protestant princes of Germany, Aug. 12, 1552. By this pacification the Lutherans were made at ease in regard to their religion. *Henault.* In 1662 the cathedral and greatest part of the town were consumed by fire.

PASSENGERS.—by public vehicles are protected by 1 & 2 Will IV c. 22, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 79, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33. Mr. Cleghorn, under whom the front seat on the near side of one of the General Omnibus company's carriages had given way, recovered 400*l.* damages against the company, in a verdict by consent, in the Queen's Bench, Dec. 10, 1856. The Ship's Passenger Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 119 was passed in 1855.

PASSOVER. A solemn festival of the Jews, instituted 1491 B.C. in commemoration of their coming out of Egypt, because, the night before their departure, the destroying angel, who put to death the first born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Hebrews without entering them, they being marked with the blood of the lamb that was killed the

* This name originated in this way. At the stall of a cobbler named Pasquin, at Rome, a number of idle persons used to assemble to listen to the pleasant sallies of Pasquin, and to relate little anecdotes in their turn, and indulge themselves in raillery at the expense of the passers-by. After the cobbler's death in the sixteenth century the status of a gladiator was found near his stall, to which the people gave his name, and on which the wits of the time, secretly at night, affixed their lampoons upon the state, and their satirical effusions on their neighbours.

evening before, and which for this reason is called the Paschal Lamb It was celebrated in the new Temple, April 18, 515 B.C. *Usher*

PASSPORT SYSTEM, is founded on the supposed inability of subjects to quit one country or enter another without the consent of the sovereign thereof. In 1858 the system was somewhat changed in this country, and the stamp duty on passports was reduced from 5s to 6d.

PATAY, BATTLE OF, in which the renowned and ill fated Joan of Arc (the Maid of Orleans) was present, when the earl of Richemont signally defeated the English, June 18, 1429 Talbot was taken prisoner, and the valiant Fastolf was forced to fly In consequence of this victory, Charles VII of France entered Rheims in triumph, and was crowned July 17, same year, Joan of Arc assisting in the ceremony in full armour, and holding the sword of state. See *Joan of Arc*.

PATENTS Licences and authorities granted by the king Patents granted for titles of nobility were first made A.D. 1344, by Edw III They were first granted for the exclusive privilege of printing books, in 1591, about which time the property and right of inventors in arts and manufactures were secured by letters patent. The later laws regulating patents are very numerous Among them are 5 & 6 Will IV c. 83, 1035, and 15 & 16 Vict. c. 83 (1852)

PATENTS, COMMISSIONERS OF, were appointed by 15 & 16 Vict c. 83 (July 1, 1852) They are the lord chancellor, the master of the rolls, the attorney general for England and Ireland, the lord advocate, and the solicitor generals for England, Scotland, and Ireland. Since 1852, a journal has been published under their authority, and indexes of patents, from March 1617 to the present time They order to be printed such specifications as they think proper, which may be consulted by the public at their Free Library and Reading-Room, in Southampton buildings, March 5, 1854 A museum containing models, portraits, &c., was established in 1859 at South Kensington, mainly by the exertion of Mr Bennet Woodcroft.

PATRIARCHS The dignity among the Jews is referred to the time of Nerva, A.D. 97 The ecclesiastical historian Socrates gives this title to the chiefs of Christian dioceses about A.D. 440 It was first conferred on the five grand sees of Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem The Latin Church had no patriarchs till the sixth century The first founders or heads of religious orders are called patriarchs.

PATRICIANS See *Rome*

PATRIOTIC FUNDS. One was established July 20, 1803, by the subscribers to Lloyd's, "to animate the efforts of our defenders by sea and land" by providing a fund for the relief of themselves when wounded and of their widows and orphans, and for granting pecuniary rewards and badges of distinction for valour and merit. On Aug 24, 1809, 424,832l had been received, and 331,611l expended From 1803 to 1826 the total sum received was 629,823l 14s 1d. In Oct 1854, a commission (Prince Albert at the head) was appointed to raise and distribute a fund bearing this name, for the relief of the families of those who might fall in the Russo Turkish war Large sums have been collected from this country and the colonies, amounting to 1,171,270l in July, 1855, to 1,296,282l on Nov 16, 1855, to 1,460,000l in June, 1857 The overplus, 200,000l, was appropriated to founding an asylum for 300 orphan girls the (Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum), on Wandsworth common, the first stone of which was laid by the Queen, July 11, 1857 The royal family and many of the aristocracy contributed drawings, some of which were sold for high prices, in May 1855

PAUL JONES, a Scotchman, commanded an American privateer during the American war, and was memorable for his daring and depredations on British commerce. He landed and pillaged the house of lord Selkirk, near Kirkcudbright, and at Whitehaven he burnt shipping in the harbour, April 1778 The Dutch permitted Paul Jones to enter their ports with two of the king's ships of war which he had taken, and which the stadtholder peremptorily refused to deliver up, 1779 Jones was born in N Scotland in 1742 and died at Paris in July 1792

PAUL'S, CATHEDRAL, ST, LONDON See *St. Paul's Cathedral*.

PAVEMENT The Carthaginians are said to have been the first who paved their towns with stones. The Romans, in the time of Augustus, had pavement in many of their streets, but the Appian Way was a paved road, and was constructed 312 B.C. In England there were few paved streets before Henry VII's reign London was first paved about the year 1533 It was paved with flagstones between 1815 and 1825 Wood and asphalt paving were tried in 1839, and have been disused since 1847 See *Wood Pavement*.

PAVIA (N Italy), the ancient *Ticinum* or *Papia*. Its university, founded by Charlemagne, is the oldest in Europe. Pavia was built by the Galla, who were driven out by the Romans, and these in their turn were expelled by the Goths. In 568, it was taken by the Lombards and became the capital of their kingdom. In the twelfth century, it was erected into a republic, but soon after was subjected to Milan and followed its fortunes. On Feb 24, 1545, a battle was fought here between the French and the Imperialists, when the former were defeated, and their king, Francis I, after fighting with heroic valour, and killing seven men with his own hand, was at last obliged to surrender himself prisoner. Francis wrote to his mother, Louisa of Savoy, regent of the kingdom during his absence, saying *Tout est perdu, madame, fors l'honneur* (All is lost, madam, except honour).

PAWNBROKERS. The origin of borrowing money by means of pledges deposited with lenders is referred, as a regular trade, to Prousa, in Italy, about A D 1458, and soon afterwards in England, it is said at Winchester the bishop established a system of lending on pledges, but without interest. The business of pawnbrokers was regulated 30 Geo II 1756. Licences were issued 24 Geo III 1783. In London there were, in 1851, 334 pawnbrokers, and in England, exclusively of London, 1127, the number still increasing.

PEACE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FOREIGN POWERS See *War and Treaties*

PEACE CELEBRATIONS See *Fire works*

PEACE SOCIETY, was founded in 1816 for the promotion of universal peace. It held its 43rd anniversary on May 17, 1859. A congress of the friends of peace, from all parts of the world, commenced its sittings at Paris, Aug 22, 1849. It met in London, at Exeter Hall, Oct. 30 following, and at Frankfurt, in St Paul's Church, Aug 22, 1850, at Birmingham, Nov 28, 1850, and at Exeter Hall, July 22, 1851. A meeting was held at Manchester, Jan 27, 1853, and at Edinburgh, Oct 12, 1853. Mr Bright and Mr Cobden are among the most conspicuous members of this society. A deputation from the Peace Society consisting of Messrs J Sturges, Pease, and another quaker friend, stated their views to the emperor of Russia at St Petersburg, at an interview granted them in Feb 1854.

PEARLS. The formation of the pearl has embarrassed both ancient and modern naturalists to explain. M Reaumur, in 1717, alleged that pearls are formed like other stones in animals. An ancient pearl was valued by Pliny at 80,000*l* sterling. One which was brought, in 1574, to Philip II of the size of a pigeon's egg, was valued at 14,400 ducats, equal to 13,996*l*. A pearl spoken of by Boetius, named the *Incomparable*, weighed thirty carats, equal to five pennyweights, and was about the size of a muscadine pear. The pearl mentioned by Tavernier, as being in possession of the emperor of Persia, was purchased of an Arab in 1633, and is valued at a sum equal to 110,400*l*.

PEDESTRIANISM. Euechidas, a citizen of Plataea, went from thence to Delphi to bring the sacred fire. Thus he obtained, and returned with it the same day before sunset, having travelled 125 English miles. No sooner had he saluted his fellow citizens, and delivered the fire, than he fell dead at their feet. After the battle of Marathon, a soldier was sent from the field to announce the victory at Athens. Exhausted with fatigue, and bleeding from his wounds, he had only time to cry out, "Rejoice, we are conquerors!" and immediately expired. Foster Powell, the celebrated English pedestrian, performed many astonishing journeys on foot. Among these, was his expedition from London to York and back again, in 1788, which he completed in 140 hours. One of the most astonishing feats of pedestrianism performed in England was that of captain Barclay, in 1809. See *Barclay and Walking*.

PEEL ADMINISTRATION * The first followed the Melbourne administration, which was broken up on the retirement of lord Althorpe, the chancellor of the exchequer, in Nov 1834. Sir R. Peel then in Italy was summoned home, the duke of Wellington holding the seals of office in the interim. They resigned in April, 1835. In May 1841 he carried a vote of want of confidence in the Melbourne cabinet, and in Sept. of that year, he became again premier.

* Sir Robert Peel was born Feb 5, 1788, entered parliament in 1809, became under-secretary of the colonies in 1811, chief secretary for Ireland in 1812. M P for Oxford in 1818 (when he resigned his office), secretary for home department in 1822, resigned office and reappointed in 1827, resigned again in 1830, became premier in 1834 and 1841, see above. He was thrown from his horse June 29, and died July 2, 1850. He greatly relaxed the severity of our criminal code in 1827, *et seq* established the new police, and carried the Catholic Emancipation Bill in 1829, and carried the Repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846. Statues have been erected to him—at Salford in 1852, at Tamworth, Leeds, Bury, and Manchester, in 1853, and in London and Birmingham in 1855.

PEEL ADMINISTRATIONS, *continued.*

FIRST ADMINISTRATION (Dec. 1834).

Sir Robert Peel, *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer*
 Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor*
 Earl of Rosslyn, *lord president*
 Lord Wharncliffe, *privy seal*
 Right hon. Henry Goulburn, *duke of Wellington, and earl of Aberdeen, home, foreign, and colonial secretaries of state.*
 Earl de Grey, *first lord of the admiralty*
 Lord Ellenborough, and right hon. Alexander Baring, *boards of control and trade*
 Sir Edward Knatchbull, *paymaster of the forces*
 Mr J. C. Herries, *secretary at war*
 Sir George Murray, *master-general of the ordnance, &c*
 [Terminated, April 1835]

SECOND ADMINISTRATION (Sept. 1841).

Sir Robert Peel, *first minister*
 Duke of Wellington, *in the cabinet without office.*
 Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor*
 Lord Wharncliffe, *lord president.*
 Duke of Buckingham, *lord privy seal.*
 Sir James Graham, *earl of Aberdeen, and lord Stanley, home, foreign, and colonial secretaries.*
 Mr Goulburn, *chancellor of the exchequer*
 Earl of Haddington, *first lord of the admiralty*
 Earl of Ripon, *board of trade.*
 Lord Ellenborough, *India board.*
 Sir Henry Hardinge, *sir Edward Knatchbull, sir George Murray, &c.*
 [Terminated, June 20, 1846, by sir Robert's resignation.]

PEEP O'DAY BOYS, were insurgents in Ireland, who visited the houses of their antagonists at break of day, in search of arms. They first appeared July 4, 1784, and for a long period were the terror of the country, from their daring and numbers. *Sir R. Musgrave*
 See article *Defenders*

PEERS. See *Lords*

PEGU, a province of the Burmese empire, discovered by the Portuguese in 1520. Pegu, the capital, was taken by major Cotton, with 300 men, in June 1852, without loss, and afterwards abandoned. It was again occupied by the Burmese and strongly fortified, with a garrison of 4000 men. It was re captured by general Godwin with 1200 men and two guns, in two hours, with the loss of six killed and thirty two wounded. The province was annexed to our Indian possessions by proclamation, Dec. 20, 1852.

PELAGIANS. A sect founded by Pelagius, a native of Britain. The sect maintained, 1 That Adam was by nature mortal, and whether he had sinned or not would certainly have died. 2 That the consequences of Adam's sin were confined to his own person. 3 That new born infants are in the same condition with Adam before the fall. 4 That the law qualified men for the kingdom of heaven, and was founded upon equal promises with the gospel. 5 That the general resurrection of the dead does not follow in virtue of Our Saviour's resurrection, &c. This sect appeared at Rome A.D. 400, and at Carthage about 412.

PELASGI, the primitive inhabitants of Greece and Italy appear to belong to the Indo-Germanic race. They were in Greece about 1900 B.C. and in Italy about 1600 B.C. They have been termed Tyrrheni, Sicani, or Siculi, Apuli, &c. From the Pelasgi came the Dorians, Æolians, and Ionians, all three being Hellenes or Greeks.

PELEW ISLANDS (N. Pacific Ocean). Discovered by the Spaniards in the seventeenth century. The East India Company's packet, *Antelope*, captain Wilson, was wrecked here in 1783. The king Abba Thulle, allowed captain Wilson to bring prince Le Boo, his son, to England, where he arrived in 1784, and died soon after of the small pox. The East India Company erected a monument over his grave in Rotherhithe churchyard.

PELHAM'S ADMINISTRATION. See *Broad Bottom Administration.*

PELOPIUM. See *Niobium.*

PELOPONNESIAN WAR continued for twenty seven years between the Athenians and the people of Peloponnesus, with their respective allies, and is the most famous of the wars of Greece. It began by an attempt of the Boeotians to surprise Platea, 431 B.C. on May 7, and ended 401 B.C. by the taking of Athens by the Lacedæmonians.

PENAL LAWS, AFFECTING ROMAN CATHOLICS, enacted against Roman Catholics in these realms were very severe, and even up to the period of passing the Emancipation Bill many of them remained unappealed. The following comprises the chief statutes set forth in *Scully's History of the Penal Laws*, in 1812. All the laws against Roman Catholics were repealed by the Relief Bill, passed April 13, 1829.

Priests celebrating Marriages.—If any popish priest shall celebrate matrimony between any two persons, knowing that both or either is of the Protestant religion (unless previously married by a Protestant clergyman), he shall suffer the punishment of a popish regular (that is, transportation, and if he return, the punishment of high treason). 6 Anne 1708, 8 Anne 1710.

Exclusion from Parliament.—No peer of the realm

shall sit in the house of peers, nor person chosen as a member of the house of commons shall sit as such, unless he first take the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and subscribe to the declaration against transubstantiation, the sacrifice of the mass, idolatry of the Church of Rome, invocation of the Virgin Mary or of the saints. Penalty all the punishments of a popish recusant convict, 3 Will. & Mary, 1681.

PENAL LAWS, AFFECTING ROMAN CATHOLICS, continued

Elective Franchise—No Catholic shall vote at the election of any member to serve in parliament, as a knight, citizen, or Burgess, 14 Geo. I 1737 Con. ditto relation restated, 1798

Corporate Offices—No Catholic shall be mayor, sovereign, portreeve, burgo-master, bailiff, alderman, recorder, treasurer, sheriff, town-clerk, common councilman, master or warden of any guild, corporation, or fraternity in any city, walled town, or corporation in Ireland First statute, 17 & 18 Chas II 1687 Irish statute, 21 & 22 Geo III, confirming the English Test and Corporation Acts

The Army and Navy—Persons holding offices, civil and military, and receiving pay, salary fee or wages, to take the oaths of supremacy and abjuration and to subscribe to the declaration against transubstantiation, the mass, &c. English statute 25 Chas II 1676 A severer enactment as regards penalties in Ireland, 9 Anne 1710—All military offices, except master-general of the ordnance, commander-in-chief, and generals, were opened to Catholics, 17 8

Excluded Parish Vestries, &c—By act for preventing Popery having it in their power to obstruct the building or repairing of churches, by out-voting the Protestant parishioners, 12 Geo. I 1725

Arms Forbidden—By act for disarming the Papists, requiring them to deliver up to the justices or civil officers all their armour, arms, and ammunition, &c. and authorizing search &c. by day or night. Makers of fire arms forbidden Catholic apprentices, 7 Will. III 1690 No Catholic to be employed as a Fowler for any Protestant, 10 Will. III 1698 Penalty fine and one year's imprisonment for first offence for the second all the pains and penalties of persons attainted of a *praemunire*.—These acts were confirmed 13 Geo. II 1739, they were qualified, 33 Geo III 1793

Trial by Jury &c—Catholics not to serve as grand jurors, unless a sufficient number of Protestants cannot be found 6 & 8 Anne. Issued to determine questions arising upon popery laws, to be tried by known Protestants only 6 & 8 Anne, 1703-10 No Catholic to serve on juries in actions between a Protestant and Catholic, 29 Geo II 1765

Medical Professions—Catholics (in England) prohibited from practicing physic, or exercising the trade of apothecaries, 5 Jas I 1606

Property—The Catholics disabled from taking leases for a longer term than 31 years, or at rents less than two-thirds of the improved yearly value, 2, 8 Anne, 1703-9 He cannot dispose of his estate by will, or lend money upon the security of land 2 Anne, 1703 Allowed to take leases for a term of 999 years, 18 Geo III 1778 Permitted to take or to transfer lands by devise, descent, purchase, or otherwise, the same as Protestants, 21 & 22 Geo III 1781

Possession of a Horse—Catholics prohibited from the keeping any horse of a value exceeding 5*l*, statute 7 Will. III 1694

Disarm of Catholics—A child conforming to the established religion may force his parent to surrender his estate, under a fair allowance, 2 Geo I 1716 The eldest son may reduce his fee-simple estate to a life estate. A younger brother may

deprive the elder of the legal right of primogeniture, 1 Geo. II 1727

Education—Catholics prohibited from keeping schools, or procuring the education of his child at home, 2 George I 1716. Prohibited from sending him beyond seas for education, 6 Geo. I 1719 Permitted to keep schools and teach 32 George II. 1758. Admissible to Trinity College, 1793

Guardians—No Catholics to be guardians, or to have the custody or tuition of any orphan or child under the age of 21 years, 2 Anne 1703 Permitted to be guardians, 1782 A Catholic may dispose of the custody of his child or children, by will during minority to any person other than a Catholic ecclesiastic, 30 Geo III 1790

Catholic Holydays—Punishment for not working upon Catholic holydays, each offence 2*s* fine on labourers or in default, the punishment of whipping 6 Will III 1694

Burying the Dead—Punishment for burying the dead, except in Protestant churchyards, or being present at the burying any dead other than therein, 9 Will III 1697

Pilgrimages, &c—Who shall attend or be present at any pilgrimage or meeting held at any holy well, or reputed holy well fine 10*s*, or in default, whipping, 2 Anne 1704

Crosses, Pictures, &c—Magistrates to demolish all crosses, pictures and inscriptions publicly set up to promote the piety of Catholics, 2 Anne, 1703

Divine Worship—All officers and soldiers shall diligently frequent divine service and sermon, in the places appointed for the assemblies of the regiment, troop, or company to which he may belong *Articles of War* No exceptions made in favour of Catholic officers or soldiers

Benefices—If a Catholic become possessed of any right of presentation to a benefice, the same shall be *ipso facto* vested in the crown, if he do not abjure his religion 2 Anne, 1704

Donations and Bequests—Statutes (in England) in restricting donations and bequests to superstitious uses such as towards the maintenance of a priest or chaplain to say mass to pray for the souls of the dead, or to maintain perpetual obits, lamps, &c., to be used at prayers for dead persons Such to be vested in the king and applied to Protestant institutions, 1 Edw VI 1547

The Papal See—The obtaining from the bishop of Rome any manner of bull writing or instrument, written or printed containing any thing or matter, or publishing or putting in use any such instrument, the procurers, abettors, and counsellors to the fact shall be adjudged guilty of high treason, 18 Ellis 1570

Mendicant Poor—Any child who (with the consent of its parents) shall be found begging the parish and warrens of the parish shall detain, and they shall bind such child to a Protestant master until the age of 21, or to a Protestant tradesman until the age of 24 years, 2 Geo I 1716

Concessions—Catholics qualified to be barristers, solicitors, attorneys, &c. And the withdrawing of certain prohibitions theretofore existing with respect to marriages with Protestants, apprentices to the law, schoolmasters, &c., 22 Geo. III. 1782

PENAL SERVITUDE was substituted for Transportation by 16 & 17 Vict. c 99 (1853), and 20 & 21 Vict. c 3 (1857)

PENANCE, a sacrament in the Roman church, arose out of the practice of Auricular Confession (*which see*) The council of Trent, in its 14th session (1551), decreed that every one is accused who shall affirm that this sacrament was not instituted by Christ.

PENDULUMS The pendulum is affirmed to have been adapted by Galileo the younger, about A D 1641 Christian Huygens contested the priority of this discovery the latter certainly brought clocks with pendulums to perfection, 1656 *Dufresnoy See Clocks*. Experiments were made to determine the density of the earth by pendulums by Mr G B. Airy

(now astronomer royal) and others, in a mine in Cornwall, in 1826 and 1828, and at Harton colliery in 1854. In 1851, M. Foucault demonstrated the rotation of the earth by the motion of a pendulum.

PENITENTS There are various orders, as Magdalens, Magdalenettes, &c. The order of Penitents of St. Magdalen was founded at Marseilles, about A.D. 1272. The Penitents of the name of Jesus was a congregation of religious in Spain who had led a licentious life, formed about 1550. The penitents of Orvieto were formed into an order of nuns about 1662. There were numerous orders of penitents in various parts of Italy, who afterwards changed their name.

PENNSYLVANIA (N. America) Sir Walter Raleigh was the first adventurer who planted a colony on these shores, in the reign of Elizabeth. Pennsylvania was granted by Charles II to the duke of York, 1664, and it was sold to the Penn family, 1680-1 *et seq*. Pennsylvania was afterwards purchased from the Indians by the celebrated William Penn (son of admiral Penn), who went out from England with a number of colonists, from which period the settlement gradually increased. Mr Penn granted a charter in May, 1701, but the emigrants from the Low Countries refused it, and separated themselves from the province of Pennsylvania. They afterwards had their own assembly, in which the governor of Pennsylvania presided. This state adopted an independent constitution in 1776, and established the present in 1790. See *United States of America*.

PENNY The ancient silver penny was the first silver coin struck in England, and the only one current among the Anglo Saxons. The penny, until the reign of Edward I was struck with a cross, so deeply indented that it might be easily parted into two for halfpence, and into four for farthings, and hence these names. Penny and two-penny pieces of copper were coined by Boulton & Watt at Soho, Birmingham, in 1797, and were accounted the finest of our copper currency. See *Coins*, &c.

PENNY POST First set up in London and its suburbs by a Mr Murray, upholsterer, A.D. 1681. Mr Murray afterwards assigned his interest in the undertaking to Mr Dockwra, a merchant, 1683, but on a trial at the King's Bench bar in the reign of Charles II it was adjudged to belong to the duke of York, as a branch of the general post, and was thereupon annexed to the revenue of the crown. *Delaune*, 1690. This institution was considerably improved in and around London, July 1784 *et seq* and was made a two-penny post. A penny post was first set up in Dublin, 1774. The uniform postage, which settled down to a penny rate, came into operation, Jan. 10, 1840. See *Post-Office*.

PENTECOST It literally signifies the ordinal number called the fiftieth, and is the solemn festival of the Jews, so called because it was celebrated fifty days after the feast of the Passover, *Lev xxiii 15*. It is called the feast of weeks, *Exod xxxiv 22*, because it was kept seven weeks after the Passover.

PENTLAND HILLS (near Edinburgh) Here the Scotch presbyterians (since called Cameronians, *whick see*), who had risen against the government, on account of the establishment of episcopacy, were defeated by the royal troops, Nov. 27, 1666. Many of the insurgents were subsequently executed.

PEPSIN, a peculiar organic substance found by Schwamm in the gastric juice, and named by him from *pepsis*, digestion. It was experimented on by M. Blondlot in 1843, and has since been prescribed as a medicine.

PERCEVAL ADMINISTRATION It commenced on the dissolution of that of the duke of Portland, which was terminated by his grace's death, Oct. 30, 1809. Mr Perceval had been intimately connected with the affairs of the princess of Wales. See *Delicate Investigation*. Mr Perceval was assassinated in the lobby of the house of commons, by Bellingham, May 11, 1812. The earl of Liverpool succeeded as premier.

Right hon. Spencer Perceval, *first lord of the treasury, chancellor of the exchequer, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster*.

Earl Camden, *lord president*.

Earl of Westmoreland, *lord privy seal*.

Right hon. Richard Ryder, marquess Wellesley, and earl of Liverpool, *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*.

Lord Mulgrave, *admiralty*.
Mr Dundas and earl Bathurst, *boards of control and trade*.

Earl of Chatham, *ordinance*.
Viscount Palmerston, *secretary-at-war, &c*.
Lord Eldon, *lord chancellor*.

PERCUSSION CAPS. See *Fire-arms*.

PEREKOP, an isthmus, five miles broad, connecting the Crimea with the mainland. It was called by the Tartars Orkapon, "gate of the isthmus," which the Russians changed to

its present name, which signifies a barren ditch. The Tartar fortress was taken and destroyed by the Russian marshal, Munich, in 1736, by assault, although it was defended by 1000 Janissaries and 100,000 Tartars. It was again strongly fortified by the khan, but was again taken by the Russians in 1771, who have ever since retained it.

PERFUMERY was known to the ancients. No such trade as a perfumer was known in Scotland in 1763 *Creech*. A stamp tax was laid on various articles of perfumery in England, and the vendor was obliged to take out a licence, in 1786. At the corner of Beaufort-buildings, in the Strand, resided Lally the perfumer, mentioned in the *Spectator* *Leigh*.

PERGAMOS See *Seven Churches*, 3

PERIPATETIC PHILOSOPHY See *Lyceum*.

PERJURY, in some countries was punished with death. The early Romans threw the offender headlong from the Tarpeian precipice, but that penalty was afterwards altered, upon a supposition that the gods would vindicate their own honour by some remarkable judgment upon the offender. The Greeks set a mark of infamy upon him. After the empire became Christian, and any one swore falsely upon the Gospels, he was to have his tongue cut out. The canons of the primitive church enjoined eleven years' penance, and in some states the false swearer became liable to the punishment he charged upon the innocent. Perhaps the greatest perjurer in modern times was Titus Oates. See *Oates*. A woman named Alice Grey was convicted of many perjuries in 1856. In England, perjury was punished with the pillory, 1563. By the Abolition of Oaths bill, persons making a false declaration are deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, Act 5 & 6 Will IV c 60 & 61, 9 Sept 1835.

PERKINS' METALLIC TRACTORS See *Animal Magnetism*.

PERONNE (N France), **TREATY OF** Louis XI of France, having placed himself in the power of the duke of Burgundy, was forced to sign this treaty confirming those of Arras and Conflans, with some other humiliating stipulations, A D 1468. Louis XI had promised Champagne and Brice as appanages to his brother Charles, duke of Berry, not intending to keep his word, apprehending that those provinces, being so near Burgundy, would prove a fresh source of broils and disputes. *Henault*.

PERSECUTIONS See *Jews*. Historians usually reckon ten general persecutions of the Christians. The 1st, under Nero, A D 64, who, having set fire to Rome, threw the odium of the act upon the Christians. Multitudes of them were, in consequence, massacred. Some were wrapt up in the skins of wild beasts, and torn and devoured by dogs, others were crucified, and numbers burnt alive. The 2nd, under Domitian, 95. The 3rd in the reign of Trajan, 106. The 4th, under Adrian, 118. The 5th, under the emperor Severus, 199. The 6th, under Maximinus, 235. The 7th, under Decius, more bloody than any preceding, 250. They were in all places driven from their habitations, plundered and put to death by torments, the rack, and fire. The 8th, under Valerian, 257. The 9th, under Aurelian, 272. The 10th, under Diocletian. In this persecution, which lasted ten years, houses filled with Christians were set on fire, and droves of them were bound together with ropes and cast into the sea, 302. See *Massacres*.

PERSECUTIONS OF THE PROTESTANTS. See *Massacres* and *Bartholomew*. In Franconia, multitudes of Luther's followers were massacred by William de Furstenberg, 1525 *Dufresnoy*. In England, queen Mary began in October 1543 her endeavours to re-establish Romanism. Her persecutions are said to have been instigated by her husband, Philip II of Spain. In less than four years, archbishop Cranmer, bishops Ridley, Hooper, and Latimer, and many other clergymen, and almost 300 of the laity of every age, sex, and condition, perished at the stake. But as Latimer said, "They lighted such a candle, as all Rome has not been able to put out."—Of the Protestants in France, numbers perished, their assemblies were prohibited, their places of worship pulled down, and sentence to the galleys proclaimed against all who harboured them, 1723. Many Protestants at Thorn were put to death under pretence of their having been concerned in a tumult occasioned by a procession, 1724.

PERSEPOLIS, the ancient splendid capital of Persia. Alexander has been falsely accused of setting fire to it, while intoxicated, 331 B.C. The fire is said to have been accidental and not extensive. Ruins of this city still exist.

PERSIAN EMPIRE. Persia was originally called Elam, and received its appellation from Perseus, the son of Perseus and Andromeda, who settled here, and perhaps established a petty sovereignty. Persia was included in the first Assyrian monarchy, 900 B.C., when that empire was dismembered by Arbaces, &c. it appertained to the kingdom of Media.

PERSIAN EMPIRE, *continued*

Zoroaster, king of Bactria, founder of the Magi— <i>Justin</i>	B.C. 5115	Alexander the Great enters Asia, defeats the Persians at the river Granicus, 334, near Issus, 333, at Arbela	B.C. 331
Zoroaster II., Persian philosopher, generally confounded with the king of Bactria	1083	Darius killed by Bessus, who is torn in pieces	331
* * *		Alexander founds the 3rd or Grecian monarchy	331
* * *		Persia was partly reconquered from the Greeks, and remained tributary to Parthia for near 400 years, till	
Cyrus, king of Persia	560	Artaxerxes I a common soldier, restores to Persia its former title	A.D. 226
Lydia conquered by the Persians	548	Reign of Sapor conqueror and tyrant	241
Cyrus becomes master of all Asia	536	He is assassinated	273
Killed in a war with the Massagetes	529	Hormisdas reigns	273
Cambyases conquers Egypt (<i>which see</i>)	525	Reign of Sapor II (of 70 years), a cruel and successful tyrant	309
Darius made king of Persia	521	Persia was conquered by the Sarmatians	351
Revolt of the Babylonians	512	Becomes the seat of the Fatimites (<i>see Als</i>)	361
Conquest of Ionia Miletus destroyed	498	It fell under the dominion of Tamerlane, by the defeat of Bajazet	1402
Darius equips a fleet of 600 sail, with an army of 800,000 soldiers, to invade the Peloponnesus, which is defeated at Marathon (<i>which see</i>)	490	The Sophi dynasty (the Fatimite Mahometans) established by Ismail I	1501
Xerxes (king 485) enters Greece in the spring of this year, at the head of an immense force, the battle of Thermopylae	480	Reign of Thianna-Kouli Khan, or Nadir Shah (<i>see India</i>)	1732
Xerxes enters Athens, after having lost 200,000 of his troops, and is defeated in a naval engagement off Salamis	480	Rapture with England in consequence of the Persians taking Herat (<i>which see</i>), Oct 25	
Cimon, son of Miltiades, with a fleet of 250 vessels, takes several cities from the Persians, and destroys their navy, consisting of 340 sail, near Cyprus	470	war declared	Nov 1, 1856
Xerxes is murdered in his bed by Mithridates, the eunuch who is cruelly punished	465	Persians defeated Bushire taken, Dec 8 10, 1856	
Reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus	465	Gen Outram defeats the Persians at Koonah, Feb 8, 1857	
Cyprus taken from the Persians	449	And at Mohammerah	March 26, 1857
Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks (<i>see Retreat</i>)	401	Peace ratified at Leheran	April 14, 1857
The Sionians being besieged by the Persians, set fire to their city and perish in the flames	351	Commercial treaty with France, &c	June, 1857
Darius III. Codomannus reigns	336	Herat given up by the Persians	July, 1857
		The Shah decrees a re-organisation of the government	Sept. 9, 1858

SHAHS OF PERSIA

1502. Ismail or Ismael	caused himself to be proclaimed as Nadir Shah
1528 Tamasp or Thomas I	
1576. Ismail II Moorsza	1736 Nadir Shah (the Victorious King), assassinated at Korusan by his nephew
1577 Mahommed Meerza	1747 Shah Rokh.
1682. Abbas I the Great, made a treaty with the English, 1612, died in 1627	1751 [Interregnum.]
1628. Shah Sophi.	1750 Kureem Khan
1641 Abbas II	1779 Many competitors for the throne, and assassinations till—
1666 Shah Sophi II	1795 Aga-Mahommed Khan obtains the power and founds the reigning dynasty, assassinated, 1797
1694 Hussain deposed.	
1722. Mahmoud, chief of the Afghans.	1798. Futeh Ali-Shah
1735 Ashraff, the Usurper slain in battle.	1834 Mahommed Shah grandson of Futeh, succeeded by his son
1730 Tamasp, or Thomas II recovered the throne of his ancestors from the preceding [Thomas-Kouli Khan obtained great successes in this and the subsequent reigns.]	1848. Naar-ul Deen, or Naussur-ood-deen, Sept. 4, the PRESENT (1859) shah of Persia said to be an able prince and friendly to Britain.
1782. Abbas III., infant son of Tamasp, under the regency of Kouli-Khan, who afterwards	

PERTH (Scotland), said to have been founded by Agricola, about A.D. 70. It was besieged by the regent Robert in 1339. On Feb. 20, 1437, James I was murdered at the Black Friars monastery here, by Robert Graham and the earl of Athol, for which their bodies were torn with red hot pincers, burning crowns of iron pressed down upon their heads, and in the end their hearts taken out and thrown into a fire—Gowrie's conspiracy occurred here, Aug. 5, 1600. Perth was taken by Cromwell in 1651, by the earl of Mar, after the battle of Dumblands, in 1715.

PERU (South America). Visited by the Spaniards in A.D. 1518, and soon afterwards easily conquered. Pizarro, in 1530, and others, with one vessel, 112 men, and four horses, set out to invade South America. Not succeeding, he again, in 1531, embarked with three small vessels, 140 infantry, and thirty six horses, with these, and two reinforcements of thirty men each, he conquered the empire of Peru, and laid the foundation of that vast power which the Spaniards long enjoyed in the New World. Peru remained in subjection to the Spaniards (who murdered the Incas and all their descendants) without any attempt being made to throw off the oppressive yoke till 1782. The independence of the country was completely achieved in 1825. The new Peruvian constitution was signed by the president of the Republic, March 21, 1828. The present president (1859) is general Ramon Castilla, elected in 1855. Population (without Indians) in 1859 about 2½ millions.

PERUGIA, a city of the Papal States, anciently one of the Etruscan Confederation. It allied itself with the Samnites, but was ruined by two defeats by the Romans, 309 and 295 B.C. It was taken by Octavius Cæsar from the adherents of Antony many of whom were immolated on altars by their victor. Leo X took Perugia from the rival families Oddi and Baghoni, in 1520. An insurrection here against the pope was put down by the Swiss with great cruelty, June 20, 1859.

PERUKE, or WIG The ancients used false hair, but the peruke in the present mode has been little more than two centuries in use. It was first worn in France and Italy about A.D. 1620 and was introduced into England about 1660. *Strype*.

PESTALOZZIAN SYSTEM of education was devised by Henri Pestalozzi, born at Zurich, in Switzerland, in 1745, died 1827. In 1775 he began by turning his farm into a school for educating poor children in industrial pursuits, as well as reading and writing, but did not succeed. In 1798 he established an orphan school, where he began with the mutual instruction, or monitorial system, since adopted by Lancaster, but his school was soon turned into an hospital for the Austrian army. In 1802, in conjunction with Fellenberg, he established his celebrated school at Hofwyl, which at first was very successful, but eventually declined through mismanagement and dissensions. Pestalozzi's labours rendered great service to the progress of education.

PESTH (Hungary), was repeatedly taken and besieged in the wars of Hungary, particularly in the long contests with the Turks. The last time it changed masters, was in 1684, after the raising of the famous siege of Vienna by Sobieski. Buda Pesth in the war just closed, was taken by the Imperialists, Jan 5, 1849. The Hungarians afterwards defeated the Austrians, who were obliged to evacuate it, April 18, same year. See *Hungary*.

PESTILENCE. See *Plague*.

PETALISM (from the Greek *petalon*, a leaf), a mode of deciding upon the guilt of citizens of Syracuse, similar to the Athenian ostracism, the name being written on a leaf, (generally of an olive) instead of a shell, about 460 B.C. If the guilt of the accused were thus established, the sentence was usually banishment. *Colgrave*.

PETARD, an instrument whose invention is ascribed to the Huguenots in 1579. Petards were of metal, nearly in the shape of a hat, and were employed to blow up gates, or other barriers, and also in countermines to break through into the enemy's galleries. Cahors was taken by Henry IV. by means of petards in 1580, when it is said they were first used.

PETER PENCE, presented by Ina king of the West Saxons, to the pope at Rome, for the endowment of an English college there, A.D. 725. So called because agreed to be paid on the feast of St. Peter. The tax was levied on all families possessed of thirty pence yearly rent in land, out of which they paid one penny. It was confirmed by Offa, 777, and was afterwards claimed by the popes as a tribute from England, and regularly collected, till suppressed by Henry VIII. *Camden*.

PETER, THE WILD BOY A savage creature found in the forest of Hertswold, electorate of Hanover, when George I. and his friends were hunting. He was found walking on his hands and feet, climbing trees like a squirrel, and feeding on grass and moss, Nov. 1725. At this time he was supposed to be thirteen years old. The king caused him to taste of all the dishes at the royal table, but he preferred wild plants, leaves, and the bark of trees, which he had lived on from his infancy. No efforts of the many philosophic persons about court could entirely vary his savage habits, or cause him to utter one distinct syllable. He died in Feb. 1785, at the age of 72. Lord Monboddo represented him to be a proof of the hypothesis that "man in a state of nature is a mere animal."

PETERBOROUGH (Northamptonshire), founded 633, anciently called Medeshamstede; but one of the kings of Mercia founding an abbey here, and dedicating it to St. Peter, it obtained its present name. The original monastery here was founded in 689. The church was destroyed by the Danes, but it was rebuilt with great beauty and continued to flourish till the Reformation. The bishopric erected by Henry VIII. in 1541, out of the lands of the dissolved monastery, was wholly taken from the diocese of Lincoln. The first bishop was John Chambers, the last abbot of Peterborough. The see was valued in the king's books at 419*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF PETERBOROUGH

1794. Spencer Madan, died, Oct. 8, 1813.
1813. John Parsons, died, March 12, 1819.

1819. Herbert Marsh, died, May 1, 1839.
1839. George Davys, resigned bishop (1860).

PETERLOO See *Manchester Reform Meeting*

PETERSBURG See *St. Petersburg*

PETERSWALDEN (Germany), CONVENTION OF, between Great Britain and Russia, by which a firm and decisive alliance between those powers was made against France, and the course of action against Napoleon Bonaparte was planned, signed July 8, 1813 This alliance led to the overthrow of Bonaparte in the next year

PETERWARADEIN (in Austria), where prince Eugene of Savoy gained a great victory over the Turks, Aug 5, 1716

PETITION OF RIGHTS See *Rights, Bill of*

PETRARCH AND LAURA Two eminent persons of the fourteenth century, celebrated for the refined passion of the former for the latter, begun in 1327, which was the chief subject of his enchanting sonnets He was born 1304, crowned with laurel, as a poet and writer, on Easter-day, April 8, 1341, and died at Arquà, near Padua, July 18, 1374 Laura died April 6, 1348

PETROPAULOVSKI, a fortified town, on the east coast of Kamtschatka, was attacked by an English and French squadron, Aug 30, 1854 They destroyed the batteries, but failed in taking some Russian frigates, except the *Sitka*, a store ship, taken by the *President*, and a schooner taken by the *Pique*. Admiral Price was killed, it is supposed by the accidental discharge of his own pistol. A party of 700 sailors and marines landed to assault the place, but fell into an ambuscade, many were killed, including capt. Parker and M. Bourasset, English and French officers The objects of the attack were not attained, it is thought from want of stores. After this the Russians greatly strengthened their defences, but on May 30, 1855, the allied squadron in the Pacific arriving here found the place deserted. The fortifications were destroyed, but the town was spared The Russian ships escaped.

PEVENSEY (in Sussex) The castle is a remarkable relic of antiquity From the abundance of Roman bricks, it is supposed that there was a Roman fortress on the spot. Here William of Normandy landed, in 1066 The duke of York, in the reign of Henry IV was for some time confined within the walls of this castle, as was also queen Joan, of Navarre, the last wife of Henry IV who with her confessor, friar Randal, was accused of a design to destroy the king James I of Scotland, by order of Henry IV suffered a captivity in the castle for about eighteen years. In 1840, on removing some earth within the castle, a great many brass coins were discovered, in a series extending over the reigns of six or seven Roman emperors

PEWS in churches were not in use in England till long after the Reformation about the middle of the seventeenth century The earliest *reading pew* with a date is one at Geddington St Mary, Northamptonshire, dated 1602 Hook

PFAFFENDORF (in Sillesia), BATTLE OF Between the Imperialists and Prussians, Aug 14, 1760 The Austrians were signally defeated with great slaughter by the king of Prussia, who by this victory prevented the designed junction of the Russian and Austrian grand armies The plans of the allies were frustrated, and Frederick III worked out the consummate policy that was disclosed by the subsequent events of the war

PHALANX. Became prominent about 116 B.C. The Greek phalanx consisted of 8000 men in a square battalion, with shields joined, and spears crossing each other The battalion formed by Philip of Macedon was called the Macedonian phalanx, and was instituted by him 360 B.C.

PHARISEES, a sect among the Jews, so called from a Hebrew word which signifies to separate or set apart, because they pretended to a greater degree of holiness and piety than the rest of the Jews. Luke xviii. 9 The Talmud enumerates seven classes of Pharisees.

PHARMACY the knowledge of the chemical and medical properties of drugs and all other things employed medicinally The Pharmaceutical Society of London was founded in 1841, mainly by the exertions of Mr Jacob Bell, and obtained its charter in 1843 It publishes a monthly journal.—15 & 16 Vict. c. 56 (1852), regulates the qualifications of pharmaceutical chemists.

PHAROS, of Ptolemy Philadelphus at Alexandria, was esteemed as one of the wonders of the world. It was a tower built of white marble, erected about 280 B.C. and could be seen at the distance of 100 miles On the top, fires were constantly kept, to direct sailors in the bay The building cost 800 talents, which are equivalent to above 166,100 English, if Attic, or if Alexandrian, double that sum. There was this inscription upon it—"King Ptolemy to the gods, the saviours, for the benefit of sailors," but Sostratus, the architect, wishing to claim all the glory, engraved his own name upon the stones, and afterwards filled

the hollow with mortar, and wrote the above inscription. When the mortar had decayed by time, Ptolemy's name disappeared, and the following inscription then became visible — "Sostratus the Cnidian, son of Dexiphanes, to the gods, the saviours, for the benefit of sailors."

PHARSALIA (in Thessaly, N Greece), **BATTLE OF** Between Julius Caesar and Pompey, Aug. 9, 48 B.C. in which the former obtained a decisive victory, losing about 200 men, or, according to others, 1200. Pompey's loss was 15,000, or 25,000 according to others, and 24,000 of his army were made prisoners of war by the conqueror. After this defeat Pompey fled to Egypt, where he was treacherously slain, by order of Ptolemy the younger, then a minor, and his body thrown naked on the strand, exposed to the view of all whose curiosity led them that way, till it was burnt by his faithful freedman Philip I.

PHILADELPHIA. See *Seven Churches, America, and United States.*

PHILIPHAUGH, near Selkirk, S. Scotland, where the Marquess of Montrose and the royalists were defeated by David Leslie and the Scotch Covenanters, Sept. 13, 1645. The latter slew many of their prisoners in cold blood.

PHILIPPI (in Macedonia), so named by the great Philip. Here two battles were fought between Octavius Caesar and Marc Antony on one side, and the republican forces of Brutus and Cassius, in Oct., 42 B.C., in which the former obtained the victory. In the first, Brutus, who commanded the right wing, defeated the enemy, but Cassius, who had care of the left, was overpowered, and ordered his freedman to run him through the body. In the second battle, the wing which Brutus commanded obtained a victory, but the other was defeated, and he found himself surrounded by the soldiers of Antony. He, however, made his escape, and soon after fell on his sword. Paul wrote an epistle to the Christians here, A.D. 64.

PHILIPPICS. This species of satire derives its name from the orations of Demosthenes against Philip II of Macedon, 344-341 B.C. The term is also applied to the orations of Cicero against Marc Antony, the second of which, called divine by Juvenal, cost Cicero his life, 43 B.C. Philippics now are understood to mean any invective declamation.

PHILIPPINE ISLES (in the Malay Archipelago). Discovered by Magellan, A.D. 1519, who here lost his life in a skirmish, in 1520. They were taken possession of in 1565 by a fleet from Mexico, which first stopped at the island of Zebu, and subdued it. In 1570 a settlement was effected at the mouth of the Manila river, and Manila became the capital of the Spanish possessions in the Philippines. See *Manilla*.

PHILOSOPHER'S STONE. See *Alchemy*.

PHILOSOPHY. The knowledge of the reason of things, in opposition to history, which is only the knowledge of facts, or to mathematics, which is the knowledge of the quantity of things — the hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained. *Locke*. Pythagoras first adopted the name of philosopher (such men having been previously called sages), about 528 B.C. Philosophers were expelled from Rome, and their schools suppressed, by Domitian, A.D. 83. *Univ. Hist.* Philosophy is now divided into:—1. Moral or Ethical, 2. Intellectual, 3. Natural or Physical.

MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY

ANCIENT SCHOOLS.—*Pythagorean*, about B.C. 500, *Platonic* (the Academy), by Plato 374, *Peripatetic* (the Lyceum), by Aristotle, 334, *Sceptic*, by Pyrrho, 334, *Cynic*, by Diogenes, 330, *Epicurean*, by Epicurus, 306, *Stoic*, by Zeno, 290, *Middle Academy*, by Arcesilaus, 278, *New Academy*, by Carneades, 160.

MODERN SYSTEMS.—*Rational*, Bacon, about A.D. 1624, *Cartesian*, Descartes, about 1650, *Reflective or Perceptive*, Locke, 1690, *Idealistic*, Berkeley 1710, *Electric*, Leibnitz, 1710, *Common Sense*, Reid, 1750-70, *Transcendental*, Kant, 1770-1800, *Scientific*, Fichte, 1800-14, *Absolute Identity*, Schelling 1800-30, *Absolute Idealism*, Hegel, 1810-30, *Utilitarian*, Bentham, 1790-1830, *Positive*, Comte, 1830.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

Greek and Latin—Thales about B.C. 600, Pythagoras, 550, Aristotle and Plato, 350, Euclid 300, Archimedes, 287, Hipparchus, 150, Lactetius, about 100, Julius Caesar, 50, Ptolemy, A.D. 150.

Middle Ages.—Arabians Ben Muna, 800, Alhazen, &c., 1100, Gerbert, Decimals, 959, Roger Bacon *Opus Majus*, 1260.

Inductive Philosophy—

Copernicus's system published	1543
Tycho Brahe	1546-1601
Kepler's Laws	1609-18
Bacon's <i>Novum Organum</i>	1620
Galileo's <i>Dialogues</i>	1632
Royal Society begins (<i>which see</i>)	1645
Otto Guericke—Air-pump	1654
Huyghens on Pendulums	1658
Newton— <i>Fluxions</i> , 1666, <i>Analysis of Light</i> , 1687	
1687 Theory of Gravitation, 1684, <i>Principia</i> published, 1687, death	1727
Bradley discovers aberration	1727
Euler on Perturbation of the Planets	1748
Black on Heat	1762
Laplace on Tides	1775
Lagrange, <i>Mécanique Analytique</i>	1788
Galvani and Volta's researches	1791
Laplace, <i>Mécanique Céleste</i>	1799
[See <i>Astronomy, Optics, Chemistry, Electricity, &c.</i>]	

PHIPPS' EXPEDITION. The hon. captain Phipps (afterwards lord Mulgrave) sailed

from England in command of the *Sea-horse* and *Carcass* ships, to make discoveries, as near as possible, to the North Pole, 1773. In August of that year, he was for nine days environed with impenetrable barriers of ice, in the Frozen Ocean, north of Spitzbergen, 80° 48' north latitude. All further progress was not only impossible, but retreat also, and in this dreadful situation all on board gave themselves up for lost, but a brisk wind in two or three days accomplished their deliverance. They returned to England without having made any discoveries, Sept. 20, 1773. In this expedition, Nelson was cockswain to the second in command.

PHOCIS, a state in Northern Greece. The Phocians seized Delphi 357 B.C. and commenced the Second Sacred War. They were opposed by Thebes and other states, and were utterly subdued by Philip II. of Macedon, in 346.

PHENICIA, on the sea coast of Syria. The natives were the most eminent navigators and traders of antiquity, then cities being Tyre, Sidon, Berytus, Tripoli, Byblos, and Ptolemais or Acre. From the nineteenth to the thirteenth centuries before Christ, they established colonies on the shores or isles of the Mediterranean—Carthage, Hippo, Utica, Gades, Panormus, and are said to have visited the British Isles. Phenicia was conquered by Cyrus, 537 B.C., by Alexander 334, by the Romans 47, and was added to the Ottoman empire, A.D. 1392.

PHENIX CLUBS, of a treasonable character, were formed in Ireland in 1858. They met at night to drill. Several persons were arrested and tried in March 1859, at Tralee, but the jury could not agree on their verdict; eventually some pleaded guilty, and were discharged on being bound over to keep the peace.

PHONOGRAPHY (from the Greek *phonē*, sound). The Phonetic society, whose object is to reform our mode of writing and printing by rendering it more consonant to sound, was established, March 1, 1843,—Sir W. C. Trevelyan, president, and Mr. Isaac Pitman, secretary, the latter being the inventor of the system which was made known in 1837. Among other works published by the promoters of this system, was the "Phonetic News."

PHOSPHORUS. It was accidentally discovered in 1667, by Brandt, of Hamburg, who procured it from urine. The discovery was prosecuted by John Kunckel, a Saxon chemist, about 1670, and by the hon. Mr. Boyle, about the same time. *Novus Dict.* Phosphoric acid is first mentioned in 1743, but is said to have been known earlier. Gahn pointed out its existence in bones in 1769, and Scheele devised a process for extracting it. Canton's phosphorus is so called from its discovery, 1768. Photophosphurated hydrogen was discovered by Sir Humphry Davy in 1812. The consumption of phosphorus has immensely increased since the manufacture of lucifer matches. In 1845, Schrotter of Vienna made the important discovery of what is termed allotropic or amorphous phosphorus, which is not so unwholesome to work as ordinary phosphorus.

PHOTOGRAPHY, the art of producing engravings by the action of light and electricity. The earliest specimens were produced by Nicéphore Niépce and presented by him in 1827 to the great botanist Robert Brown. Great advances have since been made in this art by MM. Niépce de St. Victor (who published a treatise on it in 1856), and Vitry, Mr. W. R. Grove, H. Fox Talbot, &c. In 1854, Paul Pretsch patented a process which he called "Photogalvanography," and a company was formed to apply it to the benefit of the public.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING (a process by which the light actually etches a picture on a plate that may be and has been printed from), was invented by Mr. Fox Talbot, in 1859, and is described and exemplified in the *Photographic News*, Sept. 9 and 16, 1859, a specimen being given in the latter number.

PHOTOGRAPHY. The action of light on chloride of silver was known as early as the sixteenth century. The phenomena were studied by Scheele (1777), Sencluer (1790), Ritter and Wollaston (1801). From the results of these investigations, experiments were made by Thos. Wedgwood and Humphry Davy, which were published, 1802. Wedgwood may be regarded as the first *photographer*. His paper was entitled "An account of a method of copying paintings upon glass, and of making profiles by the agency of light upon nitrate of silver." Further discoveries were made by Niépce in 1814, and Sir J. Herschel in 1819. Daguerre commenced his experiments in 1824, and in 1826 joined Niépce, and worked with him till the death of the latter in 1833. The production of the *Daguerreotype* plates was announced in Jan. 1839, and the French chamber of deputies granted a pension to Daguerre and to Isidore Niépce (the son). In 1839 also Mr. Henry Fox Talbot first

published his mode of multiplying photographic impressions, by producing a *negative* photograph (i.e. with the light and shades reversed) from which any number of positive copies may be obtained. His patent for producing the *Talbotype* or *Calotype* (on paper) is dated Feb 1841. From this time improvements have been made with great rapidity. In 1851, Collodion, *which see*, was applied to photography by Mr F Archer. The Photographic Society of London was established in Jun 1853. It publishes a journal. On Dec. 22, 1852, 774 specimens of photography were exhibited at the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi. *Celestial Photography* began with professor Bond, the astronomer of Cambridge, U S, who exhibited a photograph of the moon in 1851. Since then, Mr Warren De la Rue of London has produced excellent photographs of the moon and other heavenly bodies.

PHRENOLOGY See *Craniology*

PHYSIC Egypt appears to have been the cradle of the healing art, "and the priests," says Cabanus, "soon seized upon the province of medicine, and conjoined it with their other instruments of power." From the hands of the priests medicine fell into those of the philosophers, who freed it from its superstitious character. Pythagoras endeavoured to explain the formation of diseases, the order of their symptoms, and the action of medicine, about 529 B C. Hippocrates, justly regarded as the father of medicine and the founder of the science, flourished about 422 B C. Galen, born A D 131, was the oracle of medical science for nearly 1500 years. About A D 980, Avicenna, an Arab, wrote a system of medicine. The discovery of the circulation of the blood, by Dr Harvey, furnished an entirely new system of physiological and pathological speculation, 1628.

EMINENT MODERN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

	Born	Died		Born	Died		Born	Died
Thos. Linacre	1490	1524	Walpughl	1628	1694	John Hunter	1728	1793
Paracelsus	1493	1541	Hermann Boerhaave	1668	1738	R T Laennec	1781	1826
William Harvey	1573	1657	R Mead	1673	1754	John Abernethy	1768-4	1831
Thomas Sydenham	1624	1689	William Hunter	1718	1783	Astley Cooper	1768	1841

PHYSIC GARDENS The first cultivated in England was by John Gerard, surgeon of London, in 1567, that at Oxford was endowed by the earl of Danby, in 1652, that at Cambridge was commenced about the middle of the last century, and that at Chelsea, originated by sir Hans Sloane, was given to the Apothecaries' Company in 1721, this last was very much admired by the illustrious Linnæus. The fine Botanic Garden in Dublin was commenced in 1763.

PHYSICIANS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF, LONDON Projected by Dr Linacre, physician to Henry VIII*, who, through his interest with cardinal Wolsey, obtained letters patent, constituting a corporate body of regular physicians in London, with peculiar privileges, Oct 23, 1518. Linacre was elected the first president of the college. Dr W Harvey was a great benefactor to this institution, 1653. He built a library and public hall, which he granted for ever to the college, with his books and instruments. The college was afterwards held in a building in Warwick lane, erected by sir C Wren, where it continued till 1823, when the present elegant stone edifice was erected from designs by Sir R. Smirke. The College of Physicians, Dublin, was founded by charter of Charles II 1667, and was re incorporated in 1692. The Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, Nov 29, 1681.

PHYSICS See under *Philosophy*

PHYSIOGNOMY, a science which affirms that the dispositions of mankind may be discovered from the features of the face. The origin of the term is referred to Aristotle, Cicero was attached to the science. It became a fashionable study from the beginning of the sixteenth century, and in the last century, the essays of Le Cat, and Parnethy led to the modern system. Lavater's researches in this pursuit arose from his having been struck with the singular countenance of a soldier who passed under a window at which he and Zimmerman were standing, published 1776.

PHYSIOLOGY is that part of physics which treats of the inner constitution of animals and plants, and the several functions and operations of all their organs and tissues. The works of Muller and Carpenter are much celebrated, and Todd's *Cyclopedia of Physiology* (1836-59) is a library in itself.

* **PHYSICIAN TO THE KING** The earliest mandate or warrant for the attendance of a physician at court is dated A D 1464 the 13 Henry VI, a reign fertile in the patronage which was afforded to practitioners in medicine, but in that reign no appointment existed which can justly be called physician to the royal person. By this warrant the king with the consent of his privy council, deputed to three physicians and two surgeons the regulation of his diet, and the administration of such medicines and remedies as might be sufficient for his cure, without any allusion to the previous existence or permanency of the office which they were authorised for a time to fill, or to a remuneration for their services. *Life of Linacre.*

PIANO-FORTE. Invented by J C Schroder, of Dresden, in 1717, he presented a model of his invention to the court of Saxony, and some time after, G Silverman, a musical-instrument maker, began to manufacture piano-fortes with considerable success. The invention has also been ascribed to an instrument-maker at Florence. The square piano-forte was first made by Frederica, an organ builder of Saxony About 1758 Piano-fortes were made in London by M Zumpie, a German, 1766, and have been since greatly improved by Broadwood, Collard, Kirkman, Erard, and others.

PICHEGRU'S CONSPIRACY See *Georges, &c.*

PICQUET was the first known game upon the cards. It was invented by Joqueuin, and afterwards other games, for the amusement of Charles VI of France, who was at that time in feeble health, 1390 *Mézray* "It is remarkable," observes a French writer, "that the earliest game upon the cards should be at once the most simple and intellectual" Cards are referred by some persons to the Romans, and it is disputed whether they are, in modern times, of French or Spanish origin See article *Cards*

PICTS A Scythian or German colony, who landed in Scotland much about the time that the Scots began to seize upon the Kibudæ, or Western Isles. They afterwards lived as two distinct nations, the Scots in the highlands and isles, and the Picts in that part now called the lowlands. About A D. 838 to 843, the Scots under Kenneth II totally subdued the Picts, and seized all their kingdom, and extended their limits as far as Newcastle upon-Tyne See *Roman Wall*

PICTURES See *Painting*

PIEDMONT (*Pademontium*, Latin, foot of the mountains), a region in North Italy, the seat of government of the modern kingdom of *Sardinia*, which see

PIE-POUDRE COURT, the Court of Dusty Foot, whose jurisdiction was established for cases arising at fairs and markets, to do justice to the buyer and seller immediately upon the spot. By stat 17 Edw IV it had cognizance of all disputes in the precincts of the market to which it might belong, A.D 1476 By a court of Pie Poudre at Bartholomew fair, a young gentleman paid 3*l* 16*s* for taking away an actress when she was going to perform, and 5*l* to the husband, the lady being married, Sept 6, 1804 *Phillips*

PIGEONS Courier pigeons are of very ancient use The ancients being destitute of the post, were accustomed, when they took a long journey, and were desirous of sending back any news with uncommon expedition, to take tame pigeons with them When they thought proper to write to their friends, they let one of these birds loose, with letters fastened to its neck the bird once released, would never cease its flight till it arrived at its nest and young ones Taurasthenes announced to his father his victory at the Olympic games by sending to him at *Ægina* a pigeon stained with purple *Ovid* *Hirtius* and *Brutus* corresponded by means of pigeons at the siege of Modena. In modern times, the most noted were the pigeons of Aleppo, which served as couriers at *Alexandretta* and *Bagdad* Thirty two pigeons sent from Antwerp were liberated from London at 7 o'clock in the morning, and on the same day at noon, one of them arrived at Antwerp, a quarter of an hour afterwards a second arrived, the remainder on the following day, Nov 23, 1819 *Phillips*.

PILGRIMAGE OF GRACE. An insurrection, so called, headed by Aske and other gentlemen of Yorkshire, joined by priests in the habits of their order, and 40,000 men of York, Durham, Lancaster, and other counties, against Henry VIII They took Hull and York, with smaller towns. The duke of Norfolk marched against them, and great numbers of the insurgents were executed, 1536 7

PILGRIMAGES began to be made about the middle ages of the Church, but were most in vogue after the close of the eleventh century They became frequent in France at the close of the tenth century Robert II of France made several pilgrimages, among others, one to Rome about the year 1016, perhaps in 1020, when he refused the imperial dignity and the kingdom of Italy *Henault*. Many licences were granted to captains of English ships to carry pilgrims abroad. 7 Hen VI 1428

PILLORY A scaffold for persons to stand on, in order to render them infamous, and make them a public spectacle, for every one to see and know, that they might avoid and refuse to have any commerce or dealings with them for the future. This punishment was awarded against persons convicted of forgery, perjury, libelling, &c. In some cases the head was put through a hole, the hands through two others, the nose slit, the face branded with one or more letters, and one or both ears were cut off There is a statute of the pillory 41 Hen. III 1256 Many persons died in the pillory by being struck with stones by the mob, and pelted with rotten eggs and putrid offal. It was abolished as a punishment in

all cases except perjury, 56 Geo III. 1815 16 The pillory was totally abolished by Act 1 Vict. c. 23, 30th June, 1837 The last who suffered this punishment at the Old Bailey was Peter Jas. Bossy for perjury, June 24, 1830

PILNITZ, near Dresden, Saxony The famous convention of Pilnitz took place between the emperor Leopold and the king of Prussia, July 20, 1791 On Aug 27 the treaty of Pilnitz, or, as some style it, the Partition Treaty, was finally agreed upon at Pavia by the courts in concert. It was to the effect "that the emperor should retake all that Louis XIV had conquered in the Austrian Netherlands, and uniting these provinces to the Netherlands, give them to his serene highness the elector palatine, to be added to the palatinate of Bavaria to be added to the Austrian possessions," &c.

PILOTAGE The latest act relating to pilots is 16 & 17 Vict. c. 129 (Aug 20, 1853)

PINE-TREES The Stone pine (*Pinus Pinaster*), brought to these countries before 1548 The Cluster pine (*Pinus Pinaster*), brought from the South of Europe before 1596 The Weymouth pine (*Pinus Strobus*), from North America, 1705 Frankincense pine (*Pinus Teda*), from North America, before 1713 There are, of course, other varieties of the pine, now a common tree in England.

PINKEY (near Edinburgh), **BATTLE OF** Between the English under the earl of Hertford, protector, and the Scots, when the latter were totally defeated Sept. 10, 1547 Few victories have been more decisive, or gained with smaller loss to the conquerors There fell not 200 of the English, and, according to the most moderate computation, there perished above 10,000 of the Scots Above 1500 were taken prisoners *Hume*

PINS As an article of foreign commerce, pins are first mentioned in the statutes A.D. 1483 Those made of brass wire were brought from France in 1540, and were first used in England, it is said, by Catherine Howard, queen of Henry VIII Before the invention of pins, both sexes used ribands, loop-holes, laces with points and tags, clasps, hooks and eyes, and skewers of brass, silver and gold They were made in England in 1543 *Stow* They were first manufactured by machinery in England in 1824, under a patent of Samuel Wellman Wright, of the United States

PIREUS, the port of Athens, was united to the city by two long walls, one erected by Themistocles, and the other by Pericles, 456 B.C. which were destroyed by Lysander, 404 B.C. The Piræus was able to contain 400 Greek vessels It was occupied by the French during the Russian war in 1854

PISA, an ancient city in Tuscany, was founded about six centuries before Christ, and was favoured by the early Roman emperors The citizens took an active part in the Italian wars of the middle ages, and eventually became subject to Florence, after a long siege, 1406 The University was founded in 1343, and revived by the Medici in 1472, and 1542 The celebrated Campanile or leaning tower was built about 1154 * The rival popes Benedict XIII and Gregory XII were deposed at a council held at Pisa in 1409, and Alexander V elected in their room

PISTOLS. These are the smallest sort of fire arms, carried sometimes on the saddle-bow, sometimes in a girdle round the waist, sometimes in the pocket, &c. *Pardon*. The pistol was first used by the cavalry of England in 1544 Of late years they have been made with a revolving cylindrical breech, in which are formed several chambers for receiving cartridges, and bringing them in succession into a line with the barrel ready for firing The earliest model of this kind of arm, is to be found in the United Service Museum, and is supposed to date from the reign of Charles I The manufacture of pistols by machinery was first introduced into England from the United States, America, in the year 1853, by col. Colt, the inventor of the celebrated Colt pistol, at which time nearly the whole of the machinery used was new to this country The perfection and economy of this system of manufacture induced the British Government to establish the Enfield Armoury in the year 1855

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND A small solitary island in the Pacific Ocean, seen by Cook in 1773, and since noted for being colonised by ten mutineers from the ship *Bounty*, captain Bligh, in 1789 See *Bounty* They remained unknown to England until discovered accidentally in 1814 A ship nearing the island was hailed by a swarthy youth in the English language, when it appeared that the mutineers, soon after settling there, had married

* This celebrated tower was erected for the purposes of containing bells, and stands in a square close to the cathedral of Pisa. It is built entirely of white marble, and is a beautiful cylinder of eight stories, each adorned with a round of columns, rising one above another. It inclines so far on one side from the perpendicular, that in dropping a plummet from the top, which is 188 feet in height, it falls sixteen feet from the base. Some think this was done purposely by the architect, others attribute it to an accidental subsidence of the foundation. From this tower Galileo made his observation on gravitation (about 1638).

some black women from a neighbouring island, and had become a singularly well conducted community under the fostering care of Adams the principal mutineer. As their numbers increased, the island proved incapable of their support. Their priest, the Rev Mr Nobbs, obtained for them the favour of the English government, which removed them with all their property in the ship *Morayshire*, on May 3rd, and landed them after a boisterous passage on Norfolk Island, prepared previously for their reception, June 8, 1866. The government stocked Norfolk Island with 2000 sheep, 450 head of cattle, and twenty horses, and gave them stores to last twelve months; their numbers were 96 males and 102 females.

PITT'S ADMINISTRATIONS The first administration of this illustrious statesman was formed on the dismissal of the Coalition ministry (*which see*), Dec. 27, 1783. It terminated by his resignation in 1801. His second administration was formed May 12, 1804, and was terminated by his death Jan. 23, 1806. A public funeral was decreed to his honour by parliament, and a grant of 40,000*l* to pay his debts.*

ADMINISTRATION OF 1783
 Rt. hon. William Pitt, *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer*
 Earl Gower, *lord president*
 Duke of Rutland, *privy seal*
 Marquess of Carmarthen and Earl Temple, immediately succeeded by Lord Sydney, *secretaries*.
 Lord Hurlow, *lord chancellor*
 Viscount Howe, *admiralty*
 Duke of Richmond, *ordnance*
 William Wyndham Grenville, Henry Dundas, &c.
 [Mr Pitt continued minister until 1801. Many changes in his ministry, of course, occurred in the long period of seventeen years.]

ADMINISTRATION OF 1804
 Rt. hon. William Pitt, *first lord of the treasury*
 Lord Eldon, *lord chancellor*
 Duke of Portland, succeeded by Lord Sidmouth (late Mr. Addington), *lord president*
 Earl of Westmorland, *lord privy seal*
 Lord Hawkesbury, lord Harrowby (succeeded by Lord Mulgrave), and Earl Camden (succeeded by Viscount Castlereagh), *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*
 Viscount Melville (succeeded by Lord Barham), *admiralty*
 Duke of Montrose, lord Mulgrave, Mr. Dundas, &c.

PIUS IV CREED OF *See Confessions*

PLACENTIA, a city in North Italy, founded by the Romans about 220 B.C. It suffered in all the convulsions attending the fall of the empire, and the wars of the middle ages. In 1254, it fell under the rule of the family of the Scotti. In 1302 Alberto Scotti was overcome, and Placentia was united to Milan then ruled by the Visconti. On their extinction in 1447, Placentia revolted, but was taken by Sforza duke of Milan, and treated very cruelly. In 1513 it was given to pope Leo X. In 1545, Paul III gave it with Parma, as a duchy to his son Peter Louis Farnese. *See Parma*.

PLAGUE. The plagues of Egypt (1491 B.C.), are described in *Exodus*, chap. ix &c. The first recorded general plague in all parts of the world occurred 767 B.C. *Pelavius*. At Carthage a plague was so terrible that people sacrificed their children to appease the gods, 534 B.C. *Baronius*. At Rome prevailed a desolating plague, carrying off a hundred thousand persons in and round the city, 461 B.C. At Athens, whence it spread into Egypt and Ethiopia, and caused an awful devastation, 430 B.C. (described by Thucydides). Another which raged in the Greek islands, Egypt, and Syria, and destroyed 2000 persons every day, 188 B.C. *Pliny*.

At Rome, a most awful plague 10,000 persons perished daily A.D. 77-78.
 Again ravaged the Roman empire, A.D. 167-169.
 Another, in the Roman empire. For some time 5000 persons died daily at Rome, and many towns were entirely depopulated, A.D. 250-265.
 In Britain, a plague swept away such multitudes, that the living were scarcely sufficient to bury the dead, A.D. 430.
 A dreadful one began in Europe in 558, extended all over Asia and Africa, and it is said did not cease for many years.
 At Constantinople, when 200,000 of its inhabitants perished, and in Calabria, Sicily, and Greece, 746-749.
 In London, 922.
 At Chichester, in England, an epidemic disease carried off 34,000 persons, 773. *Will. Malms.*
 In Scotland 40,000 persons perished of a pestilence, 954.
 In London, a great mortality, 1094, and in Ireland 1095.

Again, in London it extended to cattle, fowls, and other domestic animals, 1111. *Holmehead*.
 In Ireland after Christmas this year, Henry II. was forced to quit the country, 1172.
 Again, in Ireland, when a prodigious number perished, 1204.
 The 'Black Death' in Italy, 1310.
 A plague raged throughout Europe, causing extensive mortality. Britain and Ireland suffered grievously. In London alone, 200 persons were buried daily in the Charterhouse-yard, 1348. (That at Florence described by Boccaccio).
 In Paris and London a dreadful mortality prevailed in 1363 and 1367 and in Ireland in 1370.
 A great pestilence in Ireland, called the *Fourth*, destroyed a great number of the people, 1383.
 30,000 persons perished of a dreadful pestilence in London, 1407.
 Again in Ireland, superinduced by a famine, great numbers died 1486, and Dublin was wasted by a plague 1470.
 An awful pestilence at Oxford, 1471, and throughout

* William Pitt, the second son of the great earl of Chatham, was born March 28, 1759, became M.P. Jan. 23, 1783, moved for reform in Parliament, May 7, 1783, and became chancellor of the exchequer in 1782.

PLAGUE, *continued*

England, a plague which destroyed more people than the continual wars for the fifteen preceding years, 1478. *Bayn's Salmon.*
 The awful *Sudor Anglicus*, or sweating sickness, very fatal in London, 1485. *Delany.*
 The plague in London so dreadful that Henry VII and his court removed to Calais, 1499-1500. *Stow.*
 The sweating sickness (mortal in three hours), in London, 1546, and again in 1517. In most of the capital towns in England half the inhabitants died, and Oxford was depopulated, 9 Hen. VIII. *Stow.*
 Limerick was visited by a plague, when many thousands perished, 1522.
 The sweating sickness again in England, 1528, and in North Germany in 1529, and for the fifth time in England, in 1541.
 80,578 persons perished of the plague in London alone, 1603-1604. It was also fatal in Ireland 200,000 perished of a pestilence at Constantinople, in 1611.
 In London a great mortality prevailed, and 35,417 persons perished 1612.
 In France, a general mortality, at Lyons, 60,000 persons died, 1632.
 The plague brought from Sardinia to Naples (being introduced by a transport with soldiers on board), raged with such violence as to carry off 400,000 of the inhabitants in six months, 1656.

The GREAT PLAGUE OF LONDON in 1665, which carried off 65,596 persons some say 100,000. Fires were kept up night and day to purify the air for three days, and it is thought the infection was not totally destroyed till the great conflagration of 1666.

60,000 persons perished of the plague at Marseilles and neighbourhood, brought in a ship from the Levant, 1720.

One of the most awful plagues that ever raged, prevailed in Syria, 1790. *Abdi Mariti.*

In Persia, a fatal pestilence, which carried off 80,000 of the inhabitants of Basra, 1773.

In Egypt, more than 800,000 persons died of plague, 1782.

In Barbary, 3000 died daily, and at Fez 247,000 perished, 1799.

In Spain and at Gibraltar immense numbers were carried off by a pestilent disease in 1804 and 1805.

Again at Gibraltar an epidemic fever much resembling the plague, caused great mortality 1834.

The Asiatic Cholera (see Cholera) made its first appearance in England at Sunderland, Oct. 26, 1831, in Scotland at Haddington Dec. 28, same year, and in Ireland, at Belfast, March 14, 1832.

The Cholera again visited England, &c. 1848 and 1849. See Cholera.

PLANETS The planet Jupiter was known as a planet to the Chinese and the Chaldeans, to the former, it is said, 3000 B.C., and correctly inserted in a chart of the heavens made about 600 B.C. and in which 1460 stars are accurately described, this chart is said to be in the imperial library at Paris. The satellites of Jupiter are generally considered to have been discovered by Galileo, 1610, but Haussan, it is affirmed, claimed some acquaintance with them about twenty years before. We have now eleven primary planets, viz *Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, the Georgium Sidus, Ceres, Pallas, Juno, Vesta*, and fifty seven secondary planets, or small planets belonging to our solar system. See *Vesta*, &c.

Georgium Sidus called also *Herschel* and *Uranus* discovered by Herschel, March 13, 1781. See *Georgium Sidus*.
Neptune, discovered by Galle (in consequence of the calculations of Le Verrier and Adams) Sept. 23, 1846. See *Neptune*.

MINOR PLANETS

- 1 *Ceres* (which see), discovered by Piazzi Jan. 1, 1801. This planet is visible to the naked eye.
- 2 *Pallas*, or *Olbers*, discovered at Birkenby Olbers, March 28, 1802. See *Pallas*.
- 3 *Juno* discovered by Harding Sept. 1 1804. See *Juno*.
- 4 *Vesta*, discovered by Olbers March 29, 1807. See *Vesta*.

5 <i>Astræa</i> , by K. C. Hencke	Dec. 8, 1845
6 <i>Hebe</i> , by the same	July 1, 1847
7 <i>Ira</i> , by J. K. Hind	Aug. 13, 1847
8 <i>Flora</i> , by the same	Oct. 18, 1847
9 <i>Melin</i> , by A. Graham	April 26, 1848
10 <i>Ligya</i> , by A. de Gasparis	April 12, 1849
11 <i>Parthenope</i> , by the same	May 11, 1850
12 <i>Victoria</i> , by J. K. Hind	Sept. 18, 1850
13 <i>Egeria</i> , by A. de Gasparis	Nov. 2, 1850
14 <i>Irene</i> , by J. K. Hind	May 19, 1851
15 <i>Eunomia</i> , by A. de Gasparis	July 29, 1851
16 <i>Psyche</i> , by the same	March 17, 1852
17 <i>Thetis</i> , by R. Luther	April 17, 1852
18 <i>Melpomene</i> , by J. K. Hind	June 24, 1852
19 <i>Fortuna</i> , by the same	Aug. 21, 1852
20 <i>Masania</i> , by A. de Gasparis	Sept. 10, 1852

* "It commenced in December 1664. In May June, and July, it had continued with great severity, but in August and September it quickened into dreadful activity sweeping away 8000 persons in a week. Then it was that the whole British nation wept for the sufferings of the metropolis. In some houses carcasses lay waiting for burial, and in others, persons were soon doubled up in their last agonies. In one room were heard dying groans, and in the next the ravings of delirium mingled with the wailings of relatives and friends, and the apprehensive shrieks of children. Infants passed at once from the womb to the grave. The yet healthy child hung upon the putrid breast of a dead mother and the nuptial bed was changed into a sepulchre. Some of the affected ran about staggering like drunken men, and fell and expired in the streets while others calmly laid themselves down never to rise but at the call of the last trumpet. At length, in the middle of September, more than 12,000 perished in one week. In one night 4000 died and in the whole, not 68,000 as has been stated but 100,000 perished of this plague. The hearse was but dead carts which continually traversed the streets, while the appalling cry 'Bring out your dead,' thrilled through every soul. Then it was that parents, husbands, wives, and children saw all those that were dear to them thrown with a pitchfork into a cart, like the offal of a slaughter-house, to be conveyed without the walls, and flung into one promiscuous heap, without the rites of sepulture, without a coffin and without a shroud! Some graves were dug so large, as to hold a thousand bodies each and into these huge holes, the living wrapt in blankets and rags, threw themselves among the dead, in their agonies and delirium. They were often found in this state hugging the flesh of their kindred that had not quite perished. People in the intolerable torment of their swellings, ran wild and mad, laying violent hands upon themselves, and even mothers in their lunacy, murdered their own children. When the carts were insufficient for their office, the houses and streets were rendered tenfold more pestilential by the unburied dead." *Defoe.*

PLANETS, *continued*.

21. <i>Istæia</i> , by H. Goldschmidt	Nov 15, 1852	40. <i>Harmonia</i> , by H. Goldschmidt	March 31, 1856
22. <i>Calliope</i> , by J. R. Hind	Nov 16, 1852	41. <i>Daphne</i> , by the same	May 22, 1856
23. <i>Thalia</i> , by the same	Dec. 15, 1852	42. <i>Iris</i> , by Norman Pogson	May 22, 1856
24. <i>Thesia</i> , by A. de Gasparis	April 6, 1853	43. <i>Ariadne</i> , by the same	April 15, 1857
25. <i>Phocæa</i> , by M. Chacornac	April 6, 1853	44. <i>Nyx</i> , by H. Goldschmidt	May 27, 1857
26. <i>Proserpine</i> , by R. Luther	May 5, 1853	45. <i>Eugenia</i> , by the same	June 23, 1857
27. <i>Euterpe</i> , by J. R. Hind	Nov 8, 1853	46. <i>Hestia</i> , by N. Pogson	Aug. 16, 1857
28. <i>Bellona</i> , by R. Luther	March 1, 1854	47. <i>Aglæa</i> , by Dr. Luther	Sept. 15, 1857
29. <i>Amphitrite</i> , by Mr. Marth	March 1, 1854	48. <i>Doris</i> , by H. Goldschmidt	Sept. 19, 1857
30. <i>Urania</i> , by J. R. Hind	July 22, 1854	49. <i>Pales</i> , by the same	Sept. 19, 1857
31. <i>Euphrosyne</i> , by Mr. Ferguson	Sept. 1, 1854	50. <i>Virginia</i> , by Mr. James Ferguson	Oct. 4, 1857
32. <i>Pomona</i> , by H. Goldschmidt	Oct. 26, 1854	51. <i>Nemæusa</i> , by M. Laurent	Jan. 23, 1858
33. <i>Polyhymnia</i> , by M. Chacornac	Oct. 28, 1854	52. <i>Europa</i> , by H. Goldschmidt	Feb. 6, 1858
34. <i>Ceres</i> , by the same	April 6, 1855	53. <i>Calyppo</i> , by the same	April 4, 1858
35. <i>Leucostea</i> , by R. Luther	April 19, 1855	54. <i>Alexandra</i> , by the same	Sept. 10, 1858
36. <i>Fides</i> , by the same	Oct. 5, 1855	55. <i>Pandora</i> , by Mr. Searle	Sept. 10, 1858
37. <i>Atalanta</i> , by H. Goldschmidt, same day		56. * <i>Pseudo-Daphne</i> , by H. Goldschmidt	Sept. 9, 1857
38. <i>Leda</i> , by M. Chacornac	Jan. 12, 1856	57. <i>Mnemosyne</i> , by R. Luther	Sept. 22, 1859
39. <i>Latitia</i> , by the same	Feb. 8, 1856		

PLANTAGENET, HOUSE OF, to which belonged fourteen English kings, from Henry II 1154, to Richard III killed at the battle of Bosworth, 1485. Plantagenet seems to have been at first no more than one of those sobriquets or nicknames at this time so common. The first so called was Fulke Martel, earl of Anjou, in the tenth century †

PLASSEY, in Bengal, India, the site of a battle fought between the British under Clive, and the Hindoos under Surajah Dowlah, June 23, 1757. The nabob, although at the head of 70,000 men, was vanquished by the British, whose force did not much exceed 3000. The victory laid the foundation of our empire in India. See *India*.

PLASTER OF PARIS. Gypsum, sulphate of lime used for moulds, statuary, &c., first found at Montmartre, a village near Paris, whence it obtained its name. The method of taking likenesses by its use was first discovered by Andrea Verrochio, about A.D. 1466.

PLATA, LA. See *Argentine Republic*.

PLATÆA (in Beotia, N. Greece), the site of the battle between Mardonius the commander of Xerxes, king of Persia, and Pausanias the Lacedæmonian and the Athenians, Sept. 22, 479 B.C. The Persian army consisted of 300,000 men, of whom scarce 3000 escaped with their lives by flight. The Grecian army, about 110,000, lost but few men, and among those, ninety one Spartans, fifty two Athenians, and sixteen Tegeans, were the only soldiers found in the number of the slain. The plunder which the Greeks obtained in the Persian camp was immense. A magnificent present of ten samples of everything that was valuable among the spoils was awarded to Pausanias, on account of his uncommon valour during the engagement, and the rest were rewarded each according to their respective merit. This battle was fought on the same day as the battle of Mycale, 479 B.C., and by them Greece was totally delivered from the continual alarms to which she was exposed on account of the Persian invasions, and from that time none of the princes of Persia appeared with a hostile force beyond the Hellespont.—Plataea was destroyed by the Thebans, B.C. 374.

PLATE. The earliest use of plate as an article of domestic luxury cannot be precisely traced. In England, plate, with the exception of spoons, was prohibited in public-houses by statute 8 Will. III. 1696. The celebrated Plate Act passed in May 1756. This act was repealed in 1780. The act laying a duty upon plate passed in 1784. See *Goldsmiths' Company*. By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 96 (1854), gold wares were allowed to be manufactured at a lower standard, but a later act excepted marriage rings.

PLATING. The art of covering baser metals with a thin plate of silver, either for use or for ornament, said to have been invented by a spur maker. Till then the more elegant spurs in common use were made of solid silver, and from the flexibility of the metal they were liable to be bent into inconvenient forms by the slightest accident. To remedy this defect, a workman at Birmingham contrived to make the branches of a pair of spurs hollow, and to fill that hollow with a slender rod of steel. Finding this a great improvement, and desirous

* Believed at first to be *Daphne*, No. 41. M. E. Schubert of Berlin, about a year after, proved it to be a new discovery.

† This noble, having contrived the death of his nephew the earl of Brittany, in order to succeed to the earldom, his confessor sent him, in atonement for the murder, to Jerusalem, attended by only two servants, one of whom was to lead him by a halter to the Holy Sepulchre, the other to strip and whip him there, like a common malefactor. Broom, in French *genet*, in Latin *genista*, being the only tough pliant shrub in Palestine, the noble criminal was smartly scourged with it, and from this instrument of his chastisement, he was called *Planta-genista*, or Plantagenet. Skinner and Méstrey.

to add cheapness to utility, he continued to make the hollow larger, and of course the iron thicker, till at last he so coated the iron spur with silver as to make it equally elegant with those made wholly of that metal. The invention was quickly applied to other purposes. See *Electro-type*

PLATINUM, the heaviest of all the metals, and harder than silver and gold. The name originated with the Spaniards, it would seem on account of its silvery colour, from the word *Plata*, signifying silver. It was found in the auriferous sand of the river Pinto, in South America. It was unknown in Europe until A D 1741, when Don Antonio Ulloa announced its existence in the narrative of his voyage to Peru. *Grey*. In its ore have been found the metals Palladium, Rhodium, Osmium, and Iridium, *which see*

PLATONIC PHILOSOPHY, has been the most popular of all systems (see *Philosophy*) Plato's dialogues have been termed, "Philosophy backed by example." He was a disciple of Socrates, 409 B.C. and died 347. The leading feature of his mind was comprehensiveness.

PLATONIC YEAR. The period of time which the equinoxes take to finish their revolution, at the end of which the stars and constellations have the same place with regard to the equinoxes that they had at first. Tycho Brahe says that this year or period requires 25,816 common years to complete it, Ricciolus computes it at 25,920, and Cassini at 24,800, at the end of which time some imagined that there would be a total and natural renovation of the whole creation.

PLATTSBURGH. A British expedition against this place, a town of New York, on Lake Champlain, was designed under general Sir George Prevost, but was abandoned after the naval force of England had suffered a defeat in an engagement with the Americans, Sept 11, 1814, when the British squadron on Lake Champlain was captured. See *United States*

PLAY GROUNDS. In 1858 a society was established by the earl of Shaftesbury and other benevolent persons to provide play grounds for the recreation of adults and the children of the humble classes. Ground was liberally offered by the government, and by the marquess of Westminster and others, and in 1859 an act of parliament was passed to facilitate grants of land for this purpose, for which, it is said, part of Smithfield is to be reserved.

PLAYS. See *Drama* and *Theatres*

PLEADINGS. Clotharius held a kind of moveable parliament called *placita*, whence came the word pleas, A D 616. *Hennault*. In the early courts of judicature in England, pleadings were made in the Saxon language in A D 786. They were made in Norman French from the period of the Conquest in 1066, and they so continued until the 36th of Edward III 1362. Cromwell ordered all law proceedings to be taken in English in 1650. The Latin was used in conveyancing in our courts of law till 1731. In English law the pleadings are the mutual statements of the plaintiff's cause of action, and the defendant's ground of defence.

PLEBEIANS. See *Rome*

PLOUGH MONDAY, in January, the first Monday after the Epiphany. It received the appellation from its having been fixed upon by our forefathers, as the day upon which they returned to the duties of agriculture after enjoying the festivities of Christmas *Ash*. On Plough Monday, too, the ploughmen in the north country drew a plough from door to door, and used to beg plough money to drink. *Barley*

PLUM. We have two native plums, our finer kinds came from Italy and Flanders about 1522. The *Diospyros Lotus*, the date plum, was brought from Barbary, before A D. 1596. The Pishamin plum, *Diospyros Virginiana*, from America, before 1629. This fruit incloses a seed or kernel in a hard shell, vulgarly called a stone. Formerly damsons, apricots, and peaches went by this name, as do raisins to this day.

PLURAL NUMBER. See *We*

PLYMOUTH, a fortified seaport in Devonshire. It was in 1588 the rendezvous of the English fleet of 120 sail under Howard, Drake, &c which pursued the Spanish Armada. See *Breakwater* and *Dock yards*

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN. A body of Christians calling themselves "the Brethren," which first appeared at Plymouth about 1830. In 1851, they had 132 places of worship in England and Wales. They object to national churches as too latitudinarian, and to dissenters as too sectarian. They receive into communion all who confess Christ and own the Holy Ghost as his vicar. Their doctrines agree with those of most evangelical Protestant churches, but they recognise no order of ministers.

POET-LAUREAT Selden could not trace the precise origin of this office. The first record we have of poet laureat in England is in the 36th Henry III 1251. The laureat was then styled the king's versifier, and a hundred shillings were his annual stipend. *Warton*,* *Madox Hist. Eccl.* Chaucer, on his return from abroad assumed the title of poet-laureat and in the twelfth year of Richard II 1389, he obtained a grant of an annual allowance of wine. James I in 1615, granted to his laureat a yearly pension of 100 marks, and in 1630, this stipend was augmented by letters patent of Charles I to 100*l* per annum, with an additional grant of one tierce of Canary Spanish wine, to be taken out of the king's store of wine yearly.

POETS LAUREAT FROM THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH †

Elizabeth appointed Edmund Spenser, who died	A D 1598	The rev Laurence Eusden, died	A D. 1780
Samuel Daniel died	1619	Colley Cibber, died	1757
Ben Jonson died	1637	William Whitehead died	1785
Sir William Davenant, died	1668	Rev Dr Thomas Warton, died	1790
John Dryden he was deposed at the revolution	1688	Henry James Pye, died	1813
Thomas Shadwell died	1692	Dr Robert Southey, died	March 21, 1843
Nahum Tate, died	1715	William Wordsworth, died	April 24, 1850
Nicholas Rowe, died	1718	Alfred Tennyson	1850

The PRESENT Post-Laureat (1850).

POETRY The oldest, rarest, and most excellent of the fine arts, and highest species of refined literature. It was the first fixed form of language, and the earliest perpetuation of thought. It existed before music in melody, and before painting in description. *Haslett*. The exact period of the invention of poetry is uncertain. In Scriptural history, the sublime song of Moses on the signal deliverance of the Israelites, 1491 B.C., and their passage through the Red Sea, *Exodus* xv is said to be the most ancient piece of poetry in the world. Orpheus of Thrace is the earliest author, and is deemed the inventor of poetry (at least in the western part of the world), about 1249 B.C. See *Epycs, Poetry, Odes, &c*

POICTIERS (W France) The scene of the battle between Edward the Black Prince and John king of France, in which the English arms triumphed, Sept. 19, 1356. The standard of France was overthrown, and many of her nobility were slain. The French king was taken prisoner, and brought to London, through which he was led amidst an amazing concourse of spectators. *Carle*

POISONING A number of Roman ladies formed a conspiracy for poisoning their husbands, which they too fatally carried into effect. A female slave denounced 170 of them to Fabius Maximus, who ordered them to be publicly executed, 331 B.C. It was said that this was the first public knowledge they had of poisoning at Rome. † Poisoning was made petty treason in England, and was punished by boiling to death (of which there are some remarkable instances) 23 Hen VIII 1532. See *Boiling to Death*. The frequency of cases of poisoning by means of arsenic, in England, caused the British legislature to pass a law, rendering the sale of arsenic (which, until then, could be obtained without check by any person, from druggists' and apothecaries' shops) a matter of difficulty. This act regulated the sale of

* Warton, in his *History of English Poetry* gives an early date to the appointment. So early as the reign of Henry III there was, he affirms, a *Verificator Regis*, to whom an annual stipend was first paid of one hundred shillings. The first mention of a *Poet Laureat* occurs, we believe, in the reign of Edward IV, when John Kay was laureat. Andrew Bernard was laureat, temp Henry VII, and John Skelton, temp Henry VIII. Edmund Spenser as above, was poet-laureat in the reign of Elizabeth. Whitehead was created on the refusal of Gray. Warton on the refusal of Mason and Southey on the refusal of Scott. Laurence Eusden commenced a series of birth-day and New Years Odes, which continued till the death of Pye, in 1813. We believe that on Southey's appointment the tierce of Canary wine was commuted for 37*l*.

† 'At the accession of George I Rowe was made poet laureat, I am afraid by the ejection of poor Nahum Tate who died in the Mint, where he was forced to seek shelter from extreme poverty.' *Dr Johnson*. On the death of Warton its abolition was recommended by Gibbon, whose elegant compliment on the occasion still more forcibly applied on Wordsworth's death, in 1850 — 'This is the best time for not filling up the office, when the prince is a man of virtue, and the poet just departed was a man of genius.' — *Decline and Fall*, &c chap lxx.

‡ A deadly poison freely administered by Italians in the seventeenth century was called *agua tofina*, from the name of the woman Tofina, who made and sold it in small flat vials. She carried on this traffic for half a century, and eluded the police, but on being taken, confessed that she had been a party in poisoning 600 people. Numerous persons were implicated by her, and many of them were publicly executed. All Italy was thrown into a ferment, and many fled, and some persons of distinction on conviction, were strangled in prison. It appeared to have been chiefly used by married women who were tired of their husbands. Four or six drops were a fatal dose, but the effect was not sudden, and therefore not suspected. It was as clear as water but the chemists have not agreed about its real composition. A proclamation of the pope described it as aquafortis distilled into arsenic, and others considered it as a solution of crystallised arsenic. Between 1666 and 1676 the marchioness de Brinvilliers poisoned her father and two brothers and many others. She was executed July 16, 1676.

arsenic, and was passed 14 Vict. c. 13, June 6, 1851 * Two recent remarkable cases of poisoning are those for which W Palmer was executed in 1856, and Miss M Smith tried in 1857 (see *Trials*) A committee of the Commons on the subject of the sale of poisons was appointed in 1857, but no legislation has yet ensued.

POLAND, N E Europe, part of ancient Sarmatia. It is said to have become a duchy under Lechus or Lesko I A D 550, and a kingdom under Boleslaus, about A D 992 The natives belong to the great Slavonic family The word Pole is not older than the 10th century

Piastus, a peasant, is elected to the ducal dignity about A D	842	Stanislaus resigns his crown at Grodno, final partition of his kingdom	Nov 25, 1795
[Piastus lived to the age of 120 and his reign was so prosperous that every succeeding native sovereign was called a Piast.]		Kosciusko set at liberty	Dec. 25, 1796
Introduction of Christianity about	992	He arrives in London	May 30, 1797
Boleslaus II murders St. Stanislaus, the bishop of Cracow with his own hands, 1079 his kingdom laid under an interdict by the pope, and his subjects absolved of their allegiance	1080	Stanislaus dies at St. Petersburg	Feb. 12, 1798
He flies to Hungary for shelter but is refused it by order of Gregory VII and he at length kills himself or dies in a monastery	1081	Treaty of Tilsit (which see)	July 7, 1807
Tartar invasion	1241	General Diet at Warsaw	June, 1812
Promislas assassinated	1295	The central provinces form the duchy of Warsaw between 1807 and 1813, which is made the kingdom of Poland under Alexander of Russia	April 30, 1815
Louis of Hungary elected king	1370	New constitution granted and Cracow declared to be a free republic	Nov 27, 1815
Ladislav VI defeated and slain by the Turks	1444	Polish Diet opened	Sept. 1830
War against the Teutonic knights	1447	A revolution at Warsaw, the army declare in favour of the people	Nov 29, 1830
The Wallachian invaders carry off 100,000 Poles, and sell them to the Turks as slaves	1498	The Diet declares the throne of Poland vacant,	Jan 25, 1831
Splendid reign of Sigismund II.	1548	Battle of Grochow near Praga, the Russians lose 7000 men, the Poles, who keep the field, 2000	Feb 20, 1831
Stephen forms a militia composed of Cossacks, on whom he bestows the Ukraine	1575	Battle of Wawa (which see)	March 31, 1831
Abdication of John Casimir	1668	The insurrection spreads to Wilna and Volhynia,	April 3, 1831
Victories of John Sobieski over the Turks at Vienna	1683	Battle of Zelicho (which see)	April 6, 1831
Many Protestants killed after an affray at Thorn	1724	Battle of Sedlice	April 10, 1831
Stanislaus abolishes torture	1770	Battle of Ostrolenka (which see), defeat of the Russians	May 25, 1831
An awful pestilence sweeps away 250 000 of the people	1770	The Russian general Diebitsch, dies,	June 10, 1831
The evils of civil war so weaken the kingdom, that it falls an easy prey to the empress of Russia, emperor of Austria, and king of Prussia	1773	Battle of Wilna (see <i>Wilna</i>)	June 19, 1831
The first partition treaty	Feb 17 1772	Grandduke Constantine dies	June 27, 1831
The public partition treaty	Aug 5, 1772	Battle of Wlask (see <i>Wlask</i>)	July 14, 1831
A new constitution is formed by Stanislaus	May 3, 1791	Warsaw taken (see <i>Warsaw</i>)	Sept. 8, 1831
[The royal spoilers, on various pretexts, pour their armies into Poland, 1792 & seq.]		The insurrection suppressed	Oct. 5, 1831
The Poles, under Poniatowski and Kosciusko, several times contend successfully against superior armies, but in the end are defeated. Kosciusko is carried prisoner to Russia	1794	Ukase issued by the emperor Nicholas, decreeing that the kingdom of Poland shall henceforth form an integral part of the Russian empire	Feb. 25, 1832
Swarrow's victories and massacres	1794	Attempt at revolution in Poland †	Feb. 22, 1846
Battle of Warsaw	Oct. 12, 1794	The courts of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, revoke the treaty of 1815, constituting Cracow a free republic, and it is declared Austrian territory	Nov 16, 1846
Courland is annexed to Russia	1795	[This annexation was protested against by England, France, Sweden, and Turkey]	
		The kingdom of Poland finally made a Russian province	May, 1847
		See Cracow, Warsaw, and Russia.	

DUKES AND KINGS OF POLAND

842 Piastus	921 Elemomslaus, son of Lesko.
861 Elemovitius, his son.	962 Micielias I becomes Christian
892 Lesko or Lescus IV	992 Boleslaus I surnamed the Lion hearted, ob-

* Nov 1853, 17 persons died at Bradford through eating sweetmeats in which arsenic had been mixed by mistake. Mr Hodgson, a chemist, was tried for homicide, but was acquitted—though guilty of culpable negligence.

† On February 22, 1846, an Austrian force under general Collin, which had entered Cracow on the approach of armed bands of peasantry was attacked and driven out of the town. A Provisional Government was then proclaimed by the insurgents, and two days afterwards they crossed the Vistula, expecting to be joined by the peasantry of Galicia, who were solicited by the nobles and clergy to strike a blow in the cause of liberty. The Austrian government, in order to prevent this junction, excited in the peasantry a suspicion of the motives of the nobles, and offered a reward for every noble delivered up, alive or dead a general massacre of the nobility and clergy in the circle of Tarnow followed the insurgents from Cracow were defeated at Gdow, whence they retreated to Podgorze, a suburb of Cracow, here they were attacked by general Collin, and driven into Cracow on the 27th of February. The forces of the three powers then began to concentrate on Cracow, the people in the town opened negotiations with the Austrians about a surrender, and while these were going on, a Russian corps entered the town without resistance, and soon afterwards the revolution was at an end.

POLAND, *continued.*

- tained the title of king from the emperor Otto III.
1025. Miecislav II.
1044. Richenza or Richsa, his consort, regent, driven from the government.
- 1067 [Anarchy.]
1041. Casimir I. her son, surnamed the Pacific, he had retired to a monastery, but was invited to the throne.
1058. Boleslav II styled the Intrepid.
1082. Ladislas, called the Careless.
1102. Boleslav III surnamed Wry mouth.
1134. Ladislas II. son of the preceding.
1149. Boleslav IV the Curled.
1172. Miecislav III the Old deposed.
1178. Casimir II surnamed the Just.
1194. Lesko V the White relinquished.
1200. Miecislav III restored.
1202. Ladislas III retired.
1206. Lesko V restored, assassinated, succeeded by his son, an infant.
1227. Boleslav V surnamed the Chaste.
1279. Lesko VI surnamed the Black.
- 1289 [Horrid anarchy.]
1296. Przemislas, styled king of Poland, governs wisely assassinated.
1294. Ladislas I (IV) the Short, deposed.
1300. Wenczeslas, king of Bohemia, abandons Poland.
1304. Ladislas IV the Short.
1333. Casimir III the Great, one of the best princes of Poland, encourages the arts, and mends the laws, killed by a fall from his horse.
1370. Louis, king of Hungary.
1384. Maria and Hedwige daughters of Louis, and her consort, Jagello duke of Lithuania, by the style of Ladislas V.
1399. Ladislas II (V) alone he united Lithuania to Poland.
1434. Ladislas III (VI) his son, succeeding as king of Hungary, 1440.
- 1445 [Interregnum.]
1445. Casimir IV.
1492. John (Albert) I. his son
1501. Alexander, prince of Livonia, brother of the preceding.
1506. Sigismund I. brother of Alexander, obtained the surname of the Great.
1548. Sigismund II. Augustus, son of the last king, a splendid reign, added Livonia to his kingdom, died 1570 Interregnum.
- ELECTED MONARCHS.
1578. Henry de Valois, duke of Anjou, brother to the king of France, he afterwards succeeded to the French throne.
1575. Stephen Bathori, prince of Transylvania established the Cossacks as a militia.
- 1586 [Interregnum.]
1587. Sigismund III son of the king of Sweden, to the exclusion of Maximilian of Austria, elected by the nobles.
1632. Ladislas IV (VII). Vasa, son of Sigismund III., succeeded by his brother.
1649. John II or Casimir V., abdicated, and retired to France, where he died in 1673.
1668. [Interregnum.]
1669. Michał Koributh Wisniowski in this reign the Cossacks join the Turks, and ravage Poland.
1674. John III Sobieski the last independent king, illustrious for victories over the Cossacks, Turks, and Tartars.
- 1697 [Interregnum.]
1697. Frederick Augustus I, son of John-George, elector of Saxony and elector in 1694, deprived of his crown.
1704. Stanislas I (Lesinski) forced to retire from his kingdom.
1709. Frederick Augustus, again.
1738. Frederick Augustus II son of the preceding sovereign.
1768. [Interregnum.]
1764. Stanislas II Augustus Poniatowski, resigned his sovereignty Nov. 25, 1795, died at St. Petersburg, a state prisoner, Feb. 12, 1798.

POLAR CLOCK. An optical apparatus invented by professor Wheatstone (about 1849), whereby the hour of the day is found from the polarization of light.

POLAR REGIONS. See *North-West Passage*, and *South Pole*

POLE STAR, OR POLAR STAR. A star of the second magnitude, the last in the tail of the constellation called the *Little Bear*, its nearness to the North Pole causes it never to set to those in the northern hemisphere, and therefore it is called the seaman's guide. One of the stars in the constellation *Ursa Major*, or Great Bear, is called the *pointer* to the Polar star. The discovery of the Pole star is ascribed by the Chinese to their emperor Hong Ti, the grandson (they say) of Noah, who reigned and flourished 1970 B.C. *Univ. Hist.*

POLICE. That of London has been extended and regulated at various periods. Its jurisdiction was extended 27 Eliz. 1585, and 16 Chas. I. 1640, and the system improved by various acts in subsequent reigns. The London police grew out of the London watch, instituted about 1253. Police statutes 5, 11, 32, and 54 Geo. III. The magistracy at Bow street has been long established. The jurisdiction of twenty one magistrates, three to preside in each of the seven divisional offices, commenced Aug. 1, 1792. The Thames police was established in 1798. The London police was remodelled by Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel, by statute 10 Geo. IV. June 19, 1829, and commenced duty Sept. 29 following. The London Police Improvement acts passed 3 Vict. 1839, 4 Vict. 1840, which were amended by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 2, 1856. In 1857 the total expenditure was 445,212*l.* for the Metropolitan police, consisting of 17 superintendents, 140 inspectors, 630 sergeants, and 5296 constables. See *Constabulary*

POLITICAL ECONOMY, the science which has for its object the improvement of the condition of mankind, the promotion of civilisation, wealth, and happiness. Its history in this country may be dated from the publication of Dr. Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," 1776. The works of Mill and McCulloch are justly celebrated.

POLITICAL UNIONS were formed in England in 1831 to carry the Reform bill. The most important was that at Birmingham.

POLITICIANS A politician is described as a man well versed in policy, or the well regulating and governing of a state or kingdom, a wise and cunning man *Pardon*. A man of artifice, one of deep contrivance *South*. One versed in public affairs *Shakespeare*. One versed in the arts of government, and skilled in politics. *Johnson*. The term was first used in France about A D 1569 *Hennault*. A new faction appeared, known by the name of Politicians, headed by the duc d'Alençon and the Montmorencies, and strengthened by the accession of the Huguenots, in 1574 *Idem*. The duke was arrested, and the Montmorencies sent to the Bastile *Idem*.

POLL-ACT An iniquitous act passed in Ireland by the Junto of the Pale, putting a price upon the heads of certain of the ancient Irish, the earl of Desmond being the deputy, 5 Edward IV 1465 This act endured for a number of years. For particulars see NOTE to article *Ireland*. Numbers of the Irish suffered under this act. *Scully*

POLL-TAX. The tax so called was first levied in England A D 1378 The rebellion of Wat Tyler sprung from this impost (see *Tyler, Wat, his Rebellion*), 1381 It was again levied in 1513 By the 18th Charles II every subject was assessed by the head, viz — a duke 100*l* a marquis 80*l* a baronet 30*l* a knight 20*l* an esquire 10*l* and every single private person 12*d*, 1667 This grievous impost was abolished by William III at the period of the Revolution

POLOTSK (Russia) The French under marshal Oudinot were here defeated by the Russians under general Wittgenstein, July 30 and 31, 1812 The same armies contending the next day, the Russians were defeated After several actions of less note, in which the advantage was sometimes on one, sometimes on the other side, Polotsk was stormed by the Russians, and retaken, Oct. 1812

POLYGAMY Most of the early nations of the world admitted polygamy It was permitted among the ancient Jews, and is still so among the Turks and Persians In Media, it was a reproach to a man to have less than seven wives Among the Romans, Marc Antony is mentioned as the first who took two wives, and the practice became frequent until forbidden by Arcadius, A D 393 The emperor Charles V punished this offence with death. In England, by statute 1 Jas I 1603, it was made felony, but with benefit of clergy This offence is now punished with transportation It is permitted by the Mormons. See *Marriages*

POLYGLOT The term is derived from two Greek words denoting "many languages," and it is chiefly applied to editions of the Bible in several languages. The Polyglot Bible, termed the Complutensian Polyglot, in six vols folio, was printed at Alcalá (Complutensis) in Spain, A D 1502 17, the first edition published in 1522, at the expense of the celebrated Cardinal Ximenes, costing 250,000 ducats Six hundred copies of it were printed, three on vellum Count Mac Carthy, of Toulouse, paid 483*l* for one of these copies at the Pinelli sale The second Polyglot was printed at Antwerp, by Montanus, 8 vols folio, in 1569 72, at the expense of Philip II of Spain The third was printed at Paris, by Le Jay, in 10 vols folio, 1628 45 The fourth, and most complete, in London, edited by Bryan Walton, in 6 vols folio, 1657 *Burnet*. Copies of all four are in the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society

POLYNESIA, a name recently given to the isles in the great Pacific Ocean

POLYPTER (*many footed*), animals, also named Hydra, on account of their property of reproducing themselves when cut in pieces, every part soon becoming a perfect animal, first discovered by Leouwenhoek, and described by him in the *Philosophical Trans* 1708 The polypters are of the order Zoophytes, they partake of the animal and vegetable nature, and therefore are justly placed as the link which joins the animal to the vegetable world.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, ROYAL, Regent street, London, was erected by Thompson in 1838, and enlarged in 1848 It contains a hall of manufactures with machines worked by steam power, lecture theatres, &c, a diving bell, electric machine, &c *Times*. The institution has not prospered commercially, and its decline was hastened by the fall of a staircase on Jan 3, 1859, when one person was killed, and many injured

POMEGRANATE TREE. *Punica Granatum*. It was brought to England from Spain before A D 1584 It originally came from Spanish America. In Peru, the fruit is said to have been found as large as a barrel, and the Spaniards, by way of curiosity, used to carry it in the procession of the sacrament. The pomegranate is one of the most favourite fruits of Spain and Portugal, where it grows abundantly *Ash*.

POMERANIA, a Prussian province in N Germany It was held by the Poles, A.D. 980, and by Denmark, 1210, was made an independent duchy, 1479, and was divided between

Sweden and Brandenburg, 1648 The Swedish part after various changes was ceded to Prussia in 1815

POMFRET OR PONTEFRAC (S. York), **CASTLE** (Built A.D. 1069) At the castle, Richard II was confined and murdered, Feb 10 Henry IV by whom he was deposed, wishing for his death, one of the assassins of the court, attended by eight followers, rushed into the apartment of the unfortunate king Richard did not fall unrevenged, for, wresting a pole-axe from one of the murderers, he soon laid four of their number dead at his feet, but was at length overpowered and slain. Some writers assert that Richard escaped and died in Scotland. In this castle also, the earl Rivers, lord Gray, sir Thomas Vaughan, and sir Richard Haut or Hauze were executed, or rather murdered, by order of the duke of Gloucester, then protector of England (afterwards Richard III), June 13—26, 1483

POMPEII (S. Italy) This ancient city of Campania was partly demolished by an earthquake in A.D. 63 It was afterwards rebuilt, but was swallowed up by an awful eruption of Vesuvius, accompanied by an earthquake, on the night of the 24th of August, A.D. 79 Many of the principal citizens happened at the time to be assembled at a theatre where public spectacles were exhibited. The ashes buried the whole city, and covered the surrounding country After a lapse of fifteen centuries, a countryman, as he was turning up the ground, accidentally found a bronze figure, and this discovery attracting the attention of the learned, further search brought numerous productions to light, and at length the city was once more shone on by the sun Different monarchs have contributed their aid in uncovering the buried city, the part first cleared was supposed to be the main street, A.D. 1750

POMPEY'S PILLAR. A remarkable vestige of antiquity, standing about three quarters of a mile from Alexandria, between the city and the lake Mareotis The shaft is fluted, and the capital ornamented with palm leaves, the whole, which is highly polished, composed of three pieces, and of the Corinthian order The column measures, according to some, 94 feet, though other travellers state it to be 141, and even as much as 160 feet, but of its origin, name, use, and age, nothing is certain It is generally believed, however, that the column has no reference to Pompey, to whom a mark of honour was, nevertheless, set up somewhere about this part One supposes the edifice was dedicated to Vespasian, another to Severus, and Mr Clarke, from a half effaced inscription on the base, discovers that Adrian is the person honoured, while many assert, from the same inscription, that it is dedicated "to Diocletus Augustus, most adorable emperor, tutelar deity of Alexandria"

PONDICHERRY (S E India) Formerly the capital of French India, and first settled by the French in 1674 It was taken from them by the Dutch in 1693, and was besieged by the English in 1748. It was taken by the English in Jan 1761, and was restored in 1763 Again taken Oct 1778, and restored in 1783 Pondicherry was once more captured by the British, Aug 23, 1793, and finally in 1803

PONTIFICS, (*Latin Pontifices*), the highest Roman sacerdotal order established by Numa. The college first consisted of 4 patricians, to these 4 plebeians were afterwards added. Sylla increased the number to 15 (8 *maiores*, 7 *minores*) The chief was called the Pontifex Maximus. T. Coruncanius, a plebeian, obtained this office, 254 B.C

PONTUS (a kingdom in Asia Minor) The early history of this country (which seems to have been but a portion of Cappadocia, and received its name from its vicinity to the *Pontus Euxinus*) is very obscure Artabazus was made king of Pontus by Darius Hystaspes His successors were little more than satraps or lieutenants of the kings of Persia, and are scarcely known even by name

Artabazus made king of Pontus by Darius Hystaspes	a.c.	487	Mariæ Laodice, his own sister	a.c.	115
Reign of Mithridates I		383	She attempts to poison him, he puts her and her accomplices to death		118
Ariobarzanes invades Pontus		363	Mithridates makes a glorious campaign, conquers Scythia, Bosphorus, Colchis, and other countries		111
Mithridates II recovers it		336	He enters Cappadocia		97
Mithridates III reigns		301	His war with Rome		89
Ariobarzanes II reigns		266	Tigranes ravages Cappadocia		86
Mithridates IV is besieged in his capital by the Gauls, &c.		252	Mithridates enters Bithynia, and makes him self master of many Roman provinces, and puts 80,000 Romans to death		86
Mithridates makes an unsuccessful attack upon the free city of Sinope, and is obliged to raise the siege by the Rhodians		219	Archelaus defeated by Sylla, at Chersonesus		86
Reign of Pharnaces, 190, he takes Sinope, and makes it the capital of his kingdom		183	100,000 Cappadocians slain		86
Reign of Mithridates V		167	Victories and conquests of Mithridates up to this time		74
He is murdered in the midst of his court		123	The fleet of Mithridates defeats that under Lucullus, in two battles		73
Mithridates VI surnamed the Great, or Eupator, receives the diadem at 12 years of age		123			

PONTUS, *continued.*

Mithridates defeated by Lucullus	B.C.	69	Polemon II. succeeds his father	A.D.	28
Mithridates defeats Fabius		68	Mithridates VII. reigns		40
But is defeated by Pompey		66	Pontus afterwards became a Roman province,		
Mithridates stabs himself, and dies		63	under the emperor.		
Reign of Pharnaces		63	Alaxis Commagenus founded a new empire of the		
Battle of Zula (see <i>Zela</i>), Pharnaces defeated			Greeks at Trebisdond, in this country, A.D.		
by Caesar		47	1804 which continued till the Turks destroyed		
Darius reigns		39	it, in 1459		
Polemon, son of Zeno, reigns		36			

POOR LAWS The poor of England till the time of Henry VIII. subsisted as the poor of Ireland until 1838, entirely upon private benevolence. By statute 23 Edw. III. 1348, it was enacted that none should give alms to a beggar able to work. By the common law, the poor were to be sustained by "parsons, rectors of the church, and parishioners, so that none should die for default of sustenance," and by 15 Rich. II. unproprietors were obliged to distribute a yearly sum to the poor. But no compulsory law was enacted till the 27th Hen. VIII. 1535. The origin of the present system of poor laws is referred to the 43rd of Elizabeth, 1600. The Poor Law Amendment bill was passed 4 & 5 Will. IV. Aug. 1834. It was amended in 1836, 1838, 1846, and 1847. The Poor Law (Ireland) act was passed 2 Vict. July 31, 1838, and was amended in 1839. The Poor Law (Ireland) Rate in Aid act passed 12 Vict. cap. 24, May 1849. In Scotland, in the year ending May 1851, the number relieved was 141,870, at an average cost of 2l. 2s. 5d. and the expenditure was 535,943l. In Ireland, the poor's rate for the year ending Sept. 1851, was 1,101,878l. *Poor Law Returns.* An agitation for the equalisation of poor's rates throughout the kingdom began in 1857. In Dec. 1858, the *Times* drew attention to the condition of the *houseless* poor, and which led to measures for their relief.

<i>Expended.</i>	<i>Poor Rates</i>	<i>Expended</i>	<i>Poor Rates</i>	<i>Expended.</i>	<i>Poor Rates.</i>
In 1850	£188,811	In 1815	£5 418 845	In 1850, year ending	
1860	605 562	1820	7,3 9 594	March 25	£3,816,909
1698	819 000	1830	8,111 422	1858	6,522,412
1760	1 566 804	1835	6,356,345	March, 1857, to March	
1785	2,184,900	1840	5 468 699	1858, about	3,082,600
1802	4,962,421	1845	5,643 650		

PAUPERS RECEIVING RELIEF (NOT VAGRANTS)

		1849	1853	1858.
England and Wales, Jan. 1		934 419	798,522	908,186
Scotland, May 14		82,867	75,457	69,217 [1857]
Ireland, Jan. 1		620 747	141,822	50,582
Total		1,637,523	1,016,081	1,007,985

POOR KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR. Instituted by Henry VIII. in his testament, 1546. Their original number was thirteen, but the knights were subsequently increased to twenty-eight, and the institution underwent modifications from time to time. King William IV. changed the name by which these knights had been till then known, and they were designated "Military Knights of Windsor," in consequence of their having all held commissions in the army, Sept. 1833. The "Naval Knights of Windsor" are maintained on a distinct foundation, under the bequest of Samuel Travers.

POPE (from *Pappas*, and *Papa*, a father or grandfather), considered by Romanists to be the visible chief of the church, the vicar of Jesus Christ, and the successor of St. Peter. This title was originally given to all bishops. It was first adopted by Hyginus, A.D. 139, and pope Boniface III. induced Phocas, emperor of the East, to confer it to the prelates of Rome, 606. By the connivance of Phocas also, the pope's supremacy over the Christian Church was established. See *Italy, Reformation*, and *Rome, Modern*.

The custom of kissing the pope's toe introduced,	A.D.	708	Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) obliges Henry IV. emperor of Germany, to stand three days, in the depth of winter, barefooted, at the gate of the castle of Canossa, to implore his pardon,	1077
Adrian I. caused money to be coined with his name		780	The pope's authority fixed in England	1079
Berginus II. the first pope who changed his name on his election. Some contend that it was Berginus I. and others John XII. or XIII.			Appeals from English tribunals to the pope introduced (<i>Pier</i>), 19 Stephen	1154
See <i>Names</i> .		844	Henry II. of England holds the stirrup for pope	
John XVIII. a layman, made pope		1024	Alexander III. to mount his horse*	1161
The first pope who kept an army, Leo. IX.		1054	Celestine III. kicked the emperor Henry VI.	

* "When Louis, king of France, and Henry II. of England, met Pope Alexander III. at the castle of Toron, on the Loire, they both dismounted to receive him, and holding each of them one of the reins of his bridle, walked on foot by his side, and conducted him in that submissive manner into the castle." *Æneæ.*

POPE, *continued.*

<p> crown off his head while kneeling, to show his prerogative of making and unmaking kings * The pope collected the tenths of the whole kingdom of England The papal seat was removed for seventy years to Avignon in France The popes demands on England refused by parliament Appeals to Rome from England abolished <i>Viter</i> </p>	<p> 1191 1326 1308 1363 1533 </p>
<p> The words "Lord Pope" struck out of all English books Kissing the pope's toe, and other ceremonies abolished by Clement XIV The pope's political influence destroyed by the French revolution His diplomatic relations with Great Britain authorised by parliament He offends the British nation by creating bishops. See <i>Papal Aggression</i> </p>	<p> 1541 1778 1789-1814 1848 Sept. 30, 1850 </p>

BISHOPS AND POPES OF ROME

<p> 42. St. Peter crucified, his head downwards, in 66. ** St. Clement (Clemens Romanus) according to Tertullian 66. St. Linus † martyred. 74. St. Anacletus martyred. 91. St. Clement abdicated. 100. St. Evaristus martyred. 109. St. Alexander martyred. 119. St. Sixtus martyred. 127. St. Telesphorus martyred. 139. St. Hyginus the first who called himself pope. 142. St. Pius martyred. 157. St. Anicetus. 168. St. Eutercus martyred under Marcus Antoninus. 177. St. Eleutherus he opposed with great zeal the doctrine of the Valentinians. 193. St. Victor martyred under Severus. 202. St. Zephyrinus. 219. St. Calixtus martyred. 222 [The chair vacant] 223. St. Urban behaved in the persecution of Alexander Severus 230. St. Pontianus banished by the emperor Maximian 235. St. Anterus martyred. 236. St. Fabian martyred under Decius. 250 [The chair vacant] 251. St. Cornelius died the next year 252. St. Lucius martyred the year following <i>Novatianus</i> antipope. 253. St. Stephen martyred in the persecution of Valerian 257. Sixtus II (his coadjutor) martyred three days before his faithful disciple St. Laurence, in the persecution of Valerian, 258 258. [The chair vacant]. 259. Dionysius opposed the heresy of Sabellius 269. Felix martyred, canonised 275. Eutychianus martyred 283. Calixtus a relative of the emperor Diocletian 296. Marcellinus distinguished by his courage under a severe persecution, canonised. 304 [The chair vacant] 308. Marcellus banished from Rome by the emperor Maximian, canonised. 310. St. Eusebius died the same year 311. St. Melchisedes coadjutor to Eusebius. </p>	<p> 314 Silvester 336 Marcus or Mark died the next year 337 Julius of great piety and learning, maintained the cause of St. Athanasius 352. Liberius banished and in 356 Felix II, antipope placed in the chair by Constantine, during the exile of Liberius, on whose return he was driven from it with ignominy [The emperor would have the two popes reign together, but the people cried out, "One God, one Christ, and one bishop"] 358 Liberius, again abdicated 368 Felix became legal pope, but he was made away with by Liberius. 369 Liberius, again in 366 Damasus opposed the Arians St. Jerome was his secretary 384 Rufinus succeeded to the exclusion of Ursicinus. 398. Anastasius caused the works of Origen to be proscribed. 402 Innocent I 417 Zosimus canonised. 418 Boniface I maintained in the pontifical chair by the emperor Honorius, against his rival Eulalius, canonised. 422. Celestine I canonised. 432 Sixtus III suppressed the heresies of Nestorius and Pelagius in the West. 440 Leo I the Great most zealous in his endeavours to extend the papal see canonised. 461 St. Hilary 468 St. Simplicianus. 483 Felix III had a violent dispute with the emperor Zeno respecting the Western Church canonised. 492. Gelasius canonised 496. Anastasius II endeavoured to bring about a unity between the Eastern and Western Churches canonised. 498. Symmachus canonised. 514 Laurentius † antipope 514 Hormisdas canonised. 523. John I thrown into prison, where he died in 526. 526. Felix IV, introduced extreme unction as a sacrament canonised. 530 Boniface II — <i>Diocorus</i>. </p>
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* In the eleventh century the power of the pontiff of Rome seems to have reached its utmost height Gregory VII assumed the exclusive title of Pope, which till then had been common to other bishops, and his successors carried their pretensions so far as to hold themselves out as lords of the universe, arbiters of the fate of empires, and supreme rulers of the kings and princes of the earth. In this character they proceeded to dispose of kingdoms, and to loose subjects from their allegiance, as is remarkably instanced in the history of John, king of England. At length they affirmed the whole earth to be their property, as well where Christianity had been propagated, as where it had not and therefore, on the discovery of the East and West Indies and America, Alexander VI, in 1493 granted to the Portuguese a right to all the countries lying to the eastward, and to the Spaniards all those westward of Cape Non, in Africa, which they might respectively be able to conquer. They finally pretended to be lords of the future world also, and by licences, pardons, dispensations, and indulgences, which they sold to the best bidder, to have a power of restraining, and in some instances of subverting, even the Divine justice itself. *Appts. Lives of the Popes.*

† St. Linus is set down in nearly all accounts of popes as the immediate successor of St. Peter, but Tertullian who was undoubtedly well informed, maintains that St. Clement succeeded the Apostle. In the first century of the Christian Church, neither the dates of succession, nor the succession of popes, are recorded even by the best authorities.

‡ The names in *Italic* were antipopes.

POPE, *continued.*

- 883 John II opposed the Eutychians and Nestorians.
 885. Agapetus died the same year
 886. Silverius son of pope Hormisdas, who had married before entering into the ecclesiastical state. The empress Theodora violently persecuted him, and procured his banishment into Lyca, making Vigilius his successor
 887 Vigilius banished, but restored.
 888 Pelagius I endeavoured to reform the manners of the clergy
 890 John III the great ornament of churches.
 878 [The see vacant.]
 874 Benedict I surnamed Bonosus
 878. Pelagius II died of the plague then desolating Rome.
 890 Gregory the Great, an illustrious patrician converted the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity
 894. Sabinianus.
 896 or 897 Boniface III died in a few months.
 897 or 898. Boniface IV
 894 or 895. Douededit.
 897 or 898 Boniface V
 895 Honorius I
 899 [The see vacant]
 890 Severinus died shortly after
 890 John IV
 892 Theodorus I
 899 Martin I some say starved to death, others, died of his sufferings.
 894. Eugenius I canonised.
 897 Vitalianus this pope sent missionaries into England.
 872. Adeodatus, the "Gift of God"
 876. Domnus I.
 878. Agathon.
 832. Leo II instituted holy water
 883. [The see vacant.]
 884 Benedict II
 885 John V ruled with wisdom.
 836. Comm.—*Theodore and Pascal*.
 887 Sergius "governed wisely"
 891 John VI
 705 John VII
 708. Sisinnius died 20 days after election.
 708. Constantine.
 715 Gregory II canonised.
 781 Gregory III the first pope who sent nuncios to foreign powers.
 741 Zacharias.
 752. Stephen II with this pope commenced the temporal power of the Church of Rome.
 737 Paul I moderate and pious.
 767 *Constantine Theophylactus*.
 768 Stephen III
 772. Adrian I. sanctioned images, in which he was opposed by the kings of England and France.
 705. Leo III
 816 Stephen IV died the next year
 817 Pascal I
 834 Eugenius II
 827 Valentinus.
 827 Gregory IV pious and learned.
 844 Sergius II
 847 Leo IV defeated the Saracens.
 856 Pope John (*which see*) said to have been elected.
 856. Benedict III — *Anastanus*.
 858. Nicholas I, styled the Great.
 867 Adrian II
 873. John VIII
 882. Marius or Martin II
 884 Adrian III died the next year
 885. Stephen V
 891. Formosus died detested, his corpse was thrown into the river Tiber
 896. Boniface VI. deposed.
 897 Romanus — *Servius*.
 897 Stephen VI strangled in prison.

888. Theodorus II. governed 22 days.
 888. John IX
 900 Benedict IV
 903 Leo V driven from his seat a few months after his election, and died in prison.
 908 Christopher
 904 Sergius III. disgraced his dignity by his vices
 911 Anastasius III
 913 Landonius, or Lando.
 914 John X. resigned, and was stifled by Guy, duke of Tuscany
 928. Leo VI considered an intruder by many Roman Catholic historians.
 929 Stephen VII
 931 John XI imprisoned in the castle of St Angelo, where he died
 936 Leo VII great in zeal and piety
 939 Stephen VIII "of ferocious character"
 912 Marinus II or Martin III.
 946 Agapetus II of holy life.
 956 John XII, called the Infamous deposed for adultery and cruelty, and, in the end, murdered
 963. Leo VIII an honour to the chair, though an intruder — *Baronius*
 964 Benedict V chosen on the death of John XII but opposed by Leo VIII who was supported by the emperor Otho the Roman people were obliged to abandon his cause
 965. John XIII elected by the authority of the emperor against the popular will.
 972 Benedict VI murdered in prison.
 974 Boniface VII
 974 Domnus II — *Benedict VII*
 983 John XIV
 984 John XV died before consecration.
 985 John XVI
 996 Gregory V — *John XVII* was expelled by the emperor and barbarously used by his rival
 999 Sylvester II
 1008 John XVII legitimate pope, died same year
 1003 John XVIII abdicated.
 1009 Sergius IV
 1012 Benedict VIII — *Gregory*
 1024 John XIX.
 1038 Benedict IX became pope, by purchase, at 12 years of age expelled.
 1044 Sylvester III 3 months
 1044 Gregory VI deposed — *Sylvester*
 1046 Clement II (the Romanists call *Clement Romanus* the first Clement) died next year
 1047 Benedict again again deposed.
 1048 Damasus II died soon after
 1048 Leo IX canonised.
 1054 [The throne vacant one year]
 1055 Victor II
 1057 Stephen IX.
 1058. Benedict X expelled.
 1058 Nicholas II
 1061 Alexander II. he raised the papal power — *Honorius II*
 1078 Gregory VII, the celebrated Hildebrand. †
 1080 Clement III
 1085 [Throne vacant one year]
 1086 Victor III
 1088 Urban II. in this pontificate commenced the great crusade.
 1099 Pascal II
 1118. Gelasius II retired to a monastery — *Gregory VII*
 1119 Calixtus II
 1114 Honorius II
 1130 Innocent II. — *Anacletus II*
 1138 Victor III
 1143 Calixtus II ruled five months.
 1144. Lucius II. killed by accident in a popular commotion.
 1145. Eugenius III. canonised.

* The names in italics were antipopes.

† See pp. 517, 518.

POPE, *continued*

1188. Anastasius IV ruled a short time only
 1184. Adrian IV, or Nicholas Brakespear, the only Englishman elected pope born at Abbot's Langley near St. Alban's*
 1160. Alexander III, avenger of the murder of Thomas à Becket.—1159, *Victor IV*, 1164, *Pascal III*, 1168, *Callistus III*, 1178, *Innocent III*, †
 1181. Lucius III
 1185. Urban III
 1187. Gregory VIII ruled only two months.
 1187. Clement III
 1191. Celestine III
 1198. Innocent III (Lothario Conti) excommunicated king John of England
 1216. Honorius III learned and pious.
 1227. Gregory IX caused a new crusade to be undertaken.
 1241. Celestine IV died in 18 days after his election.
 1241. [Throne vacant 1 year and 7 months.]
 1248. Innocent IV gave the red hat to cardinals.
 1254. Alexander IV
 1261. Urban IV
 1265. Clement IV, an enlightened Frenchman, previously cardinal and legate to England discouraged the crusades.
 1269. [Throne vacant 2 years and 9 months.]
 1271. Gregory X elected while he was with Edward I of England in the Holy Land.
 1276. Innocent V died shortly after
 1276. Adrian V legate to England in 1254 died 36 days after election
 1276. Vicedominus died the next day
 1276. John XX, or XXI died in 8 months.
 1277. Nicholas III, died in 1280
 1281. Martin IV
 1285. Honorius IV promoted the crusades.
 1288. Nicholas IV endeavoured to stir up the princes of Christendom to a new crusade, but without success.
 1292. [Throne vacant 2 years and 8 months.]
 1294. Celestine V resigned from fear
 1294. Boniface VIII proclaimed that "God had set him over kings and kingdoms" imprisoned his predecessor, and laid France and Denmark under interdict.
 1300. Benedict XI a pious and liberal pontiff, poisoned by some ambitious cardinals, a short time after his election.
 1304. [Throne vacant 11 months]
 1306. Clement V, Bertrand the Goth removed the papal seat from Rome to Avignon.
 1314. [Throne vacant 2 years and 4 months.]
 1316. John XXII
 1324. Benedict XII [*Nicholas V* at Rome.]
 1324. Clement VI a learned prelate, a generous prince, and amiable man.
 1329. Innocent VI
 1329. Urban V illustrious as a patron of learning
 1370. Gregory XI also an eminent protector of learning he restored the papal chair to Rome
 1378. Urban IV so severe and cruel that the cardinals chose Robert of Geneva, under the name of *Clement VII*, which led to great violence.
 1380. Boniface IX.
 1384. *Benedict* (called *XIII*) at Avignon.
 1404. Innocent VII died in 1406.
 1406. Gregory XII Angelo Corario elected during the schism in the East, *Benedict XIII* both popes were deposed.
 1409. Alexander V died, supposed by poison
 1410. John XXIII: elected during the great schism, deposed.
 1417. Martin V Otho Colonna.
 1424. Clement VIII.
 1431. Eugenius IV Gabriel Condolmera deposed by the council of Basil, and Amadeus of Savoy chosen, as *Felix V* in 1439
 1447. Nicholas V
 1455. Callistus III
 1458. Pius II *Æneas Silvius Piccolomini*.
 1464. Paul II a noble Venetian.
 1471. Sixtus IV
 1484. Innocent VIII, a noble Genoese
 1492. Alexander VI the infamous Roderic Borgia poisoned at a feast by drinking of a bowl he had prepared for another
 1503. Pius III *Francis Todeschini* died 21 days after election
 1503. Julius II Julian de la Rovere.
 1518. Leo X (John de Medici) this pope's grant of indulgences for crime led to the Reformation.
 1522. Adrian VI
 1523. Clement VII Juhus de' Medici refused to divorce Catherine of Aragon, and denounced the marriage of Henry VIII with Anne Boleyn
 1534. Paul III Alexander Farnese.
 1550. Julius III
 1555. Marcellus II died soon after election.
 1555. Paul IV John Peter Caraffa. When queen Elizabeth sent him an ambassador to announce her accession, he haughtily answered "that to the holy see, and not to her belonged the throne, to which she had no right as being a bastard"
 1559. Pius IV, cardinal de Medici.
 1560. Pius V
 1572. Gregory XIII the greatest civilian and canonist of his time under him the calendar was reformed
 1585. Sixtus V the most extraordinary man of his time.—*Takenment*
 1590. Urban VII died 12 days after election
 1590. Gregory XIV Nicholas Sfondrati.
 1591. Innocent IX died in two months.
 1592. Clement VIII learned and just.
 1605. Leo XI died same month.
 1605. Paul V Camille Borghese
 1621. Gregory XV Alexander Ludovico
 1623. Urban VIII gave the title of Eminence to cardinals
 1644. Innocent X John Baptist Pamphilus.
 1655. Alexander VII Fabio Chigi.
 1667. Clement IX.
 1670. Clement X John Baptiste Emile Aldieri.
 1676. Innocent XI
 1689. Alexander VIII
 1691. Innocent XII Antonio Pignatelli.
 1700. Clement XI John Francis Albani.
 1721. Innocent XIII Michael Angelo Conti, the eighth pontiff of his family
 1724. Benedict XIII, properly so called.
 1730. Clement XII
 1740. Benedict XIV the amiable Lambertini.
 1758. Clement XIII Charles Rezzonico
 1769. Clement XIV (the illustrious Ganganelli) suppressed the Jesuits.
 1774. Pius VII Angelo Braschi, Feb. 15, dethroned by Bonaparte he was expelled from Rome, and deposed in Feb. 1798, and died at Valence, Aug. 20 1799
 1800. Pius VII Charamonte elected, March 13, agrees to a concordat with France, July 15, 1801 crowns Napoleon, Dec. 2, 1804, excommunicates him, June 10, 1809, imprisoned July 4, 1809, restored in 1814 died, Aug. 20, 1823. (He restored the Jesuits.)

* His arrogance was such, that he obliged Frederick I. to prostrate himself before him, kiss his foot, hold his stirrup, and lead the white palfrey on which he rode.

† The names in *italics* were antipopes.

POPE, *continued*

1623. Leo XII Annibal della Ganga, Sept. 28.
 1629 Pius VIII Francis Xavier Castiglioni, March 31
 1681 Gregory XVI Mauro Capellari, Feb 2, 1831
 died June 1, 1846.

1846. Pius IX Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti
 elected June 16 The FARMER (1859) pope.
 See *Rome*

POPE JOAN It is asserted that in the ninth century, a female, named Joan, conceived a violent passion for Felda, a young monk, and in order to be admitted into his monastery, assumed the male habit. On the death of her lover, she entered on the duties of professor, and being very learned, was elected pope, when Leo IV died, in 855 Other scandalous particulars follow, "yet until the Reformation the tale was repeated and believed without offence." *Gibbon*.

POPIISH PLOT See *Gunpowder and Oates' Plots*

POPLAR TREES. The Tacamahac poplar, *Populus balsamifera*, was brought hither from North America before 1692 The Lombardy poplar was brought from Italy about the year 1758 *Hist. of Plants*

POPULATION The population of the world may now, according to the best and latest authorities, Balbi, Hanneinan, and the *Almanach de Gotha*, &c. be stated in round numbers at 1075 millions Of these Europe is supposed to contain 275 millions, Asia, 570 millions, Africa, 120 millions, America, 80 millions, and Australasia, 30 millions The population of England in A.D 1377 was 2,092,978 souls In a little more than a hundred years, 1483, it had increased to 4,689,000 In 1696 it was estimated at 5,250,000 The following tables of the population of the united kingdom are from official returns

POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES DECENNIALS

	Population.		Population.		Population.
1700	5 475 000	1740	6 004,000	1780	7,953,000
1710	5,240 000	1750	6,407 000	1790	8,675,000
1720	5 565 000	1760	6,750 000		
1730	5,790,000	1770	7 423,000		

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AT DECFENIAL PERIODS TO 1851

Division.	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841.	1851
England	8,831 434	9,551,868	11 261,437	13 069 333	14,995 138	16,854,142
Wales	541 646	611 738	717 439	805 286	916 619	1,060 626
Scotland	1,599 068	1,805 088	2,093 456	2,365 807	2,620 184	2,870 784
Army, Navy, &c.	4*0,193	640 500	819 300	277,017	312,498	142,916
Total	10,942,646	12,609,804	14,891,631	16,537 898	18,844,434	20 936,468

POPULATION OF IRELAND, ROMAN CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT, IN 1731, AND 1831

Provinces.	1731			1831		
	Roman Catholics.	Protestants, &c.	Total.	Roman Catholics.	Protestants, &c.	Total.
Connaught	221 780	21,004	241 584	999 720	193,870	1,193 590
Leinster	447,916	203 087	651 003	1 684 484	510 855	2 195,339
Munster	482,044	118 130	600 174	1 965 870	249 457	2,215,327
Ulster	158,028	360 632	518,660	887,794	1 352,954	2,240,748
Total	1,309,768	700 453	2,010,221	5,477,798	2 807,136	7,784,934

POPULATION OF IRELAND, IN PROVINCES, IN 1841 AND 1851

Provinces	1841		1851	
	Persons	Houses.	Persons.	Houses.
Leinster	1,973,731	320 061	1 667,771	259 252
Munster	2,596,181	377,665	1,831,817	266,086
Ulster	2,384,378	436,767	2,004,389	351,973
Connaught	1,418,859	249 877	1,011,917	169,574
Total	8,175,124	1,384,360	6,515,794	1,046,785

POPULATION, *continued.*

POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS IN 1851

Countries.	Houses inhabited	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.	Total Population.
England and Wales	8,280,901	152,898	8,762,588	9,160,180	17 9 ² ,768
Scotland	366,650	11 956	1,343,622	1 607 162	2,950 784
Ireland	1 047,785	66,159	5,176 727	3,889 067	6,516 794
Islands in Brit. Seas	21,826	1 077	66,511	76,405	142,916
Total	4 717,172	231 090	15,369,448	14,082,814	27,452,262

1859 ESTIMATED POPULATION—England and Wales, 19,858,610, Scotland, 3,189,880, and Ireland, 6,020,423. Total, 29,013,893.

POPULATION RETURNS OF LONDON AT FIVE DECENNIAL PERIODS.

Districts.	1801	1811	1821.	1831.	1841
Within the walls	75,171	55,494	56,174	57,695	54 626
Without the walls	81,688	65 425	69 820	67 878	70 322
Southwark	67,448	73,119	85 005	91 501	98,096
Westminster	152,210	169,085	182 085	202 080	222,721
Within the bills	364 526	498,719	616,623	761 843	907 160
Adjacent	117,802	165,714	215 842	293,567	520,689
Total	864,845	1 009,540	1 225,694	1 474,069	1,873,676

In 1851, the population of London, according to *abstracts* of the census for that year, amounted to 2,862,236, of which 1,106,558 were male, and 1,255,678 were females, and included London, Westminster, Finsbury, Marylebone, Tower Hamlets, Lambeth, Southwark, &c. The population of London is now (1859) said to amount to about 2,700,000

POPULATION OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF GREAT BRITAIN AT DECENNIAL PERIODS

Towns.	1801	1811	1821.	1831	1841	1851.
Manchester &c.	94 876	115,874	161,685	237 832	242,588*	404,445
Glasgow &c.	77 385	100 749	147 043	202,426	274,538	340,058
Liverpool	79 722	100 240	171 801	189 244	286 457	375 955
Edinburgh	82,660	101,987	138,235	162,403	168,182	193,929†
Birmingham	75,070	85 753	106,721	142,201	181,922	231,841
Leeds, &c.	****	****	83,796	123 303	152,064	172,270
Hull &c.	****	****	112 628	109 899	180 743	140,948
Bristol, &c.	63,645	76 483	87 779	103 886	122,306	187 328
Sheffield	****	****	69 479	91 692	111,091‡	138,602
Plymouth	43,194	56,060	61,213	75 684	80,059	102,480
Portsmouth	48,461	52,769	56,620	68,026	68 032	85,433
Norwich	34,832	37 266	50,288	61 116	72,344	66,195
Aberdeen	27,608	35,370	44,706	58,019	63,248	71 945
Newcastle	36,963	36 369	46,948	57 987	70,800	89,145
Palmer	31,179	36,722	47,003	57 466	60 487	69 951
Nottingham	28 861	34,253	40,415	50 080	71,844	88,418
Hull	34,964	32,467	41,874	49 461	71 629	84 090
Dundee	26,084	29,616	30,575	45,566	62,794	77,829
Brighton	7,539	12 012	24 429	40,634	46,661	65 573
Bath	30,113	32,214	36,811	38,068	38 304	54 240
York	23,692	26,422	29,527	34 461	38,321	57 511
Exeter	11 887	17,065	24,475	33 112	60,131	19,542
Cambridge	13,360	18 802	14 142	20,917	24,468	27 815
Oxford	16,124	16,387	16,364	20,432	23,884	27,643

POPULATION OF THE CHIEF KINGDOMS AND CITIES OF THE WORLD

Chinese Empire (1850)	415,000 000	France (1858)	36,206,000	Spain (1857)	16,301,351
British Empire (1850)	216,000,000	Austrian Empire (with army)	37 840 000	Spanish Empire	20,880,484
Russia (1856)	64,000 000	Japan (supposed)	32,000,000	United States of America (1850)	23,000,000
Russian Empire (1856)	71,250,000				

* Manchester and suburbs in 1841 contained 296,183 souls.

† Sheffield town contained 66,186, but with the suburban parts, 111,091 souls.

‡ The county of Edinburgh is 238,432.

§ The account of the population of the Chinese empire, on the authority of the statement furnished to Lord Macartney, makes it 238,000,000, while we read in the *Notices Historiques*, that the last census of that

POPULATION, *continued.*

		<i>Cities, about 1858</i>	<i>Inhabitants</i>	<i>Cities</i>	<i>Inhabitants.</i>
Turkey (1845)	16,500,000	London (about)	2,500,000	Rio Janeiro	200,000
Turkish Empire	26,500,000	Jeddo (reputed)	1,800,000	Milan	200,000
Prussia (1858)	17,400,000	Pekin (reputed)	2,000,000	Barcelona	190,000
Peru, &c., about	13,000,000	Paris, &c.	1,650,000	Philadelphia	200,000
Two Sicilies	9,117,000	Nankin	1,000,000	Hamburg	180,000
Brazil (1859)	8,750,000	Constantinople	950,000	Lyons	175,000
Sardinia (1858)	5,200,000	Calcutta	850,000	Palermo	160,000
Holland (18 9)	3,543,775	Madras	600,000	Marseilles	155,000
Dutch monarchy (total)	20,100,000	Naples	450,000	Copenhagen	161,000
Bavaria (1858)	4,615,748	St. Petersburg	600,000	Turin	150,000
Sweden (1855)	3,639,332	Vienna	500,000	Seville	150,000
Norway (1855)	1,438,484	Moscow	450,000	Warsaw	150,000
Belgium (1858)	4,623,100	Grand Cairo	500,000	Tunis	150,000
Portugal (continental, 18 7)	3,569,000	Madrid	475,000	Prague	150,000
Roman States (1857)	3,126,800	Lisbon	350,000	Smymna	150,000
Denmark and colonies (1859)	2,915,000	Aleppo	300,000	Brussels	165,000
Hanover (1859)	1,830,000	Berlin	380,000	Florence	150,000
Wurtemberg (1859)	1,691,000	Amsterdam	300,000	Stockholm	150,000
Saxony (1858)	2,122,148	Bordeaux	270,000	Munich	155,000
Tuscany (1859)	1,807,000	Hagrad	350,000	Dresden	175,000
Baden (1858)	1,486,000	New York	500,000	Frankfort	140,000
Switzerland (1850)	2,392,740	Mexico	400,000		
		Rome	275,000		

PORCELAIN See *China Porcelain* and *Dresden China*. The manufacture was greatly improved by Minton, who died in 1858

PORT EGMONT, a fine harbour on the N W coast of Falkland Islands. Commodore Byron was despatched to found a colony here in 1765. The Falkland Islands were probably seen by Magellan, but Davis is supposed to have been the first who discovered them, in 1592. They were visited by sir Richard Hawkins in 1594. They are most inhospitable.

PORTEOUS MOB Capt Porteous, at Edinburgh, on April 14, 1736, commanded the guard at the execution of a smuggler, who had, heedless of his own fate, saved the life of a brother criminal, by springing upon the soldiers around them, and by main force keeping them back, while his companion fled, who never afterwards was heard of. The execution of this brave fellow excited great commiseration, and the spectators pelted the guard with stones. Fearing a rescue, capt Porteous ordered his men to fire upon the mob, seventeen of whom were killed or wounded. For this he was tried and found guilty of murder, June 22, 1736, but the queen granted him a reprieve (the king being then in Hanover). The people however arose in prodigious numbers, assembled round the prison, broke open its doors, took out Porteous, and dragging him to the Grass market, hanged him on a dyer's sign post, in defiance of the municipal and military power, Sept. 7, 1736. Strange to say, not one actor in this scene was ever identified, notwithstanding the offer of great rewards.

PORTER. Dr. Ashe says that this beverage obtained this appellation on account of its having been drunk by porters in the city of London, about 1730 *. The number of licensed brewers in 1850, in England, was 2257. The number in Scotland, 154, and in Ireland, 96—total 2507. London engrosses, it is said, one third of the entire business of the whole of England, and it is remarkable that this business has been drawn of late into the hands chiefly of eight or ten houses of gigantic capitals. Messrs Whitbread & Co built a porter cask 65 feet in diameter, 25 feet high, with 56 hoops weighing from one to three tons each—the contents 20,000 barrels. It was four years in building. At Meux's brewhouse two large vats suddenly burst, deluging and destroying many neighbouring houses. Several lives were lost, and the total loss of porter was estimated at between 8000 and 9000 barrels, Oct. 17, 1814.

empire, taken in 1790 was, according to Mantucci, 148,124,784. This latter account nearly corresponds with the report of M. Thomas, who states the population of China at 145,270,163. In fact, the accounts or population of all countries differ so widely and are so various, few statements can be relied on as being accurate. *M. Adrien Balby. Balance Politique du Globe.*

* The malt liquors previously in use were ale, beer, and twopenny, and it was customary to call for a pint or tankard of half-and-half,—i.e. half of ale and half of beer, half of ale and half of twopenny, or half of beer and half of twopenny. In the course of time it also became the practice to ask for a pint or tankard of three-thirds, meaning a third of ale, beer, and twopenny, and thus the publican was obliged to go to three casks for a single pint of liquor. To avoid this trouble and waste, a brewer of the name of Harwood conceived the idea of making a liquor which should partake of the united flavours of ale, beer, and twopenny. He did so, and succeeded, calling it entire, or entire butt beer, meaning that it was drawn entirely from one cask or butt, and being a hearty nourishing liquor it was very suitable for porters and other working people. Hence it obtained its name of porter, and was first retailed at the Blue Last, Curtain-road. *Leigh.*

PORTER, *continued*

PORTER BREWED BY THE PRINCIPAL LONDON BREWERIES

In 1780.	<i>Barrels</i>	In 1815	<i>Barrels</i>	In 1840.	<i>Barrels.</i>
Calvert & Co.	74,784	Barclay and Perkins	337,621	Barclay, Perkins, & Co.	361,321
Whitbread	63,404	Meux, Reid, & Co	282,104	Truman Hanbury, & Co.	263,285
Truman	60,140	Truman Hanbury, & Co	272,162	Whitbread & Co	218,828
Sir William Calvert	52,785	Whitbread & Co.	261,018	Reid & Co	196,442
Gifford & Co.	41,410	Henry Meux & Co.	229,100	Combe, Delafield, & Co.	177,542
Lady Parsons	34,068	F Calvert & Co.	218,833	Felix Calvert, & Co.	136,387
Thrale	30,740	Combe, Delafield, & Co	105,081	Sir Henry Meux & Co	116,647
Huck & Co	29,615				
Harman	28,017				
Meux & Co	10,012				

PORTERAGE ACT Act for regulating the portorage of small parcels, July 1799

PORT JACKSON (New South Wales), thirteen miles north of Botany Bay The capes that form its entrance are high, rugged, and perpendicular cliffs, and the harbour is one of the noblest in the world, extending 14 miles in length, with numerous creeks or coves. The name of Port Jackson was given to it by the circumnavigator Cook, who observed it in sailing along the coast in 1770 See *Botany Bay New South Wales, Sydney*

PORTLAND ADMINISTRATIONS The first was the celebrated Coalition ministry (*which see*), of which William Henry Cavendish, duke of Portland,* as first lord of the treasury, was the head. It obtained the name of the "Coalition" ministry, from the remarkable union of Lord North with Mr Fox Formed April 5, 1783, dissolved by Mr Pitt a coming into power, Dec same year The duke of Portland became a second time first lord of the treasury, March 25, 1807 He died in 1809, when the right hon Spencer Perceval became first minister

Earl Camden, *lord president*

Earl of Westmorland, *lord privy seal.*

Hon Spencer Perceval, lord Hawkesbury (afterwards earl of Liverpool), Mr Canning and viscount Castlereagh (afterwards marquess of Londonderry), *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*

Earl Bathurst and Mr Dundas, *boards of trade and control*

Lord Mulgrave, *admiralty*

Earl of Chatham, *ordnance.*

Lord Eldon, *lord chancellor*

PORTLAND ISLE (off Dorset) Fortified before A.D. 1142 Portland castle was built by Henry VIII about 1536 Off this peninsula a memorable naval engagement commenced between the English and Dutch, Feb 18, 1653 The battle continued for three days, and the English destroyed eleven Dutch men of war and thirty merchantmen Van Tromp was admiral of the Dutch, and Blake of the English Here is the noted freestone used for building our finest edifices The Portland lights were erected 1716 and in 1789 The pier, with nearly half a mile square of land, was washed into the sea in Feb 1792 Prince Albert laid the first stone of the Portland breakwater, July 25, 1849 A mutiny among the convicts here in Sept. 1858 was promptly suppressed.

PORTLAND OR BARBERINI VASE. This beautiful specimen of Greek art (composed of a glass like substance, with figures and devices, raised on it on white enamel, height 10 inches, diameter, in the broadest part, 7, with a handle on each side) was discovered about the middle of the sixteenth century, in a marble sarcophagus in a sepulchre at a place called Monte del Grano, about 2½ miles from Rome. The sepulchre was supposed to have been that of the Roman emperor, Alexander Severus (A.D. 222—235), and his mother Mammea, and the jar is supposed to have been the cinerary urn of one or other of these royal personages. It was placed in the palace of the Barberini family, at Rome, where it remained till 1770, when it was purchased by sir William Hamilton, from whose possession it passed to that of the duchess of Portland, and in 1810 it was deposited in the British Museum by the duke, who was one of the trustees. There it remained till the 7th February, 1845, when it was smashed to pieces with a stone by a man named William Lloyd The pieces of the fractured vase were, however, put together afterwards in a very complete manner, and then repaired. It still exists in the Museum, but is not now shown to the public. Josiah Wedgwood made a mould of this vase, and took from it a number of casts.

PORTO BELLO (South America) Discovered by Columbus, Nov, 2, 1502 It was taken from the Spaniards by the British under admiral Vernon, Nov 20, 1739 It was again taken by admiral Vernon, who destroyed the fortifications, in 1742 Before the

* Born, 1738, became lord chamberlain, 1765, lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1782, premier, 1788, home secretary, 1794, lord president, 1801, premier again, 1807, died, 1809

abolition of the trade by the galleons, in 1748, and the introduction of register ships, this place was the great mart for the rich commerce of Peru and Chili.

PORTO FERRAJO, capital of Elba (*which see*), built and fortified by Cosmo I duke of Florence, in 1548. The fortifications were not finished till 1628 when Cosmo II completed them with a magnificence equal to that displayed by the old Romans in their public undertakings. See *France*.

PORT PHILLIP (New South Wales) The original name of the colony of Victoria, (*which see*)

PORTRAIT GALLERY See *National Portrait Gallery*

PORTREEVE. This title was anciently given to the principal magistrates of ports or other towns in England. It was derived from Saxon words signifying the governor of a port or harbour. The chief magistrate of London was so styled, but Richard I appointed two bailiffs, and afterwards London had mayors. *See Lord Mayors*. When the name of bailiff was laid aside is not precisely known, but Fitz Alwyn was mayor temp Richard I 1189.

PORT ROYAL (Jamaica) Once a considerable town, abounding in riches and trade. In June 1692 it was destroyed by an earthquake, in 1702 it was laid in ashes by a fire, in 1722 it was reduced to ruins by an inundation of the sea, and in 1744 was destroyed by a hurricane. After these extraordinary calamities, the custom house and public officers were removed. Port Royal was again greatly damaged by fire in 1750 by another awful storm in 1784, and by a devastating fire in July, 1815. This place suffered in the visitation of cholera that afflicted nearly the whole island in 1850.

PORT ROYALIST'S The name popularly given to the learned members of the celebrated convent of the Port Royal des Champs (founded about 1204, and re-founded in 1626), who occupied their time there in religious exercises, and in instructing youth, from about 1636 to 1656, when they were expelled by Louis XIV, as Jansenists and heretics. Among the distinguished names connected with the Port Royal are those of Lancelot, Pascal, Arnauld, Nicole de Sacy, and Tillmont. The school books which were published for the use of that institution were greatly esteemed.

PORTSMOUTH (Hampshire) The most considerable haven for men of war, and the most strongly fortified place in England. The dock, arsenal, and storehouses were established in the reign of Henry VIII. The French under D'Annebant attempted to destroy Portsmouth, but were defeated by viscount Lisle, in the then latest war ship in the world the *Great Harry*, 1544. Here the celebrated George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, was assassinated by Felton, Aug 23, 1628. The unfortunate admiral Byng was on a very dubious sentence, shot at Portsmouth, March 14, 1757. *See Byng*. The dock yard was fired, the loss estimated at 400,000l July 3, 1760. Another fire occasioned loss to the amount of 100,000l July 27, 1770 secret French perfidy was suspected both times, but there was no actual proof. Memorable grand naval mock engagement and parade of the fleet, the king being present, June 22 to 25, 1773, and June 30, 1794. Another great fire occurred, Dec 7, 1776. A great naval review was held near Portsmouth on April 25, 1856. *See Naval Reviews*.

PORTUGAL The ancient Lusitania. The present name is derived from Porto Callo, the original appellation of the city of Oporto. After a struggle (for nine years under Viriathes, a brave able leader), the Lusitanians finally submitted to the Roman arms about 137 B.C. and underwent the same changes as Spain on the fall of the Roman empire. Conquered by the Moors, A.D. 713. They kept possession till they were conquered by Alfonso VI the Valiant, of Castile, assisted by many other princes and volunteers. Among those who shone most in this celebrated expedition was Henry of Beaumont (a relative of the duke of Burgundy and king of France). Alfonso bestowed upon him Theresa, his natural daughter, and Portugal as her marriage portion, which he was to hold of him, A.D. 1095. There are in Portugal two universities, that of Coimbra, founded in 1308, and the smaller one of Evora, founded in 1533. Lisbon has also its royal academy, and the small town of Thomar has an academy of sciences, but in general, literature is at a low ebb in Portugal. The poet Camoens, called the Virgil of his country, and author of the *Lusiad*, an exquisite production (1569) translated into English by Mickle, was a native of Lisbon. Population of Portugal in 1857 —continental, 3,568,895, colonies, 2,759,412.

Settlement of the Alains and Visigoths here

A.D. 473

Invasion by the Saracens

713

The kings of Asturias subdue some Saracen chiefs, and Alfonso III. establishes episcopal sees

900

Alfonso Henriques defeats five Moorish kings, and is proclaimed king by his army. *See Oureque*

A.D. 1139

Assisted by a fleet of Crusaders in their way to the Holy Land, he takes Lisbon from the Moors

1147

PORTUGAL, *continued.*

Part of Algarve taken from the Moors by Sancho I A.D. 1189
 Reign of Dionysius I or Denis, father of his country, who builds 44 cities or towns in Portugal 1279
 University of Coimbra founded 1308
 Military orders of Christ and St. James instituted, 1279 to 1325
 Isas da Castro murdered 1354
 John I. surnamed the Great, carries his arms into Africa 1415
 Maritime discoveries 1419-30
 Madeira and the Canaries seized 1430
 Code of laws digested 1425
 Lisbon made the capital, about 1433
 Discovery of the Brasils 1499
 Passage to the East Indies, by the Cape of Good Hope, discovered 1487, first voyage of Vasco de Gama 1500
 Camoens, author of the *Lusiad*, born about 1520
 The Inquisition established 1528
 University of Evora founded 1583
 [Some accounts make the date of this foundation, 1451]
 Disasterous African expedition, king Sebastian killed in the battle of Alcasar Aug 4, 1578
 The kingdom seized by Philip II of Spain 1580
 The Dutch seize the Portuguese Indian settlements 1602-20
 The Portuguese throw off the yoke, and place John duke of Braganza, on the throne 1640
 The great earthquake which destroys Lisbon. See *Earthquakes* Nov 1755
 Joseph I is attacked by assassins, and narrowly escapes death 1758
 [This affair caused some of the first families of the kingdom to be tortured to death, their very names being forbidden to be mentioned yet many were unjustly condemned, and their innocence was soon afterwards made manifest. The Jesuits were also expelled on this occasion.]
 Joseph, having no son, obtains a dispensation from the pope to enable his daughter and brother to intermarry See *Isaac* 1760
 The Spaniards and French invade Portugal, which is saved by the valour of the English 1761 and 1763
 Regency of John, (afterwards king), owing to the queen's lunacy 1792
 War with Spain 1801
 The Court, on the French invasion, emigrates to the Brasils Nov 2, 1807
 Marshal Junot enters Lisbon Nov 29, 1807
 Convention of Cintra. See *Cintra* Aug 30, 1808
 Battle of Bussaco Sept. 27, 1810
 The British parliament grants the sufferers in Portugal 100,000*l.* 1811
 Portugal cedes Guiana to France 1814
 Union of Portugal and Brasil 1815
 Revolution in Portugal Aug 23, 1820
 Constitutional Junta Oct 1, 1820
 Return of the Court July 4, 1821
 Independence of Brasil, the prince regent made emperor See *Brasil* Oct. 12, 1822
 The king of Portugal modifies the constitution June 5, 1823
 Disturbances at Lisbon, Dom Miguel departs, &c. May 1-9 1824
 Treaty with Brasil Aug 29 1825
 Death of John VI. March 10, 1826
 Dom Pedro grants a charter, and confirms the regency April 26, 1826
 He relinquishes the throne of Portugal in favour of his daughter, Donna Maria da Gloria May 2, 1826
 Dom Miguel takes the oath of fealty at Vienna Oct. 4, 1826

Marquess of Chaves insurrection at Lisbon in favour of Dom Miguel Oct. 6, 1826
 Dom Miguel and Donna Maria betrothed. See *Isaac* Oct. 29 1826
 Portugal solicits the assistance of Great Britain, Dec 8, departure of the first British auxiliary troops for Portugal Dec. 17 1826
 Bank of Lisbon stops payment Dec. 7, 1827
 Dom Miguel made regent, arrives in London Dec 30 1827
 He arrives in Lisbon, and takes the oaths Feb 22, 1828
 The British armament quits Portugal, April 28, foreign ministers withdraw May 3, 1828
 Sir John Doyle arrested June 13, 1828
 Dom Miguel assumes the title of king July 4, 1828
 He dissolves the three estates July 12, 1828
 His troops take Madeira Aug 24, 1828
 Release of sir John Doyle Sept. 7, 1828
 The queen Donna Maria arrives in London, Oct 8, and Windsor Dec. 22, 1828
 Dom Miguel's expedition against Terceira defeated Aug 11, 1829
 Duke of Palmella appointed regent March, 1830
 Dom Pedro arrives in England June 16, 1831
 Insurrection in Portugal in favour of the queen, in which more than 800 lives are lost Aug 21, 1831
 Dom Pedro's expedition sails from Belle Isle, Feb 9, at Terceira he proclaims himself regent of Portugal, April 2, and takes Oporto July 8, 1832
 The Miguelites attack Oporto and are defeated with considerable loss on both sides, Sept. 19 1832
 Mount Cavallo taken April 6, 1833
 Admiral Napier takes Dom Miguel's squadron off Cape St. Vincent July 2, 1833
 Lisbon is evacuated by the duke of Cadaval's army the queen proclaimed July 24 1833
 After various conflicts, Dom Miguel capitulates to the Pedroite forces, and Santarem surrenders May 26, 1834
 Dom Miguel is permitted to leave the country unmolested, and he embarks at Evora for Genoa May 31, 1834
 Massacres at Lisbon June 9 1834
 The queen declared by the Cortes to be of age Sept. 15, 1834
 Dom Pedro dies Sept. 21, 1834
 Oporto wine company abolished
 Prince Augustus of Portugal (duke of Leuchtemberg), just married to the queen dies March 28, 1835
 The queen marries prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg April 9, 1836
 Revolution at Lisbon Aug 9, 1836
 Another outbreak there Nov 8, 1836
 The duke of Terceira attempts to restore Dom Pedro's charter Aug 18, 1837
 He and Saldanha fail in the attempt, and embark for England Sept. 18, 1837
 Oporto wine company re-established April 7, 1838
 The northern provinces in a state of insurrection about this time April 20, 1846
 The duke of Palmella resigns his ministry Oct. 31 1846
 Action at Evora, the queen's troops defeat the insurgent forces Oct. 31, 1846
 British squadron under admiral Parker arrives in the Tagus, at the request of the queen Oct. 31, 1846
 Palmella banished Nov 20, 1846
 Marquess of Saldanha defeats count Bomfin at Torres Vedras Dec 22, 1846
 The insurgents enter Oporto Jan 7, 1847
 London conference, by which England, France, and Spain determine to assist the queen of Portugal to terminate the civil war May 21, 1847
 Submission of Sa da Bandeira to the queen June 11, 1847

PORTUGAL, *continued*

A Spanish force enters Oporto, and the Junta capitulates June 26, 1847
 An American squadron arrives in the Tagus to enforce claims against the Portuguese government June 22, 1850
 Military insurrection, headed by the duke of Saldanha, who being out-stripped in his march on Santarem by the king of Portugal, flees northward April 10, 1851
 Oporto declares for the duke, who had left the city for Vigo to embark for England, but is called back by the insurgents April 24, 1851
 Saldanha's triumphal entry into Oporto April 29, 1851
 The comte de Thomar, prime minister, resigns, and embarks on board a British ship for England, where he arrives May 16, 1851
 Dom Miguel, the Portuguese pretender, marries the princess of Lowenstein Rosenberg Sept. 21, 1851
 The queen lays the foundation-stone of a monument to Dom Pedro at Lisbon July 17 1852
 An addition to the Portuguese charter sanc-

tioned by the queen the prince-royal takes the oath to the constitution July 18, 1852
 Conversion of the public debt Dec 18, 1852
 Death of the queen Maria II Nov 15 1853
 King consort recognised as regent Dec 19, 1853
 The young king visits England June, 1854
 And France May 1855
 All the slaves on the royal domains declared free Dec 30, 1854
 Inauguration of the king Sept. 16, 1855
 Resignation of Saldanha ministry June 5, 1856
 First Portuguese railway (from Lisbon to Santarem) opened Oct. 28, 1856
 Fever rages in Lisbon the king very active in relieving the sufferers Oct. and Nov 1857
 The French emigrant ship for negroes *Charles-et-Georges* seized Nov 29, 1857
 Anger of the French government its ultimatum sent, Oct 13 and ships of war to the Tagus the vessel restored. See *Charles-et-Georges* Oct. 25, 1858

COUNTS AND KINGS OF PORTUGAL

1098 Henry, count or earl of Portugal.
 1112 Alfonso, his son and Theresa.
 1128 Alfonso, count of Portugal alone
 1189 Alfonso I declared KING, having obtained a signal victory over a prodigious army of Moors on the plains of Ourique.
 1185. Sancho I son of Alfonso
 1212 Alfonso II surnamed Grasso, or the Fat,
 1223 Sancho II or the Idle deposed.
 1316 Alfonso III
 1379 Denis or Dionysius, styled the Father of his country
 1325 Alfonso IV the Brave.
 1357 Peter the Severe succeeded by his son
 1367 Ferdinand I succeeded by his natural brother,
 1383. John I the Bastard, and the Great married Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster
 1433 Edward, or Duarte
 1458 Alfonso V the African.
 1481 John II whose actions procured him the titles of the Great, and the Perfect, succeeded by his cousin,
 1495 Emmanuel, the Fortunate
 1521 John III son of Emmanuel, he admitted into his kingdom the religious institution of the Inquisition
 1557 Sebastian drowned after the great battle of Alcasarquivir in Africa, Aug 4, 1578, when the crown reverted to his great uncle
 1578. Henry, the Cardinal son of Emmanuel.
 1580 Anthony, prior of Crato, son of Emmanuel deposed by Philip II of Spain, who united Portugal to his other dominions, till 1640
 1640. John IV duke of BRAGANCA dispossessed the Spaniards in a bloodless revolution, and was proclaimed king Dec 1
 1656. Alfonso VI deposed in 1668, and his brother

and successor Peter made regent the latter ascended the throne in
 1683 Peter II succeeded by his son,
 1706 John V succeeded by, his son,
 1750 Joseph Emmanuel The daughter and successor of this prince married his brother, by dispensation from the pope, and they ascended the throne, as
 1777 Maria Francisca-Isabella and Peter III jointly
 1786 Maria, alone, this princess afterwards falls into a state of melancholy and derangement, dies, 1816
 1792 Regency John, son of the queen, and afterwards king declared regent of the kingdom.
 1816 John VI previously regent He had withdrawn in 1807 owing to the French invasion of Portugal, to his Brazilian dominions but the discontent of his subjects obliged him to return in 1821 died in 1826.
 1826. Peter IV (Dom Pedro) son of John VI making his election of the empire of Brasil, abdicated the throne of Portugal in favour of his daughter
 1826. Maria II (da Gloria), who became queen at 7 years of age.
 1828 Dom Miguel brother to Peter IV usurped the crown which he retained, amid civil contentions, until 1833.
 1833. Maria II restored declared in Sept. 1834 (being then 15) to be of age, and assumed the royal power accordingly, died Nov 15, 1853 succeeded by her son,
 1853 Peter V (Dom Pedro), born Sept. 16, 1837, the PRINCEPAT (18.90) king of Portugal Married to the princess Stephanie, of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, May 18, 1858, who died July 17 1859
 [Her Prince Louis-Philip, the king's brother, born Oct. 31, 1838.]

POSTS. Said to have originated in the regular couriers established by Cyrus, who erected post-houses throughout the kingdom of Persia, about B.C 536 Augustus was the first who introduced this institution among the Romans, and who employed post-chaises This was imitated by Charlemagne about A.D 800 *Ashe* Louis XI first established post-houses in France owing to his eagerness for news, and they were the first institution of this nature in Europe, 1470 *Henault*. In England the plan commenced in the reign of Edward IV 1481, when riders on post-horses went stages of the distance of twenty miles from each other, in order to procure the king the earliest intelligence of the events that passed in the course of the war that had arisen with the Scots. *Gale* Richard III improved the system of couriers in 1483 In 1543 similar arrangements existed in England. *Sadler's Letters* Post communications between London and most towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, existed in 1635 *Styrie*

POST OFFICE OF ENGLAND. The first chief postmaster of England was Mr Thomas Randolph, appointed by queen Elizabeth in 1581. The office of foreign postmaster was established by James I who appointed Matthew de l'Equerre to that office, and Charles I appointed William Frizell and Thomas Witherings in 1631. A proclamation of Charles I. in 1635, states in the preamble that "whereas to this time there hath been no certain intercourse between the kingdoms of England and Scotland, the king now commands his postmaster of England for foreign parts to settle a running post or two to run night and day between Edinburgh and London, to go thither and come back again in six days."* An enlarged office was erected by the parliament in 1643, and one more considerable in 1657, with a view "to benefit commerce, convey the public dispatches, and as the best means to discover and prevent many dangerous wicked designs against the commonwealth by the inspection of the correspondence." *Asks The Penny Post (which see),* was begun in 1681. The post office as at present constituted was founded 12 Charles II Dec. 27, 1660. The mails were first conveyed by coaches, Aug 2, 1784, when the first mail left London for Bristol. See *Mail Coaches*

REVENUE OF THE POST OFFICE OF ENGLAND AT THE FOLLOWING PERIODS, VIZ —

In 1643. It yielded	£5,000	In 1800 It yielded	£245,313
1653. Farmed to John Manley esq for	10 000	1805 Great Britain	1,454,994
1663. Farmed to Daniel O'Neale, esq for	21 500	1810 Ditto	1 709 065
1674 Farmed for	43,000	1815 Ditto	1 755 898
1685 It yielded	65,000	1820 United Kingdom	2,402,197
1707 Ditto	111 461	1825 Ditto	2,255,239
1714 Ditto	145,237	1830 Ditto	2,401 432
1728 Ditto	201 805	1835 Ditto	2,353,840
1744 Ditto	28 ,492	1839 Last year of the heavy postage	2,522,495
1764 Ditto	432,048	1840. First year of the low rate	471,000
1790 Ditto	480 074		

POST-OFFICE REVENUE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, UNDER THE UNIFORM POSTAGE SYSTEM —

Year ending	Gross Revenue	Cost of Management.	Net Revenue.	Charge ^d on Government Department.
January 5 1841	£1 859 464	£253,677	£500,789	£290 761
" 1842	1,499 418	938,168	561 449	113,255
" 1843	1 578,145	977,504	600 641	122,161
" 1844	1 620 867	980 850	640 217	116 5 3
" 1845	1 735 087	985,110	719 957	109,232
" 1846	1 857 576	1 125 594	761 052	101,160
" 1847	1 963,857	1 138,745	825 112	100 854
" 1848	2,181,016	1 196 620	984,496	121,290
" 1849	2,192,478	1 880,853	740 429	Less other charges than management.
" 1850	2,213,149	1 807 948	840,787	Not stated.
" 1851	2,204,684	1 460 785	803,898	Not stated.
" 1852	2,422,198	1 804,103	1,118,004	

NET REVENUE—1853	£1 104 000	1855	£1 197,220	1857	£1,298,971.
1854	1,288,234	1856	1 248,148		

Early in 1837, Mr Rowland Hill† broached his plan of *penny-postage*, which was adopted after a full investigation by a Committee of the House of Commons in 1839. The new postage law, by which the uniform rate of 4d per letter was tried as an experiment, came into operation Dec. 5, 1839. The uniform rate of 1d per letter of half an ounce weight, &c. commenced Jan 10, 1840. The stamped postage covers came into use May 6, 1840. In the last year of the heavy postage (1839) the number of letters was 82,470,596, including 6,563,024 franks, in 1840, the number was 168,765,344, in 1851, the number was 360,651,187, whereof 36,512,649 were in Scotland, and 35,982,782 were in Ireland. The number in 1856 was, England 388 millions, Scotland, 44 millions, Ireland, 48 millions, total, 478 millions, being an increase of 4½ per cent. on 1855, and an average of 17 to each person. On Feb 14, 1856, 618,000 letters passed through the general post-office. On June 5, 1855, a treasury warrant was issued, providing for the carriage by post of books,

* The king also commanded his "postmaster of England for foreign parts," to open a regular communication by running posts between the metropolis and Edinburgh, West Chester, Holyhead, Ireland, Plymouth, Exeter, &c. (Rates of postage—1 letter carried under 50 miles, 2d., under 140 miles, 4d., above that distance in England, 6d., to any part of Scotland, 8d.). Even so late as between 1780 and 1790, the post was only transmitted three days a week between Edinburgh and London, and the metropolis, on one occasion, only sent a single letter, which was for an Edinburgh banker, named Hamey.

† A national testimonial was presented to him June 17, 1846, on Nov 30, he was appointed secretary to the post office.

pamphlets, &c under certain restrictions—4oz for 1*d*, 8 oz for 2*d*, &c. The street *Letter-boxes* were erected in March 1855. The first one was placed at the corner of Fleet-street and Farringdon street. The *Postal Guide* first appeared in 1856, in which year London and the vicinity was divided into districts for postal purposes viz. East, West, &c. The post-master-general issues reports from time to time.

POST OFFICES The GENERAL POST OFFICE of London was originally established in Cloak lane, near Dowgate hill, whence it was removed to the Black Swan, in Bishopsgate-street. On occasion of the great fire of 1666, it was removed to the Two Black Pillars in Brydges-street, Covent garden, and afterwards (about 1690) to sir Robert Viner's mansion in Lombard street, where it continued till Sept 23, 1829, when it was transferred to St. Martin's le Grand. The present magnificent building (the site of an ancient college and sanctuary) was commenced in 1825, from designs by R. Smirke, esq, and completed Sept 23, 1829. The new post-office of Dublin was opened Jan 6, 1818.

POSTING Post chaises were invented by the French, and were introduced, according to Grainger, into this country by Mr William Tull, son of the well known writer on Husbandry. Posting was fixed by statute of Edward VI at one penny per mile, 1548. By a statute, re-establishing the post-office, none but the postmaster or his deputies could furnish post horses for travellers, 1660, and hence the name. The post horse duty was imposed in 1779. Post-horse duty yielded, in 1852, in England 128,501*l* and in Scotland 16,933*l*.

POSTMASTER. In 1822 the two postmasters were reduced to one, and in 1831 the offices of postmasters general of England and of Ireland were united in one person.

1828 Thomas earl of Chichester
1836 Lord Frederick Montague
1827 William duke of Manchester
1880 Charles duke of Richmond
1834 Francis marquess of Conyngham
1835 William lord Maryborough
Francis marquess of Conyngham

1835 Thomas earl of Lichfield.
1841 William viscount Lowthor
1846 Edward earl of St Germain.
1848 Ulrick marquess of Clanricarde.
1855 George duke of Argyll
1858 Charles lord Colchester
1859 James earl of Elgin (the PRESENT Postmaster).

POTASSIUM, a most remarkable metal, discovered in 1807 by Humphry Davy, who first succeeded, by means of a powerful voltaic battery, in the laboratory of the Royal Institution, London, in separating it from potash, and also the metals, *Sodium* from soda, *Calcium* from lime, &c. The alkalis and earths had been previously regarded as simple substances. Potassium ignites on contact with water.

POTATOES, natives of Chili and Peru, were originally brought to England from Santa Fe, in America, by sir John Hawkins, A.D. 1563. Others ascribe their introduction to sir Francis Drake, in 1586, while their general introduction is mentioned by many writers as occurring in 1592. Their first culture in Ireland is referred to sir Walter Raleigh, who had large estates in that country, about Youghal, in the county of Cork. It is said that potatoes were not known in Flanders until 1620. A fine kind of potato was first brought from America by that "patriot of every clime," the late Mr Howard, who cultivated it at Cardington, near Bedford, 1765, and its culture became general soon after. The failure of the potato crop in Ireland, where it is so valient is the principal food of the peasantry, four successive years from 1845, caused famine among the poor, to which succeeded pestilential fever and disease, of which multitudes died, among them many priests and physicians. Parliament voted ten millions sterling in this awful exigency, and several countries of Europe, and the United States of America, forwarded provisions and other succours, yet all was too little to stay the famine or reduce the pestilence. See *Ireland*.*

POTIDÆA, a town in Macedonia, a tributary of Athens, against whom it revolted 432 B.C. but submitted in 429. It was taken from the Athenians after three years' siege, by Philip II of Macedonia in 358 B.C.

POTOSI, MINES OF (Peru) These mines were discovered by the Spaniards in 1545, and produced the best silver in America. They are in a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf. Silver was as common in this place as iron is in Europe, but the mines are now much exhausted.

POTSDAM (near Berlin), the Versailles of Prussia. It was made an arsenal in 1721. Here is situated the palace of *Sans Souci*, embellished by Frederic II. Here also is the new palace, the residence of Prince Frederic William and his wife the Princess Royal of England, married, Jan 25, 1858.

POULTRY An exhibition of Poultry was held in London in January 1853, when nearly 1000 cocks were exhibited.

* From statistical returns, it appears that the potato crop is so very uncertain that it ought not to be relied on as a staple article of food.

POULTRY COMPTER (London), was one of the most noted of the old city prisons. The comptor of Wood street belonged to the sheriff of London, and was made a prison house in 1555. This latter and Bread street comptor were rebuilt in 1667. The Giltspur street prison was built to supply the place of the old city compters, it was pulled down in 1855. The Poultry chapel was erected on the site of the Poultry comptor, in 1819. *Leigh.*

POUND From the Latin *Pondus*. The pound sterling was in Saxon times about A.D. 671, a pound troy of silver, and a shilling was its twentieth part, consequently the latter was three times as large as it is at present. *Peacham*. The value of the Roman *pondo* is not precisely known, though some suppose it was equivalent to an Attic *mina* or 3l 4s 7d. Our avoirdupois weight (*avoir du poids*) pound, came from the French, and contains sixteen ounces, it is in proportion to our troy weight as seventeen to fourteen. *Chambers*

POWDERING THE HAIR is said to have taken its rise from some of the ballad singers at the fair of St. Germans whitening their heads to make themselves ridiculous. Unlike other habits it was adopted from the low by the high, and became very general about A.D. 1614. In England the powdered hair tax took place in May 1795, at which time the practice of using powder was at its height, this tax was one guinea for each person. The hair-powder tax is still continued, though it yields in England under 4000l per year. It was abolished in Ireland.

POYNINGS' LAW A law so called after sir Edward Poyning, one of the lord deputies of Ireland, at the time of its passing in that country, A.D. 1494. By this law all legislation in the Irish parliament was confined to matters first approved of by the king and the English council. This act was repealed, together with the English Declaratory act of the 6th of Geo. I and some other equally obnoxious Irish statutes, April 1782.

PRÆMONSTRATENSIAN ORDER, founded in 1120 by Norbert, a zealous monk. The first house of this order in England was founded by Peter de Gousla or Gousel, at Newsham, in Lancashire, A.D. 1143, *Tanner* according to others in 1146. The order spread widely through England soon after. The house at Newsham was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Martial. *Lewis*

PRÆMUNIRE, LAW OF This law (which obtained its name from the first two words "*Præmoneri*," or "*Præmunari facias*," "cause to be forewarned," and which is applied to any offence in the way of contempt of the sovereign or his government) derived its origin from the exorbitant power which was exercised in England by the pope. The offence ranked as one against the king because it consisted of introducing a foreign power into the land, and thereby creating an *imperium in imperio*. The first statute of Præmunire was enacted 35 Edward I. 1306. *Coke*. The Church of Rome in the assertion of her supremacy, bestowed most of the bishoprics, abbacies, &c. before they were void, upon favourites, on pretence of providing the church with better qualified successors before the vacancies occurred. To put a stop to these encroachments, Edward III. enacted a statute in 1352. The statute commonly referred to as the statute of Præmunire is the 16th of Richard II. 1392. But several other enactments, of similar object, followed in subsequent reigns.

PRÆTORIAN GUARDS were instituted by the emperor Augustus (B.C. 13), and their numbers enlarged by Tiberius, Vitellius, and his successors. At first supporters of the imperial tyrants they eventually became their masters, actually putting up the imperial diadem for sale (as in A.D. 193 when it was bought by Didius Julianus). They at times committed many atrocities, and were finally disbanded by Constantine, in 312.

PRÆTORS Magistrates of Rome. The office was instituted 365 B.C. when one prætor only was appointed, but a second was appointed in 262 B.C. One administered justice to the citizens, and the other appointed judges in all causes which related to foreigners. In 227 B.C. two more prætors were created to assist the consul in the government of the provinces of Sicily and Sardinia, which had been lately conquered, and two more when Spain was reduced into the form of a Roman province, 197 B.C. Sylla, the dictator, added two more, and Julius Cæsar increased the number to 10, and afterwards to 16, and the second triumvirate to 64. After this their number fluctuated, being sometimes 18, 16, or 12, till, in the decline of the empire, their dignity decreased, and their numbers were reduced to three.

PRAGA, a suburb of Warsaw, where a most bloody battle was fought, Nov. 5, 1794, 30,000 Poles were butchered by the renowned Russian general Suwarrow. On Feb. 25, 1831, near here, the Poles, commanded by Skrzynski, defeated the Russian army commanded by general Giesmar, who lost 4000 killed and wounded, 6000 prisoners, and 12 pieces of cannon.

PRAGMATIC SANCTION An ordinance relating to the church and sometimes state affairs. The ordinances of the kings of France are thus called, the rights of the Gallican

Church were asserted against the usurpation of the pope in the choice of bishops, in one by Charles VII in 1438. The Pragmatic Sanction for settling the empire of Germany in the house of Austria, A.D. 1439. Again the emperor Charles VI published the Pragmatic Sanction, whereby, in default of male issue, his daughters should succeed in preference to the sons of his brother Joseph I April 17, 1713, and he settled his dominions on his daughter Maria Theresa, in conformity thereto, 1723. She succeeded in Oct. 1740, but it gave rise to a war, in which most of the powers of Europe were engaged, which lasted till 1748.

PRAGUE, the capital of Bohemia. The old city was founded about A.D. 759, the new city was rebuilt in 1348, by the emperor Charles IV who made it his capital and erected a university. Prague has suffered much by war. In 1619, the Bohemians elected Frederick V of the Palatinate (son in law of our James I) for their king, on Nov. 9, 1620, their army was totally defeated by the Austrians under Maximilian of Bavaria. The unfortunate king was forced to flee with his queen and children into Holland, leaving all his baggage and money behind him. He was afterwards deprived of his hereditary dominions, and the Protestant interest was ruined in Bohemia. The pusillanimity and inactivity of James I were severely censured. It was taken by the Swedes in 1648, and by the French in 1741, but they were obliged to leave it in 1742. In 1744 it was taken by the king of Prussia, but he was obliged to abandon it in the same year. The great battle of Prague was fought May 6, 1757. In this engagement the Austrians were defeated by Prince Henry of Prussia, and their whole camp taken, their illustrious commander, general Brown, was mortally wounded, and the brave Prussian, marshal Schwerin, was killed. After this victory, Prague was besieged by the king of Prussia, but he was soon obliged to raise the siege. An insurrection in Prague, June 1848, was suppressed in a few days.

PRAISE GOD BAREBONES' PARLIAMENT See *Barebones*

PRASLIN MURDER, among the most extraordinary in modern times, was perpetrated on the duchesse de Choiseul Praslin, by her husband, the duc de Praslin, at his own house in Paris, Aug. 17, 1847. She was the only daughter of the celebrated marshal Sebastiani, the mother of nine children, and in her forty first year. Circumstances were so managed by him as to give it the appearance of being the act of another. During the arrangements for the trial the duke took poison.

PRAYER BOOK See *Common Prayer*

PRAYERS. Prayers for the dead were first introduced into the Christian Church about A.D. 190. *Eusebius*. Prayers addressed to the Virgin Mary and to the saints were introduced by pope Gregory, A.D. 593. The mode of praying with the face to the east was instituted by pope Boniface II A.D. 532. This last custom which prevailed among the Jews, has been recently adopted in some Protestant places of worship in England.

PRECEDENCE was established in very early ages, and in most of the countries of the East and of Europe, and was amongst the laws of Justinian. In England the order of precedence was regulated chiefly by two statutes, namely, one passed 31 Henry VIII 1539, and the other, 1 George I 1714.

PREDESTINATION, the belief that God hath from all eternity unchangeably appointed whatever comes to pass. This doctrine is the subject of one of the most perplexing controversies that have occurred among mankind. It was taught by the ancient stoics and early Christians, and Mahomet introduced the doctrine of an absolute predestination into his Koran in the strongest light. The controversy respecting it in the Christian Church arose in the fifth century, when it was maintained by St. Augustin, and Lucidus, a priest of Gaul, taught it, A.D. 470. It is defined in the seventeenth article of the Church of England. It is held by *Calvinists* and opposed by *Arminians*, *which see*.

PREROGATIVE COURT. Till 1857 this was the court wherein all wills were proved, and all administrations taken, which belong to the archbishop of Canterbury by his prerogative, and, if any dispute arise between parties concerning such will or administration, the cause was properly decided in this court. The judge was appointed by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury. There were appeals from this court to the judicial committee of the privy council, by statutes passed in 1830. This court was abolished and the *Probate Court* established in 1857.

PREROGATIVE ROYAL. In England the sovereign is the supreme magistrate. It is a maxim that he *can do no wrong*. He is the head of the Established Church, of the army and navy, and the fountain of office, honour, and privilege, but is subject to the laws, unless exempted by name. The royal prerogatives were greatly exceeded by several despotic sovereigns, such as Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I. Elizabeth used the phrase "We, of

our Royal prerogative which we will not have argued or brought in question" (1691) James I told his parliament "that as it was blasphemy to question what the Almighty could do of His power, so it was sedition to inquire what a king could do by virtue of his prerogative." These extreme doctrines were nullified by the revolution of 1688, and now the exercise of the prerogative is virtually subject to parliament. See *Lords*

PRESBURG, an ancient city in Hungary, where the diets have been held and the kings crowned. On Dec. 26, 1805, a treaty was signed between France and Austria, by which the ancient states of Venice were ceded to Italy, the principality of Eichstadt, part of the bishopric of Passau, the city of Augsburg, the Tyrol, all the possessions of Austria in Suabia, in Brigau, and Ortenau, were transferred to the elector of Bavaria and the duke of Wurtemberg, who, as well as the duke of Baden, were then crowned kings by Napoleon. The independence of the Helvetic republic was also stipulated.

PRESBYTERIANS A numerous class of Christians, so called from their maintaining that the government of the church appointed in the New Testament was by Presbyteries, or associations of ministers and ruling elders, equal in power, office, and in order. Presbyterianism is the established form of church government in Scotland. Its distinguishing tenets seem to have been first embodied in the formulary of faith attributed to John Knox, and compiled by that reformer in 1560. It was approved by the parliament, and ratified, 1567, and finally settled by an act of the Scottish senate, 1690, afterwards secured by the treaty of union with England in 1707. The first Presbyterian meeting house in England was established at Wandsworth, Surrey, Nov. 20, 1572.

PRESCOTT (Upper Canada) On Nov. 17, 1838, the Canadian rebels were attacked by the British under major Young, and (on the following day) by lieutenant colonel Dundas, who, after an obstinate resistance, succeeded in dispersing the insurgents, several of whom were killed, and many taken prisoners, the troops, however, also suffered considerably. After the attack of lieutenant colonel Dundas, the remainder of the rebels surrendered. In these engagements they were aided by the Americans of the United States, who invaded the Canadian territory in great numbers.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, LORD, the fourth great officer of state, is appointed to this important office by letters patent, under the great seal, *durante beneplacito*, and, by his office, is to attend the king's royal person, and to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the king at the council table, and to report to his majesty the resolutions taken thereupon. The council was remodelled according to a plan by sir William Temple in 1679, when Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury, became lord president. See *Administrations* and *Privy Council*.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA See *United States*

PRESS, LIBERTY OF THE. The *imprimatur* "let it be printed," was much used on the title pages of books printed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The liberty of the press was severely restrained, and the number of master printers in London and Westminster limited by the Star Chamber, 13 Chas I, July 1, 1637, "disorders in printing" were redressed by the parliament in 1643 and 1649, and by Charles II in 1662. The censorship of the press (by a licence established in 1655 and 1693) was abandoned in 1695 (6 Will. III.) The celebrated toast, "The liberty of the press—it is like the air we breathe—if we have it not we die," was first given at the Crown and Anchor tavern, at a Whig dinner in 1795. Presses were licensed, and the printer's name required to be placed on both the first and last pages of a book, July 1799.

PRESS NEWSPAPER, a journal, published in Dublin, of considerable talent, but of a most revolutionary tendency. It was commenced in Oct. 1797, and the celebrated Arthur O'Connor, and Mr. Emmett, the barrister (whose brother was executed in 1803), and several other conspicuous men were contributors to it. Their writings served to inflame the public mind in Ireland, on the eve of the memorable rebellion, which broke out in 1798. The paper was suppressed by a military force, March 6, 1798, and Mr. O'Connor was arrested at Margate while attempting his escape to France.—The existing weekly paper the *Press* was first published in May 1853.

PRESSING TO DEATH A punishment in England, referred to the reign of Henry III or of Edward I and on the statute book until the latter part of the last century. A remarkable instance of this death, in England, is the following.—Hugh Calverly, of Calverly in Yorkshire, esq., having murdered two of his children, and stabbed his wife in a fit of jealousy, being arraigned for his crime at York assizes, stood mute, and was thereupon pressed to death in the castle, a large iron weight being placed upon his breast, 3 James I. 1605 *Stow's Chron.*

PRESSING FOR THE SEA SERVICE. See *Impressment*.

PRESTON (Lancashire) A manufacturing town * Near here Cromwell totally defeated the royalists under sir Marmaduke Langdale, Aug 17, 1648 Preston was taken in 1715 by the Scotch insurgents, under Forster, who proclaimed king James VII They were defeated in a battle on Nov 12, by generals Wills and Carpenter, who with the royal army invested Preston on all sides The Scots at length laid down their arms, and their nobles and leaders were secured, some of them were shot as deserters, and others were sent to London pinioned and bound together, to intimidate their party

PRESTON PANS, near Edinburgh, the scene of a battle between the Young Pretender, prince Charles Stuart, and his Scotch adherents, and the royal army under sir John Cope, Sept. 21, 1745 The latter was defeated with the loss of 500 men, and was forced to flee at the very first onset Sir John Cope precipitately galloped from the field of battle to Berwick upon Tweed, where he was the first to announce his own discomfiture His disgrace is perpetuated in a favourite Scottish ballad, called "Johnnie Cope"

PRETENDER, THE OLD, or Chevalier de St. George, was the son of James II born June 10, 1688, and acknowledged by Louis XIV as James III of England, in 1701 He was proclaimed, and his standard set up, at Braemar and Castletown, in Scotland, Sept. 3, 1715, and he landed at Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire, from France, to encourage the rebellion that the earl of Mar and his other adherents had promoted, Dec 25, same year This rebellion having been soon suppressed, the Pretender escaped to Montrose (from whence he proceeded to Gravelines), Feb 4, 1716, and died at Rome, Dec 30, 1785 The son of the preceding, prince Charles, the YOUNG PRETENDER, was born in 1720 He landed in Scotland, and proclaimed his father king, June 1745 He gained the battle of Preston pans, Sept. 21, 1745, and of Falkirk, Jan 17, 1746, but was defeated at Culloden, April 16, same year, and sought safety by flight He continued wandering among the frightful wilds of Scotland for nearly six months, and as 30,000^l were offered for taking him, he was constantly pursued by the British troops, often hemmed round by his enemies, but still rescued by some lucky accident, and at length escaped from the isle of Uist to Morlaix He died Jan 31, 1788 His natural daughter assumed the title of duchess of Albany, she died in 1789 His brother, the cardinal York, calling himself Henry IX of England, born March, 1725, died at Rome in August, 1807 See *Scotland*

PRIDE'S PURGE. On Dec 6, 1648, colonel Pride, at the head of two regiments, surrounded the house of parliament, and seizing in the passage forty one members of the Presbyterian party, sent them to a low room, then called *hell* Above 160 other members were excluded, and none admitted but the most furious of the independents This atrocious invasion of parliamentary rights was called *Pride's Purge*, and the privileged members were named the *Rump*

PRIEST (derived from *presbiteros*, elder), in the English church the minister who presides over the public worship The Greek *hieruus*, like the Jewish priest, had a sacrificial character, which idea of the priesthood is still maintained by the Romanists and those who favour their views Among the Jews, the priests assumed their office at the age of thirty years The dignity of high or chief priest was fixed in Aaron's family, 1491 B.C. After the captivity of Babylon, the civil government and the crown were superadded to the high priesthood, it was the peculiar privilege of the high priest, that he could be prosecuted in no court but that of the great Sanhedrim The heathens had their arch flamen or high priest, like the Christian archbishops

PRIMER. A book so named from the Romish book of devotions, and formerly set forth or published by authority, as the first book children should publicly learn or read in schools, containing prayers and portions of the scripture Copies of primers are preserved of so early a date as 1539 *Ashe* From this early book came the name of the elementary primer made use of in schools. *Idem* The primer is so named from the Romish book of devotions. *Locke*

PRIMOGENITURE, RIGHT OF A usage brought down from the earliest times The firstborn in the patriarchal ages had a superiority over his brethren, and in the absence of his father was priest to the family In England, by the ancient custom of gavel kind,

* **PRESTON STRIKE.** In 1853, a great number of strikes took place among the workmen in the north of England. Those at Preston struck for an increase of 10 per cent. on their wages. On Oct. 15, the masters, in consequence, closed forty nine mills, and 20,000 persons were thrown out of employment, who were mostly maintained for a long time by subscriptions from their fellows. In the week ending Dec. 17, 1853, 14,971 were relieved at the cost of 2820^l. &c. The committee of workmen addressed lord Palmerston, Nov 15, 1853, who gave them his advice Dec. 24 following After many attempts at reconciliation, the strike closed for want of funds, May 1, 1854.

primogeniture was of no account. It came in with the feudal law, 3 Will. I 1068. The rights of primogeniture were abolished in France in 1790.

PRINTED GOODS. The art of calico-printing is of considerable antiquity, and there exist specimens of Egyptian cotton dyed by figured blocks many hundred years old. A similar process has been resorted to even in the Sandwich Islands, where they use a large leaf as a substitute for the block. See article *Cotton*. The copyright of designs was secured by two acts, 2 Vict. c. 13, 17, passed June, 1839.

PRINTING. The honour of its invention has been appropriated to Mentz, Strasburg, Haarlem, Venice, Rome, Florence, Beale, and Augsburg, but the names of the three first only are entitled to attention. Adrian Junius awards the honour of the invention to Laurencez John Koster of Haarlem, "who printed with blocks, a book of images and letters, *Speculum Humane Salvationis*, and compounded an ink more viscous and tenacious than common ink, which blotted, about A.D. 1438."* The leaves of this book being printed on one side only, were afterwards pasted together. John Faust established a printing-office at Mentz, and printed the *Tractatus Petri Hispani*, in 1442. John Gutenberg invented cut metal types, and used them in printing the earliest edition of the Bible, which was commenced in 1444, and finished in 1460. Peter Schoeffer cast the first metal types in matrices, and was therefore the inventor of COMPLETE PRINTING, 1452. *Adrian Junius, Du Fresnoy*

Book of Psalms, printed by Faust and Schoeffer
A.D. Aug. 14, 1457
The *Durandi Rationale*, first work printed with
cut metal types 1459
[Printing was introduced into Oxford, about
this time. *Collier*. But this statement is dis-
credited by Dibdin.]
A *Leaf* printed. *Du Fresnoy* 1460
The first Bible completed. *Idea*. 1460
[Mentz taken and plundered, and the art of
printing in the general ruin, is spread to
other towns.] * *
The types were uniformly Gothic, or old German
(whence our old *English* or *Black Letter*), until
Greek characters (quotations only) first used,
same year 1465
Cleore de Officiis printed. *Blair* 1466
Roman characters, first at Rome 1467
A *Chronicle*, said to have been found in the arch-
bishop of Canterbury's palace (the fact dis-
puted), bearing the date *Of ford, anno* 1468
William Caxton, a merchant of London, set up the
first press at Westminster.† 1471
He printed *William Caxton's Recueil of the Hys-
toires of Troy*, by *Raoul le Fevre*. *Phillips* 1471
His first pieces were *A Treatise on the Game of
Chess* and *Tully's Offices* (see below). *Dibdin* 1474
Boop's Fables, printed by Caxton, is supposed
to be the first book with its leaves numbered * *
Aldus cast the Greek alphabet, and a Greek
book printed (eg. *Aldi*) 1476
He introduces the Italian * *
The *Pentateuch*, in Hebrew 1482
Homer de Jolia, beautifully done at Florence,
 eclipsing all former printing, by *Demetrius* 1488
Aldus Manutius begins printing at Venice 1494
Printing used in Scotland 1509
The first edition of the whole Bible was, strictly
speaking, the Complutensian Polyglot of
cardinal Ximenes (see *Polyglot*) 1517

The *Liturgy* the first book printed in Ireland,
by Humphrey Powell 1550
Printing in Irish characters introduced by
Nicholas Walsh, chancellor of St. Patrick's 1571
The first newspaper printed in England (see
Newspapers) 1588
First patent granted for printing 1591
First printing-press improved by William Blauw,
at Amsterdam 1601
First printing in America, in New England,
when the *Fremans Oath* and an almanac
were printed 1639
First bible printed in Ireland was at Belfast.
Hardy's Town 1704
First types cast in England by Caslon. *Phillips* 1730
Stereotype printing practised by William Ged,
of Edinburgh, about 1730
The present mode of stereotype invented by
Mr. Tillich, about 1779
[Stereotype printing was in use in Holland in
the last century. *Phillips*.]
Logographic Printing, in which words (cast in
cave pieces) were employed, patented by H.
Johnson and Mr. Walter of the *Times*
(soon disused) 1788
Machine printing (which see) first suggested by
Nicholson 1790
The Stanhope press invented about 1800, in
general use 1806
Columbian press of Clymer introduced 1814
Aldion press introduced 1816
The roller, which was a suggestion of Nicholson,
introduced 1816
Cowper's and Applegath's rollers 1817
Printing for the blind (by raised characters)
begins 1827
Printing types electro-faced with copper, about 1850
Engraved copper-plate electro-faced with iron
and nickel 1858
[See *Stereotype* and *Nature Printing*.]

TITLES OF THE EARLIEST BOOKS OF CAXTON AND WYNKYN DE WORDE.

The Game and Playe of the Chess.† Translated out of
the French and empernyd by me William Caxton.
Fynysheid the last day of Marche the yere of our
Lord God a thousand four hundred and lasty.

TULLY
*The Boke of Tulle of Olde age Empernyd by me simple
persone William Caxton into Englyshe as the playere
solace and reverens of man growyng in to old age the*

* In 1850 Mr. Samuel Leigh Sotheby issued an elaborate work compiled by his father and himself entitled
"Principia Typographica," containing fac-similes &c. of the block-books of the fifteenth century, and
Mr. J. Russell Smith published a fac-simile of the *Biblia Pauperum*, a very early block-book.

† To the west of the Sanctuary in Westminster Abbey, stood the Klemensynary or Almonry, where the
first printing-press in England was erected in 1471, by William Caxton, encouraged by the learned Thomas
Milling, then abbot. He produced "*The Game and Play of Chess*," the first book ever printed in these
kingdoms. There is a slight difference about the place in which it was printed, but all agree that it was
within the precincts of this religious house. *Leigh*.

‡ A fac-simile of this book was printed by Mr. Vincent Figgins in 1859.

PRINTING, continued

22th day of August the yere of our lord M CCCC. lxxxj.
HERBERT

THE POLYORONTOON

The Polyorontoon containing the Berynges and Dedes of many Tymys in eyght Bokys. Imprinted by William Caxton after having somewhat chaunged the rude and olde Englyshe, that is to wete [to wit] certayn Words which in them Dayes be neither sayd ne understonden. Ended the second day of Julyll at Westmestre the 22th yere of the Reigne of Kyngs Edward the fourth, and of the Incarnacion of our Lord a Thousand four Hundred four score and twetyne [1482]. DIBDIN'S TYP ART

THE OREONTOON

The Cronicles of England Emprinted by me Wyllyam Caxton thabyle of Hemyngre by loundre the 9 day of July the yere of thincarnacion of our lord god M.CCCC.LXXX.

POLYORONTOON

Polyorontoon Ended the thyrtyeth daye of Apryll the tenth yere of the reyne of kyngs Harry the sixenth And of the Incarnacion of our lord M.CCCC.LXXXV. Emprinted by Wynkyn Tho wordes at Westmestre.

HILL OF PERFECTION

The Hylle of Perfection emprinted at the instance of the reverend religious father Thio Prior of the house of St Ann, the order of the charterhouse Accomplished [and fynished] att Westmynster the xii day of Janewer the yere of our lord Thousande CCCC.LXXXVII And in the xii yere of kyngs Henry the vii by me wynkyn de wordes. AMES, HERBERT, DIBDIN

PRINTING MACHINES William Nicholson, editor of the *Philosophical Journal*, first projected (1790 1), but M Koenig first contrived and constructed a working printing-machine, which began with producing *The Times* of Nov 28, 1814, a memorable day in the annals of typography. In 1815, Mr J. Cowper applied his inventive mind to the subject. Since then improvements have been rapid and important. Koenig's machine printed 1800 an hour, Cowper's improvements increased this number to 4200. This was raised to 15,000, by Mr Applegath's machine, which prints *The Times*.

PRINTING PRESS See under article *Printing*

PRINTING IN COLOURS was first commenced by the employment of several blocks, to imitate the initial letters in MSS (for instance, the Montz Psalter of Faust, A.D. 1457, which has a letter in three colours). Imitations of chiaroscuro soon followed ("Repose in Egypt," engraving on wood, after Louis Cranach, 1519, in Germany others, by Ugo da Carpi, in Italy, 1518). J. B. Jackson (1720-1754) attempted, without success, to imitate water colour drawings, and to print paper hangings. About 1783, John Skippe, an amateur, printed some chiaroscuros. In 1819-22, Mr William Savage produced his remarkable work, "Hints on Colour Printing," illustrated by imitations of chiaroscuro, and of coloured drawings, which are still greatly admired, giving details of the processes employed. In 1836, Mr George Baxter produced beautiful specimens of Picture Printing, and took out a patent, which expired in 1855. In some of the illustrations to the "Pictorial Album" (1836), he has employed twenty different blocks. Since then great improvements have been made in the art. It has been applied to Lithography (hence, Chromolithography). In 1849, Mr G. C. Loughton produced imitations of water-colour-drawings, by means of modifications and improvements of Savage's processes. In 1851 he commenced colour printing by machinery, and has since availed himself of aqua-tinted plates, and also of electrotyped silver and copper surfaces to obtain purity of colour as well as durability.

PRIORIES They were of early foundation, and are mentioned in A.D. 722 in England. They were at first dependent on the great abbeys. See *Abbeys and Monasteries*. The priories of aliens were first seized upon by Edward I. in 1285, on the breaking out of a war between England and France. They were seized in several succeeding reigns on the like occasions, but were usually restored on the conclusion of peace. These priories were dissolved, and their estates vested in the crown, 3 Hen. V. 1414. *Rymer's Fodera*.

* Roman Service books, used at Salisbury by the devout, called *Pies* (*Pica*, Latin), as is supposed from the different colour of the text and rubric. Our printing type *Pica* is called *Nero* by foreign printers. *Wheatley*

ENGLAND.

The Description of Englande Walys Scotland and Ireland speaking of the Noblesse and Worthynesse of the same Pynished and emprinted in Flate strete in the syne of the Sonne by me Wynkyn de Worde the yere of our lord a M.CCCC and ij. menses Mayius [mense Maii]. DIBDIN'S TYP ART

THE FESTIVAL.

The Festynall or Sermons on sondays and holidays taken out of the golden legend emprinted at london in Flate strete at y^e syne of y^e Sonne by wynkyn de wordes. In the yere of our lord M CCCC.VIII. And ended the 21 daye of Maye. AMES.

THE LORD'S PRAYER

[As printed by Caxton in 1483.]

Father our that art in heuene, hallowyd be thy name thy kyngdome come to us thy will be done in earth as it is in heuene our every daye bread give us to day and forgive us oure trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us and lead us not in to temptation, but deliver us from all evil sin, amen. LEWIN'S LIFE OF CAXTON

A FLAGARD

[As printed by William Caxton.]

If it please any man spirytuel or temperel to bye any piece of two or thre conueniencis of Salisbury use emprinted after the forme of this present lettre whiche ben wel and truly correct, late him come to westmynster in to the almonshouse at the read pale [red pale] and he shall have them good there.* DIBDIN'S TYP ART

PRISONERS OF WAR. Among the ancient nations, prisoners of war when spared by the sword were usually enslaved, and this custom more or less continued until about the thirteenth century, when civilised nations, instead of enslaving, commonly exchanged their prisoners. The Spanish, French, and American prisoners of war in England were 12,000 in number, Sept. 30, 1779. The number exchanged by cartel with France, from the commencement of the then war, was 44,000, June 1781. *Phillips* The English prisoners in France estimated at 6000, and the French in England, 27,000, Sept. 1798. *Idem.* The English in France amounted to 10,300, and the French, &c. in England to 47,600, in 1811. *Idem.* This was the greatest number, owing to the occasional exchanges made, up to the period of the last war.

PRISONS OF LONDON Upwards of 30,000 persons, exclusive of debtors, are stated to pass through the metropolitan gaols, &c. See *Fleet, King's Bench, Newgate, Poultry, Clerkenwell.* The very old Marshalsea prison was pulled down in 1842. The prisons erected after the exertions of Howard are great improvements on their predecessors. Cold Bath fields prison was built on the suggestion of the philanthropist Howard about 1794. The atrocities of Governor Aris in this prison were exposed in parliament, July 12, 1800. Horsemonger lane gaol was built in 1791. The Savoy prison, for the confinement of deserters from the Guards, formerly situated in the Strand, was pulled down in 1819, to make room for Waterloo bridge. The White Cross street prison for debtors was erected in 1813. The Borough computer was a mean and confined place till visited by a parliamentary committee in 1817. The new Bridewell prison was erected as a substitute for the City Bridewell, Blackfriars, in 1829. Tothill Fields Bridewell built in 1618, was rebuilt in 1831. The Middlesex House of Detention, Clerkenwell, was erected in 1847. Holloway prison was opened, Feb. 6, 1852. The Pontonville prison was completed in 1842.

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY owes its existence to the philanthropic labours of sir T. F. Buxton, M. P. It was instituted in 1815, and held its first public meeting in 1820. Its objects are, the amelioration of gaols, by the diffusion of information respecting their management, the classification and employment of the prisoners, and the prevention of crime, by inspiring a dread of punishment, and by inducing the criminal, on his discharge, to abandon his vicious pursuits.

PRIVATEER. A vessel belonging to one or more private individuals, sailing with a licence from Government in time of war, to seize and plunder the ships of the enemy. The practice first became general during the war between Spain and the Netherlands about the end of the seventeenth century, and was very general during the last French war. Privateering was abolished by the great sovereigns of Europe by treaty, March 30, 1856.

PRIVILEGED PLACES See *Asylums*

PRIVY COUNCIL This assembly is of great antiquity. A council was instituted by Alfred, A. D. 895. In ancient times the number was twelve, but it was afterwards so increased, that it was found inconvenient for secrecy and despatch, and Charles II. limited it to thirty, whereof fifteen were the principal officers of state (counsellors *ex officio*), and ten lords and five commoners of the king's choice, A. D. 1679. *Salmon* The number of the council was about twelve when it discharged the functions of state, now confined to the members of the cabinet, but it had become of unwieldy amount before 1679, in which year it was remodelled upon sir William Temple's plan, and reduced to thirty members. The number is now unlimited. *Beaumont* To attempt the life of a privy councillor in the execution of his office was made capital, occasioned by Guinecard's stabbing Mr. Harley while the latter was examining him on a charge of high treason, 9 Anne, 1711.*

PRIVY SEAL, THE LORD The fifth great officer of state, denominated from his having the custody of the privy seal, which he must not put to any grant, without good warrant under the king's signet. This seal is used by the king to all charters, grants, and pardons, signed by the king, before they come to the great seal. Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, held this office in the reign of Henry VIII. previously to 1523, when Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of London, was appointed. The privy seal has been on some occasions in commission. *Beaumont.*

* JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—In lieu of the Court of Delegates, for appeals from the lord chancellors of Great Britain and of Ireland in cases of lunacy—from the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty courts of England, and the Vice-Admiralty courts abroad—from the Warden of the Stannaries, the courts of the Isle of Man, and other islands, and the Colonial courts, &c. fixed by statute 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41, 1853. Judges—the president of the privy council, the lord chancellor, and such members of the privy council as may hold and have held that office of lord keeper or first commissioner of the great seal, lord chief justice of the Queen's Bench, master of the rolls, vice-chancellor, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, lord chief baron, judge of the Admiralty, chief judge of the court of Bankruptcy, and others appointed by the queen, being privy councillors.

PRIZE MONEY The money arising from captures made upon the enemy, is divided into eight equal parts, and thus distributed by order of government—Captain to have *three-eighths*, unless under the direction of a flag officer, who in that case is to have one of the said three eighths, captains of marines and land forces, sea-lieutenants, &c. *one eighth*, lieutenants of marines, gunners, admirals' secretaries, &c. *one eighth*, midshipmen, captain's clerk, &c. *one eighth*, ordinary and able seamen, marines, &c. *two eighths* Given at St. James's, April 17, 1793

PROBATE COURT, established in 1857 by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77, which abolished all powers exercised by the Ecclesiastical Courts in the granting of probates of wills, &c. See *Pro-rogative Court*. The first judge appointed (Jan. 5, 1858), was sir Cresswell Cresswell, who took his seat on Jan. 12. *Probate* is the exhibiting and proving a will before the proper authority

PROCLAMATIONS, ROYAL, "have only a binding force when grounded upon and to enforce the laws of the realm." *Coke* Henry VIII in 1539 declared that they were as valid as acts of parliament

PROFILES The first profile taken, as recorded, was that of Antigonus, who, having but one eye, his likeness was so taken, B.C. 330. *Ash* "Until the end of the third century, I have not seen a Roman emperor with a full face, they were always painted or appeared in profile, which gives us the view of a head in a very majestic manner" *Addison*.

PROMISSORY NOTES They were regulated and allowed to be made assignable in 1705. First taxed by a stamp in 1782 the tax was increased in 1804, and again in 1808, and subsequently. Numerous enactments varied the amount of the stamp upon promissory notes and bills. See *Bills of Exchange*

PROPAGANDA FIDE. The celebrated congregation or college in the Romish Church, *Congregatio de Propaganda Fide*, was constituted at Rome by pope Gregory XV in 1622. Its constitution was altered by several of the succeeding pontiffs

PROPERTY TAX Parliament granted to Henry VIII a subsidy of two fifteenths from the commons and two tenths from the clergy to aid the king in a war with France, 1512. *Rapin* Cardinal Wolsey proposed a tenth of the property of the laity and a fourth of the clergy to the same king, 1522. The London merchants strenuously opposed this tax, they were required to declare on oath the real value of their effects, but they firmly refused, alleging that it was not possible for them to give an exact account of their effects, part whereof was in the hands of correspondents in foreign countries. At length the king was pleased to accept the tax according to their own calculation. *Buller* This tax was levied at various periods, and was of great amount in the last years of the late war. The assessments on real property, under the property tax of 1815, were 51,898,423*l.*, of which, Middlesex was 5,595,537*l.*, Lancashire 3,087,774*l.*, and Yorkshire 4,700,000*l.*, while Wales, of 4,752,000 acres, or one million more than Yorkshire, was but 2,153,801*l.* An attempt to renew the property tax was lost in the commons by a majority of 37, March 18, 1816. For the later and present imposts upon incomes, see *Income Tax*

PROPHECY We have in the Old Testament the writings of sixteen prophets, i.e. of four greater, and twelve lesser. See under *Jesus*. The former are Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel, the latter are Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Micah, Jonah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi (from B.C. 825 to 397). Prophecy was given in the earliest times. See *Jesus*. The prophetic denunciations upon Babylon were executed by Cyrus, 538 B.C. God's judgment upon Jerusalem, executed by Titus, A.D. 70. Many other instances of prophecy occur in Scripture

PROPHECYINGS About 1570 the puritanical part of the clergy, particularly at Northampton, held meetings (termed prophecyings) for prayer and exposition of the Scripture. These meetings were forbidden by queen Elizabeth, May 7, 1577, and immediately ceased

PROTECTIONISTS A name given to that section of the Conservative party which opposed the repeal of the corn laws, and which separated from sir Robert Peel in 1846. The name was derived from a "Society for the Protection of Agriculture," of which the duke of Richmond was chairman, and which had been established to counteract the efforts of the Anti Corn Law League. Lord George Bentinck was the head of the party from 1846 till his death, Sept. 21, 1848. The Derby administration not proposing the restoration of the corn laws, the above society was dissolved, Feb. 7, 1853

PROTECTORATES IN ENGLAND That of the earl of Pembroke began Oct. 19, 1216, and ended by his death the same year. Of Humphry duke of Gloucester, in England, began

Aug. 31, 1422, he was murdered Feb. 28, 1447. Of Richard duke of Gloucester began April 9, 1483, and ended by his assuming the royal dignity, June 22, the same year. Of Somerset began Jan. 28, 1547, and ended by his resignation in 1549. Of Oliver Cromwell began Dec. 16, 1653 and ended by his death, Sept. 13, 1658. Of Richard Cromwell began Sept. 14, 1658, ended by his resignation, May 5, 1659. See *England*.

PROTESTANTS The emperor Charles V called a diet at Spire in 1529, to request aid from the German princes against the Turks, and to devise means for allaying the religious disputes which then raged owing to Luther's opposition to the Roman Catholic religion. Against a decree of this diet, to support the doctrines of the Church of Rome, six Lutheran princes, with the deputies of thirteen imperial towns, formally and solemnly *protested*, April 17, 1530. Hence the term Protestants was given to the followers of Luther, and it afterwards included Calvinists, and all other sects separated from the see of Rome. The six protesting princes were John and George, the electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, Ernest and Francis, the two dukes of Lunenburg, the landgrave of Hesse, and the prince of Anhalt, these were joined by the inhabitants of Strasburg, Nuremberg, Ulm, Constance, Hailbron, and seven other cities. See *Lutheranism, Calvinism, Germany, &c*.

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION See Gordon's "No Popery" Mob

PROTESTANT COLONISATION In 1608 11 protestant settlements were formed in the north of Ireland. A society for planting communities of the poorer Protestants on tracts of land, particularly in the northern counties of Ireland, was established in Dublin in Dec. 1829. The Protestant Conservative Society was also established in that city, Dec. 9, 1831. Several other societies, under the designation of Protestant, have been formed and ceased.

PROVINCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF IRELAND, was established by act of parliament in 1825. On Sept. 1, in that year, the Cork branch was established, and various other branches in the following years.

PROVISIONS—REMARKABLE STATEMENTS CONCERNING THEM

Wheat for food for 100 men for one day worth only one shilling, and a sheep for fourpence. Henry I. about 1180. The price of wine raised to sixpence per quart for red, and eightpence for white, that the sellers might be enabled to live by it, 2 John, 1200. *Burton's Annals*.

When wheat was at 6s per quarter, the farthing loaf was to be equal in weight to twenty four ounces (made of the whole grain), and to sixteen the white. When wheat was at 1s 6d per quarter, the farthing white loaf was to weigh sixty four ounces, and the whole grain (the same as standard now) ninety-six, by the first assize, A.D. 1202. *Mai Paris*.

A remarkable plenty in all Europe, 1280. *Dufrenoy*. Wheat 1s. per quarter 14 Edw I 1286. *Snow*.

The price of provisions fixed by the common council of London as follows two pullets, three half pence, a partridge, or two woodcocks, three

half pence a fat lamb, sixpence from Christmas to Shrovetide, the rest of the year fourpence, 29 Edw I 1299. *Snow*.

Price of provisions fixed by parliament at the rate of 3l. 8s. of our money for a fat ox, if fed with corn, 3l. 12s., a shorn sheep 5s., two dozen of eggs, 8d. other articles nearly the same as fixed by the common council above recited, 7 Edw II 1313. *Not Parl.*

Wine, the best sold for 20s. per tun, 10 Rich II. 1487. Wheat being at 1s. 1d. the bushel in 1390, this was deemed so high a price that it is called a dearth of corn by the historians of that era.

Beef and pork settled at a half penny the pound, and veal three-farthings, by act of parliament, 24 Hen. VIII 1533. *Anderson*.

Milk was sold three pints, ale-measure, for one half penny 2 Eliz 1560. *Snow's Chronicle*. For the price of Bread since 1735, see *Bread*.

PRUD'HOMMES, CONSEILS DE (from *prudens homo*, a prudent man), trade tribunals in France, composed of masters and workmen, instituted in 1806, by Napoleon, to arbitrate on trade disputes. Similar bodies with this name existed as far back as 1452 at Marseilles, and at Lyons in 1464.

PRUSSIA. This country was anciently possessed by the Venedi, about 320 B.C. They were conquered by the Borussii, who inhabited the Rhiphean mountains, and from these the country was called Borussia. Some historians, however, derive the name from *Po*, signifying near, and *Russia*—Po Russia, easily modified into Prussia. The Borussii afterwards intermixed with the followers of the Teutonic knights, and latterly with the Poles. This people and country were little known until about A.D. 1007.

St. Adalbert arrives in Prussia to preach Christianity, but is murdered by the pagans, A.D. 1000.

Boleslaus of Poland revenges his death by dreadful ravages 1018.

Berlin built by a colony from the Netherlands, in the reign of Albert the Bear 1163.

The Teutonic knights returning from the holy wars, undertake the conquest of Prussia, and the conversion of the people 1235.

Thorn founded by them 1281. Königsberg, lately built, made the capital of Prussia 1286.

The Teutonic knights almost depopulate Prussia. It is repopled by German colonists in the thirteenth century.

Frederick IV of Nuremberg (the founder of the reigning family) obtains by purchase from Sigismund, emperor of Germany, the margraviate of Brandenburg 1415.

PRUSSIA, *continued*

Casimir IV of Poland assists the natives against the oppression of the Teutonic knights	1446	The king, however, declines the imperial crown	April 23, 1849
Albert of Brandenburg, grand master of the Teutonic order renounces the Roman Catholic religion, embraces Lutheranism and is acknowledged duke of East Prussia, to be held as a fief of Poland	1525	Royal ordinance, placing the kingdom under martial law	May 10, 1849
University of Königsberg founded by duke Albert	1544	The Prussians enter Carlsruhe	June 22, 1849
John Sigismund created elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia	1608	Armistices between Prussia and Denmark	July 10, 1849
The principality of Halberstadt and the bishopric of Minden transferred to the house of Brandenburg	1648	Bavaria declares an imperial constitution with the king of Prussia at its head	Sept. 8, 1849
Poland obliged to acknowledge Prussia as an independent state, under Frederick William, surnamed the Great Elector	1657	Treaty between Prussia and Austria	Sept. 30, 1849
Order of Concord instituted by Christian Ernest, elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia, to distinguish the part he had taken in restoring peace to Europe	1660	Austria protests against the alliance of Prussia with the minor states of Germany	Nov. 12, 1849
Frederick III in an assembly of the states, puts a crown upon his own head and upon the head of his consort, and is proclaimed king of Prussia, by the title of Frederick I	1701	The king takes the oath required by the new constitution	Feb. 6, 1850
Order of the Black Eagle instituted by Frederick I on the day of his coronation	1701	Hanover withdraws from the Prussian alliance	Feb. 25, 1850
Guelanders taken from the Dutch	1702	Treaty signed at Munich between Austria, Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg, to maintain the German union	Feb. 27, 1850
Frederick I seizes Neufchâtel or Neunburg, and purchases the principality of Töcklenburg	1707	Wurtemberg denounces the insidious ambition of the king of Prussia, and announces a league between Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Saxony under the sanction of Austria	March 16, 1850
The principality of Meurs added to the Prussian dominions	1712	Attempt made to assassinate the king of Prussia	May 22, 1850
Boign of Frederick the Great, during which the Prussian monarchy is made to rank among the first powers in Europe	1740	Hesse-Darmstadt withdraws from the Prussian league	June 20, 1850
Breslau ceded to Prussia	1741	Treaty of peace between Prussia and Denmark	July 2, 1850
Silesia, Glatz, &c. ceded	1742	A congress of deputies from the states included in the Prussian Zollverein opened at Cassel	July 12, 1850
Frederick the Great visits England	1744	Prussia refuses to join the restricted diet of Frankfurt	Aug. 25, 1850
Frederick II was victor at Prague, May 6, defeated at Kolin, May 18, victor at Rossbach	Nov. 6, 1757	The Prussian government addresses a despatch to the cabinet of Vienna, declaring its resolve to uphold the constitution in Hesse-Cassel	Sept. 21, 1850
General Lacy with 16,000 Austrians, and a Russian army marches to Berlin. The city is laid under contribution, and pays 800,000 guilders and 1,000,000 crowns, the magazines, arsenals, and foundries destroyed	1700	Count Brandenburg prime minister of Prussia, dies	Nov. 6, 1850
Peace of Hubertshurg	Feb. 15, 1763	Decree, calling out the whole Prussian army, 224,000 infantry, 33,000 cavalry, and 29,000 artillery with 1080 field pieces	Nov. 7, 1850
Frederick the Great dies	Aug. 17, 1786	The Prussian troops in Hesse retire upon and occupy the military road in that electorate	Nov. 9, 1850
War with France	1792	The Prussian forces withdraw from the grand duchy of Baden	Nov. 14, 1850
The Prussians take possession of Hanover,	1801 and 1806	General Radowits, late foreign minister visits queen Victoria at Windsor	Nov. 26, 1850
Prussia joins the allies of England against France	Oct. 6, 1806	Convention of Olmütz for the pacification of Germany	Nov. 29, 1850
Fatal battles of Jena and Auerstadt	Oct. 14, 1806	The Prussian troops commence their retreat from Hesse-Cassel	Dec. 5, 1850
[Nearly all the monarchy subdued.]		Prince Schwartzberg leaves Dresden on a visit to the king of Prussia at Berlin	Dec. 28, 1850
Berlin decree promulgated	Nov. 20, 1806	The king celebrates by a grand banquet the 150th anniversary of the Prussian monarchy	Jan. 18, 1851
Peace of Tilsit (which see)	July 7, 1807	The king of Prussia visits the emperor of Russia	May 18, 1851
Convention of Berlin	Nov. 6, 1808	The king and czar leave Warsaw for Olmütz to have an interview with the emperor of Austria	May 27, 1851
Prussia joins the allies	March 17, 1813	Status of Frederick the Great by Rauch, inaugurated at Berlin	May 31, 1851
Treaty of Paris	April 11, 1814	The king revives the council of state as it existed before the revolution of 1848	Jan. 12, 1852
The king visits England	June 6, 1814	A Prussian industrial exhibition opened at Berlin	May 23, 1852
Dines at Guildhall	June 18, 1814	Prussia repudiates a customs' union with Austria	June 7, 1852
Congress of Carlsbad	Aug. 1, 1819	But agrees to a commercial treaty	Feb. 19, 1853
Marshal Blücher dies in Silesia, aged 77,	Sept. 12, 1819	Plot at Berlin detected	April, 1853
[From this time Prussia pursued a peaceful and undisturbed policy until 1848.]		Death of Radowits	Dec. 26, 1853
Serious attempt made on the life of the king, by an assassin named Tsch, who fired two shots at him	July 26, 1844	Vacillation of the government upon the Eastern question	March and April, 1854
Insurrection in Berlin	March 18, 1848	Agrees to a protocol for preservation of the	
Berlin declared in a state of siege	Nov. 12, 1848		
The Constituent Assembly meets in Brandenburg castle	Nov. 29, 1848		
This assembly is dissolved, and the king issues a new constitution to his subjects	Dec. 5, 1848		
The German National Assembly elect the king of Prussia "hereditary emperor of the Germans"	March 22, 1849		

PRUSSIA, *continued*

integrity of Turkey, which is signed at
Vienna April 7 1854
Continues neutral in the war, Sept. 21, Oct. 13, 1854
Excluded from the conferences at Vienna, Feb. 1855
Dispute with Switzerland (see *Neuchâtel*)
Nov 1855 to May 1857
Alarming illness of the king the prince of
Prussia appointed regent for three months,
Oct. 23, 1857
Chevallier Bunsen ennobled Jan 1858
Prince Frederick William of Prussia married to
the princess royal of England Jan. 25, 1858
Queen Victoria visits her daughter at Potsdam,
Aug 1858

Prince of Prussia made permanent regent,
Oct. 7, 1858
Resignation of Manteuffel ministry succeeded
by that of prince Hohenzollern Sigmaringen
(liberal) The Elections end in favour of the
new government Nov 1858
Prince Frederick William, son of the princess
royal of England, born Jan 27, 1859
Prussia declares its neutrality, but arms to
protect Germany May and June, 1859
[See *Austria, Denmark, and Germany*]

MARGRAVES, ELECTORS, DUKES, AND KINGS.

MARGRAVES OR ELECTORS OF BRANDENBURG
1184. Albert I surnamed the Bear, first elector of
Brandenburg
1170 Otto I.
1184 Otto II
1206 Albert II
1231 John I and Otto III
1266 John II
1282 Otto IV
1309 Waldemar
1319 Henry I the Young
1330 [Interregnum]
1333. Louis I. of Bavaria.
1352 Louis II surnamed the Roman.
1365. Otto V, the Sluggard.
1373. Wenceslas, of Luxemburg
1378. Sigismund, of Luxemburg
1388. Joesus, the Bearded
1411 Sigismund, again emperor
1415 Frederick I of Nuremberg (of the house of
Hohenzollern).
1440 Frederick II surnamed Ironside.
1470. Albert III surnamed the German Achilles.
1476. John III his son, as margrave styled the
Clover of Germany
1494. John III as elector
1499 Joachim I. son of John.
1535 Joachim II poisoned by a Jew
1671 John-George.

1598. Joachim Frederick.
1608. John Sigismund.

AND DUKES OF PRUSSIA.

1618. John Sigismund.
1619 George-William
1640 Frederick William, his son, generally styled
the Great Elector
1638. Frederick III son of the preceding, crowned
king, Jan. 18, 1701

KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

1701 Frederick I., king
1713. Frederick William I son of Frederick I.
1740 Frederick II (Frederick III, styled the
Great), son of the preceding
[The Prussian monarchy was raised to its high
rank as a military power, under this prince.]
1786 Frederick William II nephew of the pre-
ceding king
1797 Frederick William III He had to contend
against the might of Napoleon, and after
extraordinary vicissitudes, headed England
in his overthrow
1840 Frederick William IV son of the last monarch
succeeded June 7 The PRESENT (1859) king
of Prussia.
His brother Frederick William, regent,
born March 22, 1797

PRUSSIC ACID This acid is colourless, but smells like peach flowers, freezes at two degrees, and is very volatile, it turns vegetable blues into red It was accidentally discovered by Diesbach, a German chemist, in 1709 Scheele first obtained this acid in a separate state, about 1782 Simple water distilled from the leaves of the *lauro-cerasus* was first ascertained to be a most deadly poison by Dr Madden of Dublin An unfortunate gentleman of good family, named Montgomery, who was convicted of forgery in London, drank an ounce and a half of this acid in Newgate, and was found dead in his cell on the morning appointed for his execution, July 4, 1828

PSEUDOSCOPE, a name given by professor Wheatstone (about 1852) to the stereoscope, when employed to produce "conversions of relief"; *e. g.*, the reverse of the stereoscope—a terrestrial globe becoming a hollow hemisphere

PTOLEMAIC SYSTEM Claudius Ptolemy of Pelusium, in Egypt (about A.D 140), supposed that the earth was fixed in the centre of the universe, and that the sun, moon, and stars moved round once in twenty four hours. This system (still the official doctrine of the church of Rome) was universally taught till that of Pythagoras (500 B.C.) was revived by Copernicus (A.D 1530), and demonstrated by Kepler (1619) and Newton (1687)

PUBLIC HEALTH See *Health*. **PUBLIC HOUSES** See *Public-houses*

PUDDLING See *Iron Manufacture*.

PULLEY The pulley, together with the vice and other mechanical instruments, are said to have been invented by Archytas of Tarentum, a disciple of Pythagoras, about 516 B.C. *Univ. Hist.* It has been ascertained that in a single moveable pulley the power gained is doubled. In a continued combination the power is twice the number of pulleys, less one. *Phillips.*

PULTOWA (Russia), where Charles XII of Sweden was entirely defeated by Peter the Great of Russia, and obliged to take refuge at Bender, in the Turkish dominions, July 8, 1709. The vanquished monarch would have fallen into the hands of the czar after the engagement, had he not been saved by the personal exertions of the brave count Poniatowski, a Polish nobleman, whom Voltaire has commemorated and immortalised. This battle was lost chiefly owing to a want of concert in the generals, and to the circumstance of Charles having been dangerously wounded, just before, which obliged him to issue his commands from a litter, without being able to encourage his soldiers by his presence.

PULTUSK (Russia), a battle was fought between the Saxons under king Augustus, and the Swedes under Charles XII, in which the former were signally defeated, May 1, 1703, another between the French under Napoleon and the Russian and Prussian armies, in which both sides claimed the victory, but it inclined in favour of the French, whose loss, though very severe, was not so great as that on the Russian side, Dec 26, 1806

PUMPS. Ctesibius of Alexandria, architect and mechanic, is said to have invented the pump (with other hydraulic instruments), about 224 B.C., although the invention is ascribed to Danaus, at Landua, 1485 B.C. They were in general use in England, A.D. 1425. The air-pump was invented by Otto Guericke in 1654, and was improved by Boyle in 1667. An inscription on the pump in front of the late Royal Exchange, London, stated that the well beneath was first sunk in A.D. 1282.

PUNCTUATION. The ancients do not appear to have had any system, and doubtless employed arbitrary signs to distinguish the parts of a discourse. Of our points the period (.) is the most ancient. The colon (:) was introduced about 1485, the comma (,) was first seen about 1521, and the semicolon (;) about 1570. In sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia" (1587), they all appear, as well as the note of interrogation (?), asterisk (*) and parentheses ()

PUNIC WARS. The FIRST Punic war was undertaken by the Romans against Carthage, 264 B.C. The ambition of Rome was the origin of this war, it lasted twenty three years, and ended 241 B.C. The SECOND Punic war began 218 B.C. in which year Hannibal marched a numerous army of 90,000 foot and 12,000 horse towards Italy, resolved to carry on the war to the gates of Rome. He crossed the Rhone, the Alps, and the Apennines, with uncommon celerity, and the Roman consuls who were stationed to stop his progress were severally defeated. The battles of Trebia, of Ticinus, and of the lake of Trasymenus, 217, and of Cannæ, 216, followed. Scipio carried the war into Africa, and Hannibal was recalled. The decisive battle of Zama was fought 202 B.C., the Carthaginians being totally defeated. This war lasted seventeen years and ended in 201 B.C. —The THIRD Punic war began 149 B.C. and was terminated by the fall of Carthage, 146 B.C. See *Carthage*

PUNJAB (N.W. Hindostan), was traversed by Alexander the Great, 327 B.C., and by Tamerlane, A.D. 1398. The war with the Sikhs began here Dec 14, 1845, and was closed in 1849, when the Punjab was annexed. It has since flourished, and on Jan. 1, 1859, was made a distinct presidency (to include the Sutlej states, and the Delhi territory)

PURGATIVES. Those of the mild species, particularly cassia, manna, and senna, were first discovered by Actuarius, a Greek physician, A.D. 1245. They advantageously supply the place of drastics, which frequently occasion great injury to the animal system. A very mild kind of purgative is now called aperient. *Ashe*

PURGATORY. The middle place between heaven and hell, where, it is believed by the Roman Catholics, the soul passes through the fire of purification before it enters the kingdom of God. The doctrine of purgatory was known about A.D. 250, and was introduced into the Roman Church in 593. *Platina*. Introduced early in the sixth century *Dupin*. It was first set forth by a council at Florence, 1438. *Dr Hook*

PURIFICATION. It was ordained by the Jewish law that a woman should keep within her house forty days after the birth of a son, and eighty days after the birth of a daughter, when she was to go to the temple and offer a lamb, pigeon, or turtle, 1490 B.C. (*Lev. xii.*) Among the Christians, the feast of purification was instituted, A.D. 542, in honour of the Virgin Mary's going to the temple, where, according to custom, she presented her son Jesus Christ, and offered two turtles. Pope Sergius I. ordered the procession with wax tapers, whence Candlemas-day

PURITANS. The name given in the reigns of queen Elizabeth, king James, and king Charles I. to such persons as pretended to greater purity of doctrine, holiness of living, and stricter discipline than others. They at first were members of the Established Church, but afterwards separated, professing to follow the word of God alone, and maintaining that the

English Church still retained many human inventions and popish superstitions. The name was given about 1564 See *Nonconformists* and *Presbyterianism*.

PURPLE. A mixed tinge of scarlet and blue, discovered at Tyre. It is said to have been found by a dog's having by chance eaten a shell fish, called *murex* or *purpura*, upon returning to his master, Hercules Tyrius, he observed his lips tinged, and proper use was made of the discovery. Purple was anciently used by the princes and great men for their garments by way of distinction, and to this day the purple colour is the livery of our bishops, &c. The dignity of an archbishop or great magistrate is frequently meant by the purple. The purple was first given to the cardinals by pope Paul II 1465

PUSEYISM A name attached to the views of certain clergymen and lay members of the Church of England, who endeavoured to restore the practice of the Church of England to what they believed to be required by the language of her Liturgy and Rubrics, but which were considered by their opponents to be contrary to her doctrine and discipline, and of a Romish tendency. The term was derived from the name of the professor of Hebrew at Oxford, Dr Pusey, who was popularly supposed to be the originator and chief supporter of those views. The heads of houses of the university of Oxford passed resolutions censuring Dr Pusey's attempts to renew practices which are now obsolete, March 15, 1841, and his celebrated sermon was condemned by the same body, May 30, 1843 See *Tractarians*

PYDNA (in Macedon), where Perseus the last king of Macedon was defeated and made prisoner by the Romans commanded by Æmilius Paulus, 168 B.C.

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT, according to Dr Pococke and Sonnini, "so celebrated from remote antiquity, are the most illustrious monuments of art." The three principal pyramids are situated on a rock at the foot of some high mountains which bound the Nile. The first building of them commenced, it is supposed, about 1500 B.C. The greatest is said to have been erected by Cheops, 1082 B.C. The largest, near Gizeh, is 461 feet in perpendicular height, with a platform on the top 32 feet square, and the length of the base is 746 feet. It occupies above twelve acres of ground, and is constructed of stupendous blocks of stone. There are many other smaller pyramids to the south of these.—The battle of the Pyramids, when Bonaparte defeated the Mamelukes, took place July 21, 1798

PYRENEES. After the battle of Vittoria (fought June 21, 1813), Napoleon sent Soult to supersede Jourdan, with instructions to drive the allies across the Ebro, a duty to which his abilities were inferior, for Soult retreated into France with a loss of more than 20,000 men, having been defeated by Wellington in a series of engagements from July 25 to August 2. One at the Pyrenees, on July 28

PYRENEES, PEACE OF THE A peace concluded between France and Spain, between cardinal Mazarin for the French king, and Don Lewis de Haro on the part of Spain, in the island of Pheasants, on the Bidassoa. By the treaty of the Pyrenees, Spain yielded Roussillon, Artois, and her right to Alsace, and France ceded her conquests in Catalonia, Italy, &c and engaged not to assist Portugal, Nov 7, 1659

PYTHAGOREAN PHILOSOPHY Founded by Pythagoras, of Samos, head of the Italic sect, who flourished about 555 B.C. He is said to have taught the doctrine of metempsychosis or transmigration of the soul from one body to another. He forbade his disciples to eat flesh, as also beans, because he supposed them to have been produced from the same putrid matter from which at the creation of the world man was formed. In his theological system, Pythagoras supposed that the universe was created from a shapeless heap of passive matter by the hands of a powerful being, who himself was the mover and soul of the world. He is said to have been inventor of the multiplication table, and a great improver of geometry, and to have taught the system of astronomy adopted at this day

PYTHIAN GAMES, in honour of Apollo, near the temple of Delphi, first instituted, according to the more received opinion, by Apollo himself, in commemoration of the victory which he had obtained over the serpent Python, from which they received their name, though others maintain that they were first established by Agamemnon, or Diomedes, or by Amphictyon, or lastly by the council of the Amphictyons 1263 B.C.

Q.

QUACKERY At the first appearance that a French quack made in Paris, a boy walked before him, publishing, with a shrill voice, "My father cures all sorts of distempers," to which the doctor added in a grave manner, "What the child says is true" *Addison*. Quacks sprung up with the art of medicine, and several countries, particularly England and France, added with them. In London, some of their establishments are called colleges. Quack medicines were taxed in 1783, *et seq*. An inquest was held on the body of a young lady, Miss Cashin, whose physician, St John Long, was afterwards tried for manslaughter Aug. 21, 1830, he was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 250*l*. Oct. 30 following. The same quack (who had previously absconded) was tried for manslaughter in the case of Mrs Catherine Lloyd, and acquitted Feb 19, 1831. See *Homoeopathy* and *Hydropathy*.

QUADRAGESIMA SUNDAY First Sunday in Lent. See *Lent*, and *Quinquagesima Sunday*.

QUADRANGLE or **QUADRILATRAI**, terms applied to the four strong Austrian fortresses in North Italy. —(1) Peschiera, on an island in the Mincio, near the Lake of Garda. It was taken by the French in 1796, by the Austrians and Russians in 1799, by the French again in 1801, but restored in 1814. It was taken by the Sardinians in 1848, but retaken by Radetzky in 1849. The Sardinians were about to invest it in 1859, when peace was made. (2) Mantua, on the Mincio. (3) Verona. and (4) Legnago, both on the Adige. See *Mantua*, &c.

QUADRANT The mathematical instrument in the form of a quarter of a circle. The solar quadrant was introduced about 290 B.C. The Arabian astronomers under the caliphs, in A.D. 995, had a quadrant of 21 feet 8 inches radius, and a sextant 57 feet 9 inches radius. Davis's quadrant for measuring angles was produced about 1600. Hadley's quadrant, in 1731. See *Navigution*.

QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE The celebrated treaty of alliance between Great Britain, France, and the emperor, signed at London, July 22, on the accession of the states of Holland, Feb. 8, 1719, obtained the name of the Quadruple Alliance, and was for the purpose of guaranteeing the succession of the reigning families in Great Britain and France, and settling the partition of the Spanish monarchy.

QUÆSTOR. In ancient Rome the Quæstor was an officer who had the management of the public treasure, instituted 484 B.C. The quæstorship was the first office any person could bear in the commonwealth, and gave a right to sit in the senate. At first there were only two, but afterwards the number was greatly increased. Two more were added in 409 B.C., to attend the consuls in discharging their duties. These latter were sub called *Peregrini*, while the others, whose employment was in the city, received the name of *Urbani*.

QUAKERS, or **SOCIETY OF FRIENDS**. Originally called Seekers, from their seeking the truth, and afterwards Friends (3 John 14)—a beautiful appellation, and characteristic of the relation which man, under the Christian dispensation, ought to bear towards man. *Clarkson* Justice Bennet, of Derby, gave the society the name of Quakers in 1650, because Fox (the founder) admonished him, and those present with him, to tremble at the word of the Lord. This respectable sect, excelling in morals, prudence, and industry, was commenced in England about A.D. 1646, by George Fox (then aged 22), who was soon joined by a number of learned, ingenious and pious men—among others, by George Keith, Wm Penn, and Robert Barclay, of Ury*. Fox carried his reverence for supernatural teaching so far as to reject all religious ordinances, and explained away the commanda relative to baptism, &c. They reject the ordinary names of the days and months, and use *thou* and *thou* for *you*, as more consonant with truth these practices originated with their founder, who published a book of instructions for teachers and professors. The first meeting house in London was in White Hart-court, Gracechurch street. The first meeting of Quakers in Ireland was in

* The Quakers early suffered grievous persecutions in England and America. At Boston, where the first Friends who arrived were females, they (even females) were cruelly scourged, and their ears cut off, yet they were unshaken in their constancy. In 1650, they stated in parliament that 2000 Friends had endured sufferings and imprisonment in Newgate, and 164 Friends offered themselves at this time, by name, to government, to be imprisoned in lieu of an equal number in danger (from confinement) of death. Fifty five (out of 120 sentenced) were transported to America, by an order of council 1664. The masters of vessels refusing to carry them for some months, an embargo was laid on West India ships, when a mercenary wretch was at length found for the service. But the Friends would not walk on board, nor would the sailors hoist them into the vessel and soldiers from the Tower were employed. In 1666, the vessel sailed, but it was immediately captured by the Dutch, who liberated twenty-eight of the prisoners in Holland, the rest having died of the plague in that year. Of the 120, few reached America.

Dublin in 1658, and their first meeting-house in that city was opened in Eustace street, 1692 The solemn affirmation of Quakers was enacted to be taken in all cases, in the courts below, wherein oaths are required from other subjects, 1696 See *Affirmation*. In 1682 Wm Penn, with a company of Friends colonised Philadelphia, where on Jan. 1, 1788, they emancipated their negro slaves. On Jan. 23, 1833, Edward Pease, a Quaker, was admitted to parliament on his affirmation The Quakers had in England 413 meeting houses in 1800, and 371 in 1851 At a Conference held on Nov 2, 1858, it was agreed to recommend that mixed marriages should be permitted, and that many of the peculiarities of the sect in speech and costume should be abandoned

QUARANTINE The custom first observed at Venice, A.D. 1127, whereby all merchants and others coming from the Levant were obliged to remain in the house of St Lazarus, or the Lazaretto, forty days before they were admitted into the city Various southern cities have now lazarettos, that of Venice is built in the water In the times of plague, England and all other nations oblige those that come from the infected places to perform quarantine with their ships, &c., a longer or shorter time, as may be judged most safe Quarantine Acts were passed in 1758 and in 1826

QUARTER SESSIONS' COURT, was established by statute 34 Edw III and then extended to the trying of all felonies and trespasses whatsoever, but now it seldom tries other than minor offences The days of sitting quarterly were appointed 2 Hen V, 1418 By act 1 Will IV 1830, it is enacted, that "in the year 1831, and afterwards, the justices of the peace in every county, riding, or division, for which quarter sessions of the peace by law ought to be held, shall hold their general sessions of the peace in the first week after the 11th of October, in the first week after the 28th December, in the first week after the 31st March, and in the first week after the 24th June" *Statutes*

QUATRE-BRAS (Belgium), where on June 16, 1815, two days before the battle of Waterloo, a battle was fought between the British and allied army under the duke of Brunswick, the prince of Orange, and sir Thomas Picton, and the French under marshal Ney The British fought to maintain their position, with remarkable intrepidity, notwithstanding their inferiority in number, and the fatigue of marching all the preceding night The gallant 42nd regiment of Scotch Highlanders suffered severely in pursuit of a French division repulsed early in the morning, by cuirassiers being posted in ambush behind growing corn as high as the shoulders of the tallest men In this engagement the gallant duke of Brunswick fell

QUEBEC (in Canada) Founded by the French in 1608 It was reduced by the English, with all Canada, in 1628, but was restored in 1632 Quebec was besieged by the English, but without success, in 1711, but was conquered by them, after a battle memorable for the death of general Wolfe in the moment of victory, Sept 13, 1759 This battle was fought on the Heights of Abraham Quebec was besieged in vain by the American provincials, under their general, Montgomery, who was slain, Dec 31, 1775, and the siege was raised the next year The public and private stores, and several wharfs, were destroyed by fire in Sept. 1815, the loss being estimated at upwards of 260,000l Awful fire, 1650 houses, the dwellings of 12,000 persons, burnt to the ground, May 28, 1845 Another great fire, June 28, 1845, 1365 houses burnt. Disastrous fire at the theatre, 50 lives lost, Jan. 12, 1846 See *Canada* and *Montreal*

QUEEN The first queen invested with authority, as a ruling sovereign, was Semiramis, queen and empress of Assyria, 2017 B.C The Hungarians called a queen regnant king See *Hungary*

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY Established in Feb 1704, by queen Anne, being the First Fruits with the Tenths, to increase the incomes of the poorer clergy There were 5597 clerical livings under 50l. per annum found by the commissioners under the act of Anne capable of augmentation *Chalmers* Act to consolidate the offices of First Fruits, Tenths, and Queen Anne's Bounty, 1 Vict 1838

QUEEN ANNE'S FARTHING. The popular stories of the great value of this coin are fabulous, although some few of particular dates have been purchased by persons at high prices The current farthing, with the broad brim, when in fine preservation, is worth 1l. The common patterns of 1713 and 1714 are worth 1l The two patterns with Britannia under a canopy, and Peace on a car, P R R, are worth 2l. 2s each. The pattern with Peace on a car is more valuable and rare, and worth 5l *Pinkerton* (died 1826)

QUEEN'S BENCH COURT AND PRISON See *King's Bench*.

QUEEN'S BOUNTY An annual grant of 1000*l* which commenced about the beginning of the reign of Geo III and was continued until the 10th Geo IV 1829, when it ceased altogether. The collection upon the king's letter, which used to accompany this grant, has also been discontinued since that year.

QUEEN CAROLINE'S TRIAL, &c.

Amelia Augusta, second daughter of Charles Wm Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick born May 17, 1768, married to George prince of Wales April 8, 1795
 Their daughter princess Charlotte born Jan 7, 1796
 Subjected to the Delicate Investigation (*which see*) May 22, 1800
 Charges against her again disproved Aug 1813
 Embarks for the continent Jan 1814
 Becomes queen Jan 18.0
 Arrives in England June 6, 1820
 A secret committee in the house of lords appointed to examine papers on charges of incontinence June 8, 1820
 Bill of Pains and Penalties introduced by lord Liverpool July 5, 1820
 The queen removes to Brudenbury house Aug 1, 1820
 Receives the address of the married ladies of the metropolis Aug 16, 1820

Her trial commences Aug 19, 1820
 Last debate on the bill of Pains and Penalties when the report was as proved by 108 against 99 the numerical majority of nine being produced by the votes of the ministers themselves. Lord Liverpool moves that the bill be reconsidered *that day six months* Nov 10, 1820
 Great exultation throughout England, and illuminations for three nights in London. Nov 10 11, 12, 1820
 The queen goes to St Paul's in state Nov 29, 18.0
 She protests against her exclusion from the coronation July 18, 1821
 Taken ill at Drury lane theatre July 30, dies at Hammar-smith Aug 7, 1821
 Her remains moved, on their route to Brunswick an alarming riot occurs owing to the military opposing the body being carried through the city Aug 14, 1821

QUEEN CHARLOTTTE SHIP OF WAR. A first-rate ship of the line, of 110 guns, the flag ship, of lord Keith, then commanding in chief in the Mediterranean, was burnt by an accidental fire, off the harbour of Leghorn, and more than 700 British seamen out of a crew of 850 perished by fire or drowning, March 17, 1800 *

QUEEN VICTORIA STRAW SHIP. Shipwreck of this vessel, bound from Liverpool to Dublin with passengers and a valuable cargo, off the Buiky lighthouse, Feb 15, 1853. She had almost reached the point of debarkation, when mistaking her course, in a dense snow-shower that at the moment prevailed, she struck upon a rock within a short distance of the shore, and of 120 souls on board, 53 only were saved. The captain, who should have slackened his speed in the snow storm, was among those who perished.

QUEENS OF ENGLAND There have been, since the conquest, besides our present sovereign, four queens of England who have reigned in their own right (not counting the empress Maude, daughter of Henry I or the lady Jane Grey, whose *queen* reign lasted only ten days), viz Mary I Elizabeth, Mary II and Anne. There have been thirty four queens, the consorts of kings, exclusively of four wives of kings who died previously to their husbands ascending the throne. Of thirty five actual sovereigns of England, four died unmarried, three kings and one queen.

QUEEN OF WILLIAM I.—Matilda, daughter of Bald win, earl of Flanders, she was married in 1064, and died in 1083.

WILLIAM II.—Died unmarried.

HENRY I.—Matilda daughter of Malcolm III king of Scotland, she was married Nov 11, 1100, and died May 1, 1119.

Adela, daughter of Godfrey earl of Louvaine, she was married Jan 29, 1129. Survived the king.

MAUDE OR MATILDA—Daughter of Henry I and rightful heir to the throne, she was born 1101, was betrothed, in 1109, at eight years of age, to Henry V emperor of Germany who died 1125. She married, secondly Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou 1129. Was set aside from the English succession by Stephen, 1135, landed in England, and claimed the crown, 1139. Crowned, but was soon after defeated at Winchester, 1141. Concluded a peace with Stephen, which secured the succession to her son Henry, 1153, died 1165.

STEPHEN—*Matilda*, daughter of Eustace, count of Boulogne, she was married in 1128, and died May 8, 1161.

HENRY II.—Eleanor the repudiated queen of Louis VII king of France, and heiress of Guienne and Poitou she was married to Henry 1161, and died 1204. [The Fair Rosamond was the mistress of this prince. See article *Rosamond*.]

RICHARD I.—Berengaria, daughter of the king of Navarre, she was married May 12, 1191. Survived the king.

JOHN—*Arma* daughter of the earl of Gloucester; she was married in 1189. Divorced.

Isabella, daughter of the count of Angoulême, she was the young and virgin wife of the count de la Marche, married to John in 1200. Survived the king on whose death she was re-married to the count de la Marche.

HENRY III.—Eleanor daughter of the count de Provence, she was married Jan. 14, 1250. Survived

* In his despatches to the admiralty lord Keith thus describes this dreadful catastrophe:—"The ship took fire just before daybreak, while she was under way sail between the island of Gorgona and the port of Leghorn. It was occasioned by the fire of a match which had been kept lighted for the purpose of firing signal guns, and which communicated to some hay that lay upon the half-deck. The fire spread very rapidly, and bursting through the port-holes and up the hatchways of the ship, soon caught the shrouds, and notwithstanding every exertion, she burnt to the water's edge, and then blew up. Upwards of 700 lives were lost, as the boats could not contain one fourth of the large complement of men on board." Lord Keith was himself on shore at Leghorn. *O'Byrne*.

QUEENS OF ENGLAND, *continued*

the king, and died in 1201 in a monastery, whither she had retired.

EDWARD I.—*Eleanor* of Castile, she was married in 1258, died of a fever, on her journey to Scotland, at Grantham, in Lincolnshire, 1290.

Margaret, sister of the king of France she was married Sept. 12, 1299. Survived the king, dying in 1817.

EDWARD II.—*Isabella*, daughter of the king of France, she married in 1308. On the death, by the gibbet, of her favourite Mortimer, she was confined for the rest of her life in her own house at Rieings, near London, and died in 1357. *Hume*.

EDWARD III.—*Philippa*, daughter of the count of Holland and Hainault, she was married in 1326, and died Aug 16, 1369.

RICHARD II.—*Anne* of Bohemia, sister of the emperor Wenceslaus of Germany she was married in Jan 1382 and died Aug 3, 1394.

Isabella, daughter of Charles V of France she was married when only seven years old, Nov 1, 1396. On the murder of her husband she returned to her father.

HENRY IV.—*Mary*, daughter of the earl of Hereford she died, before Henry obtained the crown, in 1404.

Joan of Navarre, widow of the duke of Brétagne she was married in 1403. Survived the king, and died in 1437.

HENRY V.—*Catherine*, daughter of the king of France, she was married May 30 1420. She outlived Henry, and was married to Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII., in 1423 and died in 1437.

HENRY VI.—*Margaret*, daughter of the duke of Anjou she was married April 23, 1445. She survived the unfortunate king, her husband, and died Aug 26, 1481.

EDWARD IV.—*Lady Elizabeth Grey*, daughter of sir Richard Woodville, and widow of sir John Grey, of Groby, she was married March 1 1463 or 1464. Suspected of favouring the insurrection of Lambert Simnel, and closed her life in confinement June 8, 1492.

EDWARD V.—Died unmarried.

RICHARD III.—*Anne*, daughter of the earl of Warwick, and widow of Edward, prince of Wales, whom Richard had murdered, 1471. She is supposed to have been poisoned by Richard (having died suddenly March 16 1485) to make way for his intended marriage with the princess Elizabeth of York.

HENRY VII.—*Elizabeth* of York, princess of England, daughter of Edward IV. she was married, Jan 18, 1486, and died Feb 11, 1503.

HENRY VIII.—*Catherine of Aragon*, widow of Henry's elder brother Arthur, prince of Wales. She was married June 8, 1509, was the mother of queen Mary, was repudiated, and afterwards formally divorced, May 23, 1533, died Jan 7 1536.

Anna Boleyn, daughter of sir Thomas Boleyn, and maid of honour to Catherine. She was privately married, before Catherine was divorced Nov 14 1533 was the mother of queen Elizabeth, was beheaded at the Tower, May 19 1536.

Jane Seymour, daughter of sir John Seymour, and maid of honour to Anna Boleyn. She was married May 30, 1536, the day after Anna's execution, was the mother of Edward VI., of whom also died in childbirth, Oct. 24, 1537.

Anne of Cleves, sister of William duke of Cleves. She was married Jan 6, 1540, was divorced, July 10, 1540, and died in 1557.

Catherine Howard, niece of the duke of Norfolk,

she was married July 28 1540, and was beheaded on Tower hill, Feb 12, 1542.

Catherine Parr, daughter of sir Thomas Parr, and widow of Nevill, lord Latimer. She was married July 12, 1543. Survived the king, after whose death she married sir Thomas Seymour, created lord Sudley and died Sept. 6, 1548.

EDWARD VI.—Died unmarried.

LADY JANE GREY—Daughter of the duke of Suffolk, and wife of lord Guildford Dudley. Proclaimed queen on the death of Edward. In ten days afterwards returned to private life was tried Nov 13, 1553, and beheaded Feb 12, 1554, when but seventeen years of age.

MARY (queen regnant).—Daughter of Henry VIII. She ascended the throne July 6, 1553 married Philip II of Spain July 25, 1554 and died Nov 17, 1558. The king her husband died in 1598.

ELIZABETH (queen regnant).—Daughter of Henry VIII. Succeeded to the crown Nov 17, 1558 reigned 44 years, 4 months, and 7 days, and died unmarried, March 24 1603.

JAMES I.—*Anne* princess of Denmark, daughter of Frederick II. she was married Aug 30, 1600, and died March 1619.

CHARLES I.—*Henrietta Maria*, daughter of Henry IV king of France she was married June 13, 1625. Survived the unfortunate king and died in France, Aug 10 1669.

CHARLES II.—*Catherine of Braganza*, infanta of Portugal, daughter of John IV and sister of Alfonso VI. she was married May 21, 1662. Survived the king returned to Portugal and died Dec 21 1706.

JAMES II.—*Ann Hyde*, daughter of Edward Hyde earl of Clarendon, she was married in Sept. 1666 and died before James ascended the throne, in 1671, mother of queens Mary and Anne.

Mary-Beatrice, princess of Modena, daughter of Alphonso d'Este, duke she was married Nov 21 1673. At the revolution in 1688, she retired with James to France and died at St. Germain's in 1718, having survived her consort seventeen years.

WILLIAM AND MARY (queen regnant).—*Mary*, the princess of Orange, daughter of James II, married to William Nov 4, 1677 ascended the throne Feb 13, 1689, died Dec. 28, 1694.

ANNE (queen regnant).—Daughter of James II. She married George prince of Denmark, July 28, 1683, succeeded to the throne, March 8, 1702, had thirteen children, all of whom died young lost her husband Oct. 28, 1708, and died Aug 1 1714.

GEORGE I.—*Sophia-Dorothea*, daughter of the duke of Zell. She died in confinement, Nov 2, 1736.

GEORGE II.—*Heiress Caroline Dorothea*, of Brandenburg-Anspach, married in 1705, and died Nov 30, 1757.

GEORGE III.—*Charlotte Sophia*, daughter of the duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, married Sept. 8, 1761 and died Nov 17 1818.

GEORGE IV.—*Caroline Amelia Augusta*, daughter of the duke of Brunswick. See article *Queen Caroline*.

WILLIAM IV.—*Adelaide Amelia Louisa Theresa Caroline*, sister of the duke of Saxe-Meiningen, she was married July 11, 1818, and survived the king twelve years. Her majesty died Dec. 3, 1849.

VICTORIA (queen regnant).—*Alexandrina Victoria*, the reigning queen, daughter of the duke of Kent born May 24 1819, succeeded to the crown June 20, 1837, crowned June 28, 1838. Married her cousin, prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Feb. 10, 1840.

[See England, p 249.]

QUEEN'S THEATRE. See *Opera House, the Italian*.

QUEENSTOWN (Upper Canada) This town on the river Niagara, was taken in the last war with America by the troops of the United States, Oct 13, 1812, but was retaken by the British forces, who defeated the Americans with considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, on the same day. Queenstown suffered severely in this war—The Cove of Cork was named QUEENSTOWN, Aug 3, 1849, by the queen.

QUENTIN See *St. Quentin*

QUERN The quern, or handmill, is of Roman, or as some say, of Irish invention, but the latter is not likely, as Roman querns have been found in Yorkshire, and it is said by others that the Romans found querns there. No doubt exists, however, that the quern was in very early use in Ireland, as it is mentioned by her oldest historians.

QUESNOY (N France), was taken by the Austrians, Sept. 11, 1793, but was recovered by the French Aug 16, 1794. It surrendered to prince Frederic of the Netherlands, June 29, 1815, after the battle of Waterloo.—It was here that cannon were first used, and called bombard *Hemault*.

QUIBERON BAY (W France) A British force landed here in 1746, but was repulsed. In the Bay Admiral Hawke gained a complete victory over the French admiral Conflans. This most perilous and important action defeated the projected invasion of Great Britain, Nov 20, 1759. Quiberon was taken possession of by some French regiments in the pay of England, July 3, 1795, but on July 21, owing to the treacherous conduct of some of these soldiers, the French republicans, under Hoche, retook it by surprise, and many of the emigrants were executed. About 900 of the troops, and nearly 1500 royalist inhabitants, who had joined the regiments in the pay of Great Britain, effected their embarkation on board the ships. The remainder fell into the hands of the merciless enemy, together with such stores and ammunition as had been landed.

QUICKSILVER. In its liquid state it is commonly called virgin mercury. It is endowed with very extraordinary properties, and used to show the weight of the atmosphere, and its continual variations, &c. Its use in refining silver was discovered A D 1540. There are mines of it in various parts, the chief of which are at Almaden in Spain, and at Idria, in Illyria, the latter, discovered by accident in 1497, for several years yielded 1200 tons. A mine was discovered at Ceylon in 1797. Quicksilver was congealed in winter at St Petersburg, in 1759. It was congealed in England by a chemical process, without snow or ice, by Mr Walker in 1787. Corrosive sublimate, a deadly poison, is a combination of mercury and chlorine. See *Calomel*.

QUIETISM, the doctrine and religious opinions of Molinos, a Spaniard (1627-96), whose work, the *Spiritual Guide*, published in 1675, was the foundation of a sect in France. His principal tenet was, that the purity of religion consisted in an internal silent meditation and recollection of the merits of Christ and the mercies of God. His doctrine was also called Quietism from a kind of absolute rest and inaction in which the sect supposed the soul to be, when arrived at that state of perfection called by them unitive life. They then imagined the soul to be wholly employed in contemplating its God. Madame de la Mothe Guyon was imprisoned in the Bastille for her visions and prophecies, but released through the interest of Fénelon, the celebrated archbishop of Cambray, between whom and Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, she occasioned the famous controversy concerning Quietism, 1697. These doctrines were condemned by the pope Innocent XI in 1685. *Novus Dict.*

QUILLS They are said to have been first used for pens in A D 553, but some say not before 635. Minshew derives the word from the Teutonic. *Barley* Quills are for the most part plucked with great cruelty from living geese, swans, and turkeys, and all persons, from convenience, economy, and feeling, ought to prefer metallic pens, which came first into use about 1820. *Phillips*

QUINCE The *Pyrus Cydonia* brought to these countries from Austria, before A.D 1573. The Japan Quince, or *Pyrus Japonica*, brought thither from Japan, 1796.

QUININE or **QUINIA**, an alkaloid (much used in medicine), discovered in 1820 by Pelletier and Caventon. It is a probable constituent of all genuine cinchona barks, especially of the yellow bark.

QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY The observation of this Sunday was instituted by pope Gregory the Great, about 1572. The name of the first Sunday in Lent having been distinguished by the appellation of *Quadragesima*, and the three weeks preceding having been appropriated to the gradual introduction of the Lent fast, the three Sundays of these weeks were called by names significant of their position in the calendar, and reckoning by decades (tenths), the Sunday preceding Quadragesima received its present name, *Quinquagesima*, the second *Sexagesima*, and the third, *Septuagesima*.

QUINTILIANS, heretics in the second century, the disciples of Montanus, who took their name from Quintia, a lady whom he had deceived by his pretended sanctity. They followed Quintia, whom they regarded as a prophetess, they made the eucharist of bread and cheese, and allowed women to be priests and bishops. *Pardon*.

QUIRINUS, a Sabine God, afterwards identified with Romulus. L. Papirius Cursor, general in the Roman army, first directed a sun-dial in the temple of Quirinus, from which time the days began to be divided into hours, 293 B.C. *Aspen*. The sun-dial was sometimes called the Quirinus, from the original place in which it was set up *Ashe*. The Roman citizens were termed *Quirites*.

QUITO A presidency of Colombia (*which see*), celebrated as having been the scene of the measurement of a degree of the meridian, by the French and Spanish mathematicians in the reign of Louis XV. Forty thousand souls were hurled into eternity by a dreadful earthquake, which almost overwhelmed the city Quito, Feb 4, 1797. Since then violent shocks, but not so disastrous, have occurred, till one, on March 29, 1859, when about 5,000 persons were killed. See *Earthquakes*.

QUOITS. This amusement originated with the Greeks. It was first played at the Olympic games, by the Idæi Dactyli, fifty years after the Deluge of Deucalion, 1453 B.C. He who threw the discus farthest, and with the greatest dexterity, obtained the prize. Perseus, the grandson of Acrisius, by Danae, having inadvertently slain his grandfather, in throwing a quoit, exchanged the kingdom of Argos to which he was heir, for that of Tirynthus, and founded the kingdom of Mycenæ, about 1313 B.C.

R.

RACES One of the exercises among the ancient games of Greece (see *Chariots*). Horse races were known in England in very early times. Fitz Stephen, who wrote in the days of Henry II mentions the delight taken by the citizens of London in the diversion. In James's reign, Croydon in the south, and Garterly in the north, were celebrated courses. Near York there were races, and the prize was a little golden bell, 1607 *Camden*. In the end of Charles I's reign, races were performed at Hyde park. Charles II patronised them, and instead of bells, gave a silver bowl, or cup, value 100 guineas. William III added to the plates (as did queen Anne), and founded an academy for riding. Act for suppressing races by ponies and weak horses, 13 Geo II 1739. The most eminent races in England are those at Newmarket (*which see*), established by Charles II in 1667, at Epsom, begun about 1711, by Mr Parkhurst (they have been annual since 1730), at Ascot, begun by the duke of Cumberland, uncle to George III, at Doncaster, established by col St Leger in 1776, and at Goodwood, begun by the duke of Richmond (who died in 1806). The Jockey Club began in the time of George II. Its latest rules (by which races are regulated) were enacted in 1828.

RACE-HORSES.

Flying Childers, bred in 1715 by the Duke of Devonshire, was allowed by sportsmen to have been the fleetest horse that ever ran at Newmarket, or that was ever bred in the world. He ran four miles in six minutes and forty-eight seconds, or at the rate of 76½ miles an hour, carrying nine stone two pounds. He died in 1741, aged 26 years.

Scotney was the fleetest horse that ran in England since the time of *Childers*. He was never beaten, and died in February 1780, aged 25 years. His heart weighed 14lb. which accounted for his wonderful spirit and courage. *Christie White's Hist. of the Turf*.

RECENT WINNERS OF "THE DERBY" AT EPSOM

1846. <i>Pyrrhus</i> .	1851. <i>Teddington</i> .	1856. <i>Millington</i> .
1847. <i>Cossack</i> .	1852. <i>Daniel O'Rourke</i> .	1857. <i>Blink Bonny</i> .
1848. <i>Surplus</i> .	1853. <i>Grapeshot</i> .	1858. <i>Beaumont</i> .
1849. <i>Flying Dutchman</i> .	1854. <i>Andover</i> .	1859. <i>Musjid</i> .
1850. <i>Voltigeur</i> .	1855. <i>Wild Dayrell</i> .	

RACK This engine of death, as well as of torture, for extracting a confession from criminals, was early known in the southern countries of Europe. The early Christians suffered by the rack, which was in later times an instrument of the Inquisition. The duke of Exeter, in the reign of Henry VI erected a rack of torture (then called the duke of Exeter's daughter), now seen in the Tower, 1423. In the case of Felton, who murdered the duke of Buckingham, the judges of England nobly protested against the proposal of the privy council to put the assassin to the rack, as being contrary to the laws, 1628. See *Ravallac*.

RADCLIFFE LIBRARY, OXFORD Founded under the will of Dr John Radcliffe, the most eminent physician of his time. He had been physician to queen Anne, while princess Anne of Denmark, he offended her by telling her that her ailments were nothing more than the vapours, and she was not reconciled to him when she came to the throne, but in cases of emergency he was, nevertheless, consulted. He died Nov 1, 1714, leaving 40,000*l.* to

the University of Oxford for the founding a library, the first stone of which was laid May 17, 1787, the edifice was completely finished in 1749, and was opened April 18, in the same year. The library consists chiefly of works of medical and philosophical science.

RADCLIFFE OBSERVATORY, OXFORD Founded by the exertions of Dr Hornsby, Savilian professor of astronomy, about 1771, and completed in 1794. The publication of the observations was commenced in 1842 by Mr Manuel J Johnson, the late director, appointed in 1839.

RADSTADT or RASTADT (in Baden), where a peace was signed between France and the emperor, March 6, 1714. It was signed by marshal Villars on the part of the French king, and by prince Eugene on the part of the emperor, and restored the German frontier to the terms of the peace of Ryswick.—The Congress of RADSTADT, to treat of a general peace with the Germanic powers, was commenced Dec 9, 1797, and negotiations were carried on through out the year 1798. The atrocious massacre of the French plenipotentiaries at Radstadt by the Austrian regiment of Szeltzei, took place April 28, 1799.

RAFTS The Greeks knew no other way of crossing their narrow seas but on rafts or beams tied to one another, until the use of shipping was brought among them by Danaus of Egypt, when he fled from his brother Lamæus, 1485 B.C. *Hyllin*.

RAGGED SCHOOLS Free schools for outcast destitute ragged children, set up in large towns. In these schools the instruction is based on the scriptures, and most of the teachers are voluntary and unpaid. They existed in some parts of London previous to 1844, but did not receive their name till that year, when the "Ragged school union" was formed, principally by Mr S Stary, and Mr Wm Locke (since Hon Secretary). The earl of Shaftesbury is chairman. In 1856 there were 150 Ragged school institutions.—

128 Sunday schools with 16,937 scholars.
98 Day schools with 13,057 scholars.
117 Evening schools with 8,085 scholars.
84 Industrial classes with 3,224 scholars.

163 Paid teachers in day schools.
126 Paid teachers in week night-schools.
41 Paid refuge and industrial masters.
2139 Voluntary teachers.

There were in 1856 16 refugees, whose 500 inmates are fed, lodged, clothed, and educated. Upwards of 500 boys and girls have emigrated to the colonies. See *Shoe-black Brigade*.

RAILWAYS There were short roads called train ways, in and about Newcastle, laid down by Mr Beaumont so early as 1602, they were made of wood. They are thus mentioned in 1676—"the manner of the carriage is by laying rails of timber from the colliery to the river, exactly straight and parallel, and bulky carts are made with four rollers fitting those rails, whereby the carriage is so easy that one horse will draw down four or five chaldron of coals, and is an immense benefit to the coal merchants." *Roger North*. They were made of iron at Whitehaven, in 1738. An iron railway was laid down near Sheffield by John Curr in 1776, which was destroyed by the colliers. The first considerable iron railway was laid down at Colebrook Dale in 1786. The first iron railway sanctioned by parliament in 1801 (with the exception of a few undertaken by canal companies as small branches to mines) was the Surrey iron railway (by horses), from the Thames at Wandsworth to Croydon. The Stockton and Darlington railway (by engines), constructed by Edw Pease and George Stephenson, was opened Sept 27, 1825. The Liverpool and Manchester railway commenced in Oct 1826, and opened September 15, 1830. See *Liverpool*. This railway led to similar enterprises throughout England and the continent. The continuation of railway schemes, before their introduction into parliament, by the Board of Trade, was ordered 1844. An act passed 10 Vict. Aug 28, 1846, for constituting commissioners of railways, who have since been incorporated with the Board of Trade. In 1824, the first locomotive constructed travelled at the rate of 6 miles per hour, in 1829, the Rocket travelled at the rate of 15 miles per hour, * in 1834, the Fire Fly attained a speed of 20 miles per hour, in 1839, the North Star moved with a velocity of 37 miles per hour, and at the present moment locomotives have attained a speed of 70 miles per hour. During the same period the quantity of fuel required for generating steam has been diminished five sixths, that is, six tons of coal were formerly consumed for one at the present time, and other expenses are diminished in a corresponding ratio. *Tuck's Railways*. The capital invested in railway undertakings has reached a most astonishing amount. Up to 1840 it was 69 millions, and, according to the acts of parliament which sanctioned railways, the share capital and borrowing powers of all the British railway companies amounted, on March 1, 1853, to 368 millions sterling. The railway mania and panic year was 1846, when 270 railway acts passed. Up to 1858 the sum of 308,824,851½ had been invested in railways. An act for the better regulation of

* This was constructed by Mr George Stephenson, and obtained the prize of 500*l.* offered by the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester railway company for the best locomotive.

railways, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, was passed July 10, 1854. In 1859 an act was passed to enable railway companies to settle their differences with other companies by arbitration.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

The railways are generally named after their termini.

<i>Railways.</i>	<i>Date of Opening</i>	<i>Railways</i>	<i>Date of Opening</i>
Arbroath and Forfar	Jan. 3, 1839	Liverpool and Manchester	Sept. 15, 1830
Atmospheric Railway (which see)	May 1840	Liverpool and Preston	Oct. 31, 1838
Aylesbury branch	June 10, 1839	London and Birmingham	Sept. 17, 1838
Bangor and Carnarvon	July, 1852	London and Blackwall	Aug. 2, 1841
Belfast and county of Down	April, 1850	London and Brighton	Sept. 21, 1841
Birmingham and Derby	Aug. 12, 1839	London and Bristol	June 30, 1841
Birmingham and Gloucester	Dec. 17, 1840	London and Cambridge	July, 1846
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley	July, 1852	London and Colchester	March 29, 1843
Brighton and Chichester	June 8, 1846	London and Croydon	June 1, 1839
Brighton and Hastings	June 27, 1846	London and Dover	Feb. 6, 1844
Bristol and Exeter	May 1, 1844	London and Greenwich	Dec. 20, 1838
Bristol and Gloucester	July, 1846	London and Richmond	July 27, 1846
Caledonian		London and Southampton	May 11, 1840
Cambridge and Brandon	July 30, 1845	London and Warrington, branch of the Great Northern	Aug. 1850
Canterbury and Whitstable	May 1830	Lowestoft branch of the Norwich and Yarmouth	1847
Cheltenham and Swindon	May 12, 1846	Lynn and Ely	1847
Chepstow and Swansea, South Wales	June, 1850	Manchester and Birmingham	Aug. 10, 1842
Chester and Birkenhead	Sept. 22, 1840	Manchester, Bolton and Bury	May 29, 1838
Chester and Crewe	Oct. 1, 1840	Manchester and Leeds	March 1, 1841
Chester and Holyhead	1847	Manchester and Rawtenstall	Sept. 25, 1846
Cockermouth and Workington	April 28, 1847	Manchester and Sheffield	Dec. 22, 1845
Colchester and Ipswich	June 10, 1846	Margate branch of the London and Dover	1846
Cork and Brandon	Dec. 1851	Morthyr-Tydvil and Cardiff	April 12, 1841
Coventry and Leamington	Dec. 2, 1844	Middlesbrough and Redcar	June 4, 1846
Croydon and Epsom	May 17, 1847	Newcastle branch of the North Staffordshire	Sept. 1852
Dublin and Carlow	Aug. 10, 1846	Newcastle and Berwick	July, 1847
Dublin and Drogheda	May 28, 1844	Newcastle and Carlisle	June 18, 1839
Dublin and Kingstown	Dec. 17, 1834	Newcastle and Darlington	1844
Dublin and Belfast Junction	June, 1852	Newcastle and North Shields	June 18, 1839
Dundee and Arbroath	April 8, 1840	Newmarket and Cambridge	Oct. 1861
Dundee and Newtyle	Dec. 1851	Newtown Stewart and Omagh	Sept. 1852
Dundee and Perth	May 22, 1847	North Union	Oct. 31, 1838
Dunfermline and Alloa, Stirling and Dunfermline	Aug. 1850	Northampton and Peterborough	June 2, 1846
Durham and Sunderland	June 28, 1839	North and South Western Junction	Dec. 1852
Eastern Counties	June 18, 1839	North Leverton and Baxelby	April, 1850
Eastern Union (London and Colchester) Mar 29, 1843		Northern and Eastern	July, 1846
East and West India Docks and Birmingham Junction, from Blackwall railway to Camden Town	Aug. 1850	Norwich and Brandon	1845
Edinburgh and Berwick	June 18, 1846	Norwich and Yarmouth	May 1, 1846
Edinburgh and Dalketh	1851	Nottingham to Grantham	July, 1850
Edinburgh and Glasgow	Feb. 8, 1842	Nottingham and Lincoln	Aug. 4, 1846
Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton	1840	Nottingham branch of the Rugby and Derby	May 30, 1839
Edinburgh and Musselburgh	July 14, 1847	Oxford branch of the London and Bristol	June 12, 1844
Ely and Huntingdon	1847	Oxford and Banbury	Aug. 1850
Ely and Peterborough	Jan. 1847	Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton	May, 1852
Exeter and Crediton	May, 1861	Paisley and Renfrew	May, 1837
Exeter and Plymouth (part)	May 29, 1846	Penzance to Cambourne	Jan. 1852
Glasgow and Ayr	Sept. 19, 1840	Royston and Hitchin	Sept. 1850
Glasgow and Greenock	March 21, 1841	Rugby and Caldecot, London and North Western	April, 1850
Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge	July, 1845	Rugby and Derby	July 1840
Gloucester and Chepstow	Sept. 1851	Rugby and Leamington	Feb. 1851
Grand Junction from Birmingham to Newton	July 1837	Rugby and Stafford	1847
Gravesend and Rochester	Feb. 10, 1846	St. Andrew's	July, 1852
Great Western	June 30, 1841	St. Helen's, first act passed	1850
Great Northern	1842	Salisbury branch of the London and South ampton	1847
Hartford branch of the London and Cambridge	Oct. 31, 1848	Sheffield and Rotherham	Oct. 1838
Hull and Bridlington	Oct. 7, 1846	Shrewsbury and Chester	Nov. 4, 1846
Hull and Selby	July 1, 1840	Shrewsbury and Ludlow	April, 1852
Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds	Dec. 24, 1846	Southampton and Dorchester	June 1, 1847
Inverness and Aberdeen		South Eastern	Feb. 6, 1844
Kelso, branch of North British	June, 1850	South Eastern, North Kent line	1849
Kendal and Windermere	1847	Stockton and Darlington	Sept. 1825
Lancaster and Carlisle	Dec. 16, 1846	Stockton and Hartlepool	Feb. 10, 1841
Lancaster and Preston	June 30, 1840	Stourbridge and Dudley	Dec. 1852
Leeds and Bradford	July 1, 1846	Swinton and Barnsley	June, 1851
Leeds and Derby	July, 1840	Syston and Peterborough	1846
Leeds and Selby	Sept. 1834	Tufvile	Oct. 8, 1840
Leicester and Swannington	July, 1832	Tiptonmouth to Newton	Dec. 31, 1846
Liverpool and Birmingham	July 4, 1837	Tipperary and Clonmel	April, 1852

RAILWAYS, *continued*.

<i>Railways.</i>	<i>Date of Opening</i>	<i>Railways</i>	<i>Date of Opening</i>
Trent Valley	June 26, 1847	West Durham	June, 1840
Tunbridge-Wells branch	Oct. 1846	West London (part)	May 27, 1844
Ulster	Aug. 1839	Whitby and Pickering	May 6, 1838
Warrington and Retford, branch of the Great Northern	July, 1852	Worcester and Drutwich	Jan. 1852
West and East India Docks and Birmingham Junction from the Blackwall Railway to Camden Town	Aug. 1850	York and Darlington	Jan. 4, 1841
		York and Newcastle	June 17, 1847
		York and Normanton	June 30, 1840
		York and Scarborough	July 7 1845

EXTENT OF RAILWAYS OPENED IN 1848

<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
America	8800	France	2200
Germany	1670	Italy	115
Holland	200	Denmark	106
Belgium	1065	Cuba	800
		Russia	52
		British Colonies	1006
		East India	500

EXTENT OF RAILWAYS, JUNE, 1858 (from Captain Galton's Report)

<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Austria	2086	Ireland	1070
Belgium	818	Holland	182
Denmark	220	Naples	64
France	4600	Portugal	20
Germany (without Austria and Prussia)	2930	Prussia	2514
Great Britain		Russia	715
England	6700	Sardinia	390
Scotland	1243	Spain	466
		States of the Church	12
		Sweden and Norway	88
		Switzerland	310
		Tuscany	150
		Total	24,692
		United States of America	17 481
		Grand Total	42,073

UNITED KINGDOM—LENGTH OF RAILWAY OPENED, NUMBER OF PASSENGERS, AND TOTAL RECEIPTS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Miles opened.</i>	<i>Travellers.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Miles opened.</i>	<i>Travellers.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>
1845	243	33 701 253		1854	5062	111,206,707	£9 174,045
1849	4835	63,841,539	£6,277,802	1856 (½ yr)	9540	76,520,202	12,925,826

PERSONS KILLED BY RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

	1854	1855	1856.	1857	1858.
Total	223	246	281	128	128
By causes beyond their own control	13	10	27	12	1

It has been calculated that out of 16,168,450 travellers by railway one person is killed, and out of 458,970 one is injured, by causes beyond their own control.

RAINBOW The theory of this was accurately developed by Kepler in 1611, and by Rene Descartes in 1629 Further discoveries respecting its colours were made in 1689

RAMILIES (in Belgium) The site of a battle between the English under the duke of Marlborough and the allies on one side, and the French on the other, commanded by the elector of Bavaria and the marshal de Villeroy, on Whitsunday, May 23 (or 12), 1706 The French, having no confidence in their commanders, or on the disposition of their army, were soon seized with a panic, and a general rout ensued about 4000 of the allied army were slain in the engagement The duke pursued and achieved one of his most glorious victories, which accelerated the fall of Louvain, Brussels, and other important places Parliament rewarded the victor by settling the honours which had been conferred on himself, upon the male and female issue of his daughters

RANGOON, maritime capital of the Burmese empire, was taken by sir A. Campbell on May 11, 1824, and remained in our possession till December 1826, when it was ceded to the Burmese on condition of the payment of a sum of money, the reception of a British resident at Ava, and freedom of commerce The oppression of the British merchants led to the second Burmese war, and Rangoon was taken by general Godwin, April 14, 1852, and annexed to the British dominions

RANSOME'S ARTIFICIAL STONE is made by dissolving common flints (silica) in heated caustic alkali, and then adding fine sand, the mixture being pressed into moulds and heated to redness It was made known by the inventor Mr Frederick Ransome in 1848

RANTERS, a name given to a sect which arose in 1645, similar to the Seekers, now termed Quakers. It is now applied to the Primitive Methodists who separated from the main body in 1810. See *Wesleyans*.

RAPE. This offence was punished by the Saxon laws with death. It was punished by mutilation and the loss of eyes in Will. I's reign. This punishment was mitigated by the statute of Westminster 1, 8 Edw. I 1274. Made felony by stat. Westminster 2, 12 Edw. III 1388, and without benefit of clergy, 18 Eliz. 1575. The earl of Castlehaven (lord Audley in England) was executed for inviting people to violate his wife, May 13, 1631. Rape is now punished by transportation, 4 Vict. 1841.

RAPHOE (a bishopric in N. Ireland). St. Columba, a man of great virtue and learning, and born of royal blood, founded a monastery in this place, and it was afterwards enlarged by other holy men, but it is the received opinion that St. Eunan erected the church into a cathedral, and was the first bishop of this see in the eighth century. Raphoe was united to the bishopric of Derry, by act 3 & 4 Will. IV 1833. See *Bishops*.

RASPBERRY. This fruit is not named among the fruits that were early introduced into this country from the continent of Europe. *Murineer*. The Virginian raspberry, or *Rubus occidentalis*, was brought from North America before 1696. The flowering raspberry, or *Rubus odoratus*, came from North America in 1700.

RATHMINES (near Dublin). Colonel Jones, governor of Dublin Castle, made a sally out, routed the marquis of Ormond at Rathmines, killed 4000 men, took 2517 prisoners, with their cannon, baggage, and ammunition, Aug. 2, 1649, the period of the Irish rebellion of O'Neil, and others. This battle, followed up by other successes and much severity, discomfited the rebels in this quarter of the kingdom.

RATISBON (in Bavaria), was made a free imperial city about 1200. Several diets have been held here. A peace was concluded here between France and the emperor of Germany, by which was terminated the war for the Mantuan succession, signed Oct. 13, 1630. In later times, it was at Ratisbon, in a diet held there, that the German princes seceded from the Germanic Empire, and placed themselves under the protection of the emperor Napoleon of France, Aug. 1, 1806. Ratisbon was made an archbishopric in 1806, but secularised in 1810. In 1815 it was ceded to Bavaria, and became again an archbishopric in 1817.

RATS. The brown rat, very improperly called the Norway rat, the great pest of our dwellings, originally came to us from Persia and the southern regions of Asia. This fact is rendered evident from the testimony of Pallas and F. Cuvier. Pallas describes the migratory nature of rats, and states that in the autumn of 1729 they arrived at Astrachan in such incredible numbers, that nothing could be done to oppose them, they came from the western deserts, nor did the waves of the Volga arrest their progress. They only advanced to the vicinity of Paris in the middle of the sixteenth century, and in some parts of France are still unknown.

RAUCOUX (Belgium). Here, marshal Saxe and the French army totally defeated the allies on Oct. 11, 1746.

RAVAILLAC'S MURDER OF HENRY IV. OF FRANCE. He assassinated the king, May 14, 1610.*

RAVENNA (on the Adriatic), a city of the Papal states. It was founded by Greek colonists. It fell under the Roman power about 234 B.C. It was favoured and embellished by the emperors, and Honorius made it the capital of the Empire of the West about A.D. 404. In 568 it became the capital of an exarchate. It was subdued by the Lombards in 752, and their king, Astolphus, in 754 surrendered it to Pepin, king of France, who gave it in 754 to the pope Stephen, and thus laid the foundation of the temporal power of the Holy see. On April 11, 1512, a great battle was fought between the French under the great Gaston de Foix (duke of Nemours and nephew of Louis XII.), and the Spanish and papal armies. De Foix perished in the moment of his victory, and his death closed the fortunes of the French in Italy. The confederate army was cut to pieces. The duke of Nemours had performed prodigies of valour, but being too eager in his pursuit of the Spaniards, who were retiring in good order, he was slain. *Henault*.

* His punishment was most dreadful. He was carried to the Grève and tied to the rack, a wooden engine in the shape of St. Andrew's cross. His right hand, within which was fastened the knife with which he did the murder, was first burned at a slow fire. Then the fleshy and most delicate parts of his body were torn with red-hot pincers, and into the gaping wounds melted lead, oil, pitch, and rosin were poured. His body was so robust, that he endured this exquisite pain, and his strength resisted that of the four horses by which his limbs were to be pulled to pieces. The executioner in consequence cut him into quarters, and the spectators, who refused to pray for him, dragged him through the streets.

REBELLIONS, IN BRITISH HISTORY Among the most memorable and extraordinary rebellions which have occurred in these realms from the period of the Norman Conquest were the following

Against William the Conqueror, in favour of Edgar Atheling, aided by the Scots and Danes, A.D. 1069
By Odo of Bayeux and others, against William II in favour of his brother Robert, A.D. 1088. Extolled, 1090.
Of the Welsh, who defeated the Normans and English, commenced in A.D. 1095
In England, in favour of the empress Maudo, A.D. 1189. Ended, 1193
The rebellion of prince Richard against his father Henry II. A.D. 1189
Of the Barons, April 1215. Compromised by the grant of *Magna Charta*, June 15 following. See *Magna Charta*.
Of the Barons, A.D. 1261. This rebellion terminated in 1267
Of the lords spiritual and temporal against Edward II. on account of his favourites, the Gavestons, 1312. Again, on account of the Spencers, 1321
Of Walter the Tyler of Doptford vulgarly called *Wat Tyler*, occasioned by the brutal rudeness of a tax-collector to his daughter. Having killed the collector in his rage, he raised a party to oppose the tax itself, which was a grievous poll tax, 1381. See *Tyler*
Of the duke of Gloucester, and other lords, in England, 1487
Of Henry duke of Lancaster, who caused Richard II. to be deposed, 1499
In Ireland, when Roger earl of March, the viceroys and heir presumptive to the crown, was slain, 1495
Rebellion of the English and Welsh burst forth, 1400-2.
Against king Henry IV by a number of confederated lords, 1403
Of Jack Cade, in favour of the duke of York, against Henry VI. 1450. See *Welsh Insurrection*
In favour of the house of York, 1452, which ended in the imprisonment of Henry VI. and seating Edward IV. of York on the throne, 1461
Under Warwick and Clarence, 1470 which ended with the expulsion of Edward IV. and the restoration of Henry VI. the same year
Under Edward IV. 1471 which ended with the death of Henry VI.
Of the earl of Richmond, against Richard III. 1485, which ended with the death of Richard.
Under Lambert Simnel, who pretended to be Richard III.'s nephew 1486 which ended the same year, in discovering that Simnel was a baker's son he was pardoned
Under Perkin Warbeck, 1492, which ended in the execution of Warbeck

Under Flannock, owing to taxes, ended with the battle of Blackheath, 1497
Of the English in the West, to restore the ancient liturgy &c. 1549, suppressed same year
In Norfolk, headed by Ket, the tanner, but soon suppressed, Aug. 1549
In favour of lady Jane Grey, against queen Mary. Lady Jane was proclaimed queen of England on the death of Edward VI. July 10 1553, but she resigned the crown to Mary a few days afterwards she was beheaded for high treason, in the Tower Feb. 12, 1554, aged 17
Of sir Thomas Wyatt and others, on account of queen Mary's marriage with Philip of Spain, &c. 1554
Of the Roman Catholic earls of Northumberland and Westmorland against queen Elizabeth, Nov. and Dec. 1569. The former fled to Scotland, but was given up by the regent Murray and executed.
Of the Irish, under the earl of Tyrone, 1599, suppressed in 1601
Under the earl of Essex against queen Elizabeth, 1600. It ended in his death, 1601
Of the Irish under Roger Moore, sir Phelim O'Neill, &c. against the English in Ireland. It ended in 1651
Rebellion of the Scots, 1666, soon afterwards put down
Under the duke of Monmouth, 1685, it ended in his death
Of the Scots, in favour of the Old Pretender, 1715, quelled in 1716
Of the Scots, under the Young Pretender 1745, suppressed in 1746 when lords Lovat, Balmerino, and Kilmarnock were beheaded.
Of the Americans, on account of taxation, 1774. This rebellion led to a disastrous war, to the loss of our chief North American colonies, and to the independence of the United States, 1783
In Ireland, called the *Great Rebellion*, when great numbers took up arms, commenced May 24, 1798, suppressed next year
Again in Ireland, under Robert Emmett, a gifted enthusiast, July 23 1804 when lord Kilwarden was killed with several others, by the insurgents.
Canadian Insurrection (which see), Dec. 1837 to Nov. 1838
Of Chartists at Newport (which see), Nov. 4, 1839
Smith O'Brien's silly Irish rebellion terminated in the defeat and dispersion of a multitude of his deluded followers by sub-inspector Trant and about sixty police constables, on Boulagh common, Ballingarry, co. Tipperary, July 29, 1848. See *Ireland*.
Rebellion in India (which see), 1857-8.

RECEIPTS FOR MONEY Receipts were first taxed by a stamp duty in 1782. The act was amended in 1784, 1791 *et seq.* and receipts were taxed by a duty varying according to the amount of the money received, in all transactions. Stamps required on bills of exchange, notes, and receipts in Ireland, by stat. 35 Geo. III. 1795. See *Bills of Exchange*. The uniform stamp of one penny on receipts, for all sums, was enacted by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 59 (Aug. 4, 1853)

RECITATIVE A species of singing, differing but little from ordinary speaking, used for narratives in operas. It is said to have been first employed at Rome by Emilio del Cavaliere, who disputed the claim of Rinaldo to the introduction of the Italian opera, 1600. See article *Opera*. It was soon afterwards adopted in other parts of Italy, and by degrees in Europe.

RECORDER, the first judicial officer of great corporations. The first recorder of the city of London was Jeffrey de Norton, alderman, 26 Edw. I. 1298. Russell Gurney, Esq., Q.C. is the present (1860) recorder, elected 1856. The salary, originally 10*l.* per annum, is at present 2500*l.* enjoyed for life.

RECORDS, PUBLIC, IN ENGLAND, began to be regularly preserved A.D. 1100, by order of Henry I. The repositories which possess materials the most ancient and interesting to

the historian are, the Chapter house of Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, and the Queen's Remembrancer's offices of the exchequer. The early records of Scotland, going from London, were lost by shipwreck in 1298. In Ireland, the council-chamber and most of the records were burned, 1711. Public Records act, 2 Vict. c. 94, 10 Aug. 1838.—A new RECORD OFFICE has been erected on the Rolls estate, between Chancery and Fetter lanes, to which the records will be gradually removed.

RECREATION See *Playground*.

REDHILL See *Reformatory Schools*.

REFLECTORS See *Burning-glass*.

REFORM IN PARLIAMENT, a chief source of agitation for many years. Mr Pitt's motion for a reform in parliament was lost by a majority of 20 in 1782, of 44 in 1783, and of 74 in 1785. The discussions were most remarkable. The public mind was greatly excited on the subject till its settlement. The first ministerial measure of Reform was in Earl Grey's administration, when it was proposed in the house of commons by lord John Russell, March 1, 1831.

BILL OF 1831

First division, second reading for it, 802 against it, 301—majority *over*, March 22. On motion for a committee, general Gascoyne moved an amendment "that the number of representatives for England and Wales ought not to be diminished." Amendment carried on a division, 299 to 291—majority, *eight* April 19. The bill was abandoned and parliament dissolved, April 22.

A new parliament assembled, June 14. Bill again introduced, June 24. Division on second reading for it, 367, against it, 251—majority 116, July 4. Division on third reading of the bill for it, 349, against it, 230—majority, 119, Sept. 21.

In the Lords—first division on second reading. Lord Wharnccliffe moved 'that the bill be read that day six months.' For the amendment, 199, against it, 168—majority *thirty-one*, October 8. [Parliament prorogued, October 20, 1831.]

BILL OF 1832*

Read in the Commons a first time without a division, December 12, 1831. Second reading division, viz. for the bill, 424 against it, 163—majority 162, Dec. 17, 1831. Third reading division, viz. for the bill, 355, against it, 239—majority for it, 116, March 22, 1832.

In the Lords—read a first time on motion of earl Grey March 26. Second reading for the bill, 184, against it, 175—majority, *nine*, April 14. In the Committee lord Lyndhurst moved that the question of enfranchisement should precede that of disfranchisement. The division was 151 and 116—majority against ministers, *thirty-five*, May 7. Resignation of ministers, May 9, great public excitement ensued, and they were induced to resume office on the king granting them full power to secure majorities, by the creation of new peers. In the Lords, the bill was carried through the committee, May 30. Read a third time 106 against 32—majority *eighty-four*, June 4, received the royal assent, June 7.

The royal assent given to the Scotch Reform Bill, July 17, and to the Irish one, Aug. 7, 1832.

Lord John Russell introduced a new reform bill, Feb. 13, 1854 which was withdrawn April 11, 1854, in consequence of the war with Russia.

On Feb. 28, 1859 Mr Disraeli brought in a reform bill, which was rejected by the commons on March 31 by a majority of 89. This led to a dissolution of parliament, and eventually a change of ministry. The new government (lorda Palmerston and J. Russell) promised to bring forward a new bill in 1860.

REFORMATION, THE. Efforts for the reformation of the church may be traced to the reign of Charlemagne, when Paulinus, bishop of Aquileia, employed his voice and pen to accomplish this object. The principal reformers were Wickliffe, Huss, Jerome of Prague, Savonarola, Luther, Zuinglius, Tyndal, Calvin, Melancthon, Erasmus, Cranmer, Latimer, Knox, and Brownie. See *Wickliffites, Protestants, Calvinists, Lutherans, Presbyterianism, &c*. The eras of the reformation are as follow

In England (<i>Wickliffe</i>)	about A D	1360	In Sweden (<i>Petri</i>)	1530
In Bohemia (<i>Huss</i>)		1405	In England (<i>Henry VIII</i>)	1534
In Germany (<i>Luther</i>)		1517	In Ireland (<i>Archbishop George Browne</i>)	1585
In Switzerland (<i>Zuinglius</i>)		1519	In England, completed, (<i>Cranmer, Bucer, Fagius, &c.</i>), 1547 annulled by Mary, 1553, restored by Elizabeth	1558
In Denmark		1521	In Scotland (<i>Andrew</i>), established	1560
In Prussia		1527	In the Netherlands, established	1563
In Franco (<i>Calvin</i>), see <i>Huguenots</i>		1529		
Protestants first so called		1529		

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS. The increasing number of juvenile delinquents† has long occupied the minds of philanthropists, and various schemes have been devised to check the evil. Two great institutions have been recently set up for this purpose, the Reformatory Schools at Mettray, near Tours in France, and Redhill, near Reigate in Surrey. The former was established in 1839, by M. de Metz, formerly a counsellor at Paris, warmly seconded in his beneficent work by the vicomte de Courcelles, who gave the estate on which the

* By this 'Act to amend the Representation of the People,' 2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 45, 56 boroughs in England were disfranchised (schedule A.), 30 were reduced to one member only (B.), 22 new boroughs were created to send two members (C.), and 30 to send one member (D.), and other important changes were made.

† It was calculated (about 1856) that there were in London 30,000, and in England 100,000, youths under 17 leading a vagabond life, and that out of 15,000 of those who are committed for trial, nearly half are in custody for the first time.

establishment is placed. The latter is situated on land purchased in 1849 by the Philanthropic Society, and was placed under the direction of the Rev Sydney Turner. The first stone of the building was laid April 30, 1849, by prince Albert. The inmates of these establishments are instructed in farm labour, and are divided into so called families. In 1854 the Juvenile Offenders act was passed. In 1851 and 1853 great meetings were held on the subject and in Aug 1856 the first grand conference of the National Reformatory Union was held. In 1852, the North West London Preventive and Reformatory Institution, in the New Road, was established in this all kinds of trades are taught. Acts for establishing Reformatory Schools were passed in 1857 and 1858

REGENCY BILLS One was proposed to parliament in consequence of the mental illness of George III and debated Dec 10, 1788. It was relinquished on his majesty's recovery, Feb 26, 1789. The return of the malady led to the prince of Wales (afterwards George IV) being sworn in before the privy council as regent of the kingdom, Feb 5, 1811. The Regency Bill providing for the administration of the government, should the crown descend to the princess Victoria while under eighteen years of age, passed 1 Will IV Dec. 28, 1830. Regency Bill appointing prince Albert regent in the event of the demise of the queen, should her next lineal successor be under age, Aug 4, 1840. The prince of Wales became eighteen on Nov 9, 1859 and thus can rule without a regency, should he become king before he be 21.

REGENTS. See *ProteCTORATES*

REGENT'S CANAL. It commenced at Puddington, where it joins a cut to the Grand Junction, and passing by a tunnel under Maida hill, continues its course by the Regent's Park to Islington, where another subterranean excavation, about three quarters of a mile in length, has been formed for its passage. It then proceeds by Hoxton, Blackney, Mile end, to Lambhouse, where it joins the Thames. The whole length of its course is nine miles, and within that space are comprised twelve locks and thirty seven bridges. Opened Aug 1, 1820.

REGENT'S PARK It originally formed part of the grounds belonging to a palace of queen Elizabeth which stood near the north end of Tottenham court-road, and which was pulled down in 1791. Since 1600, the property has been let to various persons, but the leases having expired it reverted to the crown, and in 1814 improvements were commenced under the direction of Mr Nash, which have rendered this park the most beautiful part of London. It is nearly circular, and consists of about 450 acres, laid out in shrubberies, adorned with a fine piece of water, and intersected by roads which are much frequented as promenades. In the inclosure are several villas, and round the park noble ranges of building in various styles of architecture.

REGISTERS, PAROCHIAL, were established by Cromwell, lord Essex, by which the dates of births, marriages, and burials, became ascertainable, 27 Hen VIII 1530 &c. This measure was opposed by the people who feared some new taxation. A stamp tax was laid on them in 1784. Laws for their better regulation were enacted in 1813 *et seq*. The great Registration act (introduced by lord John Russell), 6 & 7 Will IV c. 86, passed Aug 17, 1836. See *Bills of Mortality, &c*

REGISTERS The registering of deeds and conveyances disposing of real estates was appointed to be effected in Yorkshire and in Middlesex, 2 Anne, 1703 *et seq*. By this regulation, greater security was made for purchasers and mortgagees, and the value of estates increased in the register counties. Wills have been for a series of years kept and registered, in London, at Doctors' Commons. The registering of shipping in the Thames was commenced 1786, and throughout England, 1787, and several acts and amendments of acts have since followed for keeping and improving registers.

REGIUM DONUM (Royal gift), an allowance granted by the sovereign to dissenting ministers in Ireland. It began in 1723. Its acceptance has been censured by some nonconformists.

REIGN OF TERROR. Maximilien Robespierre headed the populace in the Champ de Mars, in Paris, demanding the dethronement of the king, July 17, 1791. He was triumphant in 1793, and great numbers of eminent men and citizens were sacrificed during his sanguinary administration. Billaut Varnes denounced the tyranny of Robespierre in the tribune, July 28, 1794. Cries of "Down with the tyrant!" resounded through the hall, and he was immediately ordered to the place of execution and suffered death. A large number of his companions were also executed. See *France*.

RELIGION (from *religio*, I bind again, in the sense of a vow or oath) comprehends a belief in the being and perfections of God, and obedience to his commandments. The Christian religion is set forth in the New Testament, which is the spirit and interpreter of the Old

From these all corrupt forms of religion have proceeded, as foretold in these writings. See *Mahometanism* and other religions and sects under their names. Assuming the population of the globe to be one thousand and fifty millions, the following division, with reference to their religious worship, is given by Balbi, 1836

Jews	4 500,000	Mahometans	155,000,000
Christians	225,000 000	Idolaters, &c. not professing the Jewish,	
Roman Catholics	160,000,000	Christian, or Mahometan worship	665,500,000

REMONSTRANCE. A most vehement one was drawn up by the house of commons, and presented to king Charles I Dec. 1, 1641 It consisted of 206 articles, and dwelt bitterly on all the king's illegal and oppressive acts It was largely circulated and did his cause great mischief.

REMONSTRANTS See *Arminians*

RENTS, were first made payable in money, instead of in kind, A.D 1135 Numerous statutes have been enacted in various reigns to define the relations and regulate the dealings between landlord and tenant. By the act 8 Anne, no goods are removable from tenements under an execution until the rent shall have been paid to the landlord by the sheriff, 1709 In England, the duke of Sutherland received his rents in the value of corn, and in Scotland in the value of wool and sheep. The rental of England, including land, houses, and mines, was six millions about the year 1600, and twelve years' purchase the value of land. About 1690, the rental amounted to fourteen millions, and the land was worth eighteen years' purchase *Dowry on the Revenues* The present rental of the United Kingdom has been estimated lately in parliament at 127 millions See *Land, &c*

REPEAL OF THE UNION, IRELAND An Irish Association was formed with this object under the auspices of Mr O'Connell, in 1829 A proclamation of the lord lieutenant prohibited the meetings of a society "leagued for the purpose of procuring a repeal of the union, under the name of the Irish Society for Legal and Legislative Relief, or the Anti Union Society," Oct 18, 1830 On April 27, 1834, the house of commons, by a majority of 484, rejected Mr O'Connell's motion for repeal A new and more resolved association afterwards sprung up, which in 1841, 1842, and 1843 became more violent in its deliberations Assemblies of the lower classes of the people were held in the last named year, in various parts of Ireland, some of them amounting to 150,000 persons, and called "monster meetings." The great meeting at Trim took place on March 19, 1843, the assemblages at Mullingar, Cork, and Longford, on May 14, 21, and 28, respectively, those at Drogheda, Kilkenny, Mallow, and Dundalk, on June 5, 8, 11, and 29, those at Donnybrook and Balinglass, July 3, and 20, at Tara, Aug 15, at Loughrea, Clifton, and Lismore, Sept. 10, 17, and 24, and at Mullingmast, Oct 1 A meeting to be held at Clontarf, on Oct 8, was suppressed by government, and Mr O'Connell and his chief associates were brought to trial, Jan 15, 1844, and convicted, Feb 12, but the sentence was reversed by the house of lords, Sept. 4 See *Trials* The association for the repeal of the union continued for some time under the direction of Mr John O'Connell, but was little regarded. The total "repeal rent," amounted to 134,379l

REPUBLICANS See *Democrats* **REPUBLICS** See *Athens, Rome, Genoa, Venice, &c*

REQUESTS, COURTS OF See *Courts of Requests, and Conscience.*

RESERVE FORCES In the summer of 1859, acts were passed to provide for the establishment of a military reserve force of men who have been in her majesty's service (not to exceed 20,000), and a volunteer reserve force of seamen not to exceed 30,000

RESTORATION, THE, emphatically so called, being that of king Charles II to the crown of England, after an interregnum of eleven years and four months, between Jan 30, 1649, when Charles I was beheaded, and May 29, 1660, on which latter day the exiled monarch was restored, and entered London amidst the enthusiastic acclamations of the people See *England*

RETREAT OF THE GREEKS, 10,000 in number, who had joined the army of the younger Cyrus in his revolt against his brother Artaxerxes Mnemon Cyrus was defeated and slain at Cunaxa, 401 B.C Artaxerxes having enticed the Greek leaders into his power and killed them, Xenophon was called by his countrymen to the command. He rose superior to danger, and though under continual alarms from the sudden attacks, he led them across rapid rivers, through vast deserts, over the tops of mountains, till he reached the sea. The Greeks returned home after a march of 1155 parasangs or leagues, which was performed in 215 days, after the absence of fifteen months. This retreat has been immortalised by the interesting account given by its conductor

REVENUE, PUBLIC, OF ENGLAND The revenue collected for the civil list, and for all the other charges of government, as well ordinary as extraordinary, was 1,200,000*l* per annum, in 1660, the first after the restoration of Charles II in 1690 was raised 6,000,000*l*, every branch of the revenue being anticipated, this was the origin of the funds and the national debt, 2 William and Mary *Salmon*.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE SINCE THE CONQUEST

William the Conqueror	£400,000	Edward V	100,000	George III. 1788	15,572,971
William Rufus	350,000	Richard III	180,000	Ditto, 1820, United King-	
Henry I	300,000	Henry VII	400,000	dom	65,599,570
Stephen	250,000	Henry VIII	800,000	George IV 1825, ditto	62,871,500
Henry II	200,000	Edward VI	400,000	William IV 1830, ditto	55,481,517
Richard I	150,000	Mary	450,000	Ditto, 1835, ditto	50,494,732
John	100,000	Elisabeth	500,000	Victoria, 1845, ditto, net	58,060,254
Henry III	80,000	James I	600,000	Ditto, 1850, ditto	52,510,680
Edward I	150,000	Charles I	895,819	Ditto, 1855	54,430,544
Edward II	100,000	Commonwealth	1,617,247	Ditto, 1864	56,523,509
Edward III	154,000	Charles II	1,400,000	Ditto, 1865	68,874,405
Richard II	180,000	James II	2,001,855	Ditto, 1866	69,006,628
Henry IV	100,000	William III	3,895,205	Ditto, 1867	66,056,050
Henry V	76,641	Anne (at the Union)	5,691,803	Ditto, 1868	66,286,995
Henry VI	64,976	George I	6,702,643	Ditto, 1869	66,070,409
Edward IV	***	George II	8,622,740		

Previously to 1854 there had been an average *surplus* of 2½ millions since 1849 In consequence of the Russian war the *deficiency* in 1854 was 3,209,059*l*. in 1855, 21 141 185*l*. in 1856, 10,164,418*l*. In 1857, there was a *surplus*, of 86,097*l*. in 1858, of 1,127,657*l*. in 1859 of 720,691*l*.

REVIEWS, CRITICAL JOURNALS. The *Bibliothèque Anglaise* (1716 27) and the *Journal des Savans* may be said to have been the first reviews The latter was published in Paris, May 30, 1665, and met with so favourable a reception, that it was not only soon imitated throughout Europe, but the author had the satisfaction of having, at the same time, his own journal translated into various languages It is still published George III spoke of this publication to Dr Johnson, in the private interview with which he was honoured by his majesty, in the library of the queen's house, in the month of February, 1767 *Bonwell's Life of Johnson*

Monthly Review, began	1749	North American	1815	British Quarterly	1844
Critical	1756	Retrospective	1820	National	1855
Anti-Jacobin	1798	Westminster	1824	Saturday	1856
Edinburgh	1802	Southern America	1828	Bentley's Quarterly	1859
Quarterly	1809	Dublin	1836		
Eclectic	1813	North British	1844		

REVIVALS Great excitement on the subject of religion arose in the United States in 1858 and 1859 In the autumn of the latter year it invaded Scotland, the north of Ireland (particularly Belfast), and England Many meetings were held for prayers and preaching throughout the week, as well as on Sundays Some persons believe that this work is from God, others consider it to be merely a species of hysterical mania, similar to the fanatical exhibitions so contagious in the middle ages

REVOLUTION, ERA OF THE. In England in 1688, styled by Voltaire as the era of English liberty See *England*

REVOLUTIONS IN ANCIENT HISTORY The Assyrian empire destroyed, and that of the Medes and Persians founded by Cyrus the Great 536 B.C The Macedonian empire founded on the destruction of the Persian, on the defeat of Darius Codomanus, by Alexander the Great, 331 B.C The Roman empire established on the ruins of the Macedonian, or Greek Monarchy, by Julius Cesar, 47 B.C The empire of the Western Franks began under Charlemagne, A.D 800 This empire underwent a new revolution, and became the German empire, under Rodolph of Hapsburg, the head of the house of Austria, A.D 1273 The Eastern empire passed into the hands of the Turks, A.D 1453

REVOLUTIONS IN MODERN HISTORY In Portugal, A.D 1640 In England, 1649 and 1688 In Poland, 1704, 1795, and 1830 In Russia, 1730 and 1762 In Sweden, 1772 and 1809 In North America, 1775 In France, 1789, 1830, and 1848 In Holland, 1795, counter revolution, 1813 In Venice, 1797 In Rome, 1798 and 1848 In the Netherlands, 1830 In Brunswick, 1830 In Brazil, 1831 In Hungary, 1848 See these countries respectively

REVOLVERS. See *Pistols*

RHEIMS. The principal church here was built before A.D 406, it was rebuilt in the twelfth century, and is now very beautiful. The corpse of St. Remy, the archbishop, is

preserved behind the high altar, in a magnificent shrine. The kings of France have been successively crowned at Rheims, probably, because Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy, when converted from paganism, was baptized in the cathedral here in 496. Several ecclesiastical councils have been held here. The city was taken and retaken several times in the last months of the French war, 1814.

RHETORIC. Rhetorical points and accents were invented by Aristophanes of Byzantium, 200 B.C. Rhetoric was first taught in Latin at Rome by Photius Gallus, about 87 A.D. He taught Cicero, who said, "We are first to consider what is to be said, secondly, how, thirdly, in what words, and lastly, how it is to be ornamented." A regius professor of rhetoric was appointed in Edinburgh, April 20, 1762, when Dr Blair became first professor. We have now professors of rhetoric in all our universities.

RHINE. This river was fortified as the frontier of the empire, A.D. 298 and 369, and became the boundary of the French republic in 1794. See *Confederation of the Rhine*.

RHODE ISLAND (N. America), celebrated for its beautiful women, and called by travellers, when in its most flourishing state, the "Eden of America." Settled about 1635. It was taken in the war of independence by the British, Dec. 8, 1776, but was evacuated by them, Oct. 25, 1779. Rhode Island suffered great injury during the revolutionary war, but it has latterly improved in every respect, and again flourishes.

RHODES, an island on the coast of Asia Minor, is said to have been peopled from Crete, as early as 916 B.C. The Rhodians were famous navigators, masters of the sea, and institutors of a maritime code, which was afterwards adopted by the Romans. The city was built about 432 B.C. See *Colossus*. Rhodes, long an ally of the Romans, was taken by the emperor Vespasian, A.D. 71. It was held by the Knights Hospitallers from 1309 to 1522, when it was conquered by the Turks, who still retain it. The knights retired to Malta (*whish see*).

RHODIUM, a rare metal, discovered in platinum ore, by Dr Wollaston in 1804. It has been used for the points of metallic pens.

RIALTO, BRIDGE OF THE, at Venice. Mentioned by Shakspeare in his "*Merchant of Venice*." It was built about 1590, and consists of a single arch, but a very noble one, of marble, built across the Grand Canal, near the middle, where it is the narrowest. This celebrated arch is ninety feet wide on the level of the canal, and twenty four feet high. It is alike remarkable for its height, boldness, and solidity, and is ascended at each end by a flight of steps.

RICHMOND (Surrey). Anciently called Sheen, which, in the Saxon tongue, signifies *resplendent*. Here stood a palace in which Edw. I and II resided, and Edw. III died, 1377. Here also died Anne, queen of Richard II, who first taught the English ladies the use of the side saddle. The palace was repaired by Henry V, who founded three religious houses near it. In 1497 it was destroyed by fire, but Henry VII rebuilt it, and commanded that the village should be called Richmond, he having borne the title of earl of Richmond (Yorkshire) before he obtained the crown, and here he died in 1509. Queen Elizabeth was a prisoner in this palace for a short time during the reign of her sister. When she became queen, it was one of her favourite places of residence, and here she died, March 24, 1603. It was afterwards the residence of Henry prince of Wales. The beautiful park and gardens were enclosed by Charles I. The observatory was built by an W. Chambers in 1769. In Richmond, Thomson "sang the Seasons and their change," and here he died, Aug. 27, 1748.

RIFLE CORPS. See *National Association*.

RIGHTS, BILL OF. One of the bulwarks of the constitution, obtained by parliament from king Charles I. although he had endeavoured by various artifices to avoid granting it, June 26, 1628. To the PETITION of Rights, preferred March 17, 1627-8, his majesty answered "I will that right be done, according to the laws and customs of the realm." Both houses addressed the king for a fuller answer to their petition of rights, whereupon he gave them an answer less evasive, "*Son fait comme il est désiré*," June 7, 1628. An important declaration was made by the lords and commons of England to the prince and princess of Orange, in 1689, in an act "declaring the rights and liberties of the subject, and settling the succession of the crown."

RINGS. Ornaments of gold and silver, usually worn on the fingers, and in the ears. Anciently they had a seal or signet engraved on rings, to seal writings, and they are so used to this day. The wearing of rings is a very old custom, as appears by Genesis xxviii. 18, and other passages of Scripture, Pharaoh gave Joseph his ring from off his finger. The

Jews were so fond of rings that the women wore them in their ears and noses, they wore as ensigns of authority in princes and great men. History ascribes extraordinary effects to certain magical rings, upon which superstitious figures were engraved or carved, and which were worn to preserve persons from accidents, &c. Rings are now put upon women's fourth finger at marriage, but the first use of rings by the Jews was at the espousal or contract before marriage.

RIOTS, in BRITISH HISTORY The riotous assembling of twelve or more persons, and their not dispersing upon proclamation, was first made high treason by a statute enacted 2 & 3 Edw VI 1548 9. The present operative statute, which is usually understood as the *Riot Act*, was passed 2 Geo I 1715. See *below*

Some riotous citizens of London demolished the convent belonging to Westminster Abbey the ring-leader was hanged, and the rest had their hands and feet cut off. 6 Hen III 1231

Goldsmiths and Tailors companies fought in the streets of London several were killed on each side, the sheriffs quelled it, and thirteen were hanged, 1303

A riot at Norwich the rioters burn the cathedral and monastery, the king went thither and saw the ring-leaders executed, 1371

The riot in London known as the riot of Evil May day 1517. See article *Evil May-day*

A riot in London, and Dr Lamb killed by the mob, June 1628

A riot, on pretence of pulling down houses of ill fame, several of the ring-leaders hanged 1648.

Another at Guildhall, at the election of sheriffs several considerable persons who aided the lord mayor were concerned, 1682

At Edinburgh and Dumfries, on account of the Union 1707

In London, on account of Dr Sacheverell's trial, several dissenting meeting houses were broken open, Feb. 1710

Riot of the Whig and Tory mobs, called Ormond and Newcastle mobs. The Riot Act passed the same year, great mischief having been done by both parties in London, 1715

The *Mug-house* riot, in Salisbury-court, between the Whigs and Tories. The riot quelled by the guards. Five rioters hanged, July, 1716

Of the Spitalfields weavers, on account of employing workmen came over from Ireland. Quelled by the military, but many lives lost, 1736

Between the Irish, Welsh, and English haymakers, same year

The memorable riot at Edinburgh, where the mob rose, set fire to the prison, and took out captain Porteous, whom they hanged, 1736. See *Porteous*

A great body of rioters in Worcester-shire (nallors) march to Birmingham, and make their own terms with the iron merchants there, 1747

Of sailors who were robbed and ill used at a house of ill fame in the Strand, being assisted by a large body they pulled down the house and destroyed the furniture of several other houses, turning the women naked into the streets, 1749

Of the Spitalfields weavers, the duke of Bedford narrowly escaped being killed, many lives lost, 1765

A mob in St George's Fields, to see Mr Wilkes in the King's Bench prison, the military aid indiscreetly called for by the justices of the peace, and several innocent persons, particularly young Allen, fired upon, and killed, 1768.

The memorable riot in London by the populace, called lord George Gordon's mob, June 2 to 7, 1780. See *Gordon's No Popery Mob*

At Birmingham, on account of commemorating the French Revolution, July 14, 1791, when several houses were destroyed.

In various parts of Scotland, on account of the Militia Act, August 1797, when several were killed.

At Maidstone, at the trial of Arthur O'Connor and others, May 22, 1798, the earl of Thanet, Mr Ferguson, and others, were active in endeavouring to rescue O'Connor, for which they were tried and convicted, April 25, 1799

At Liverpool, occasioned by a quarrel between a party of dragoons and a press-gang June 27, 1800. O.P. riot at the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, Sept. 1800. See *O.P. Riot*

In Piccadilly in consequence of the house of commons committing sir Francis Burdett to the Tower April 6, 1810

At Sheffield, during which 800 muskets belonging to the local militia were destroyed, April 14 1812.

In various parts of the north of England, by the Luddites, during 1811 and 1812

At the Theatre Royal, Dublin, on account of the celebrated *Dog of Montargu*. This riot continued several nights, and the mischief done was very considerable, Dec 1814

Alarming riots at Westminster, on account of the Corn Bill they lasted several days, March, 1815

At the depot at Dartmoor in quelling which seven Americans were killed, and thirty five wounded, April, 1815

Popular meetings at Spa-fields, when the shops of the gunsmiths were attacked for arms. Mr Platt shot in that of Mr Beekwith on Snow hill, Dec. 2, 1816. Watson tried for high treason, but acquitted, June, 1817

In the Park on the prince-regent going to the house in which an air-gun was fired at his royal highness, Jan 28 1817

At Manchester in consequence of a popular meeting, March 8, 1817

Memorable affray at Manchester, called the "Field of Peterloo, Aug 16, 1819. See *Manchester Reform Meeting*

Again at the Theatre Royal, Dublin of several nights duration. This riot originated with the friends of Miss Byrne, to whose wishes the patentee, Mr Jones, yielded in the end, on the representation of certain facts, from motives of humanity towards the young lady 1819

Riot at Paisley and Glasgow, many houses plundered Sept. 16 1819

At Edinburgh, on the acquittal of queen Caroline, Nov 19, 1820

At the funeral of the queen, in consequence of the military opposing the body being carried through the city, Aug 14 1821

At Knightsbridge, between the military and the populace, on the funeral of Henry and Francis, Aug 26, 1821

In various parts of the south of Ireland for several months, in 1821 and 1822, and in the north in 1823

At the Theatre in Dublin, the memorable riot called the "*Bottle Conspiracy*" against the marquess Wellesley, lord lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1822

Riot of Ballybay. For this affair Mr Lawless was arrested, Oct 9, 1823.

Riot at Limerick the provision warehouses attacked and plundered, and great mischief done, June 15, 1820.

Fatal affrays at Castlepollard, May 23, 1831, and Newtonbarry, June 18, 1831 (which see).

Alarming riots at Merthyr-Tydvil, among the iron-workers, several of whom, fired on by the military, were killed and wounded, June 3, 1831.

Riot at the Forest of Dean, June 8, 1831. See *Dean*. Fatal riots at Bristol, which commenced Oct. 29, 1831. See *Bristol*.

RIOTS, *continued.*

Affray at Castlebock, county of Kilkenny, when a number of police, attacked by the populace, were, with their commander, Mr Gibbins, killed, Dec. 14 1831

Riot at Boughton, near Canterbury, produced by a body of persons called *Thomites*, headed by a fanatic named Thom, or Courtenay who, with others, was killed, May 31, 1838. See *Thomites*. Great riots throughout the country, occasioned by the Chartists. Suppressed by proclamation, Dec. 12, 1838.

Riots in Birmingham, when much mischief ensued, July 15, 1839. See *Birmingham*.

Great riot at Newport, caused by the Chartists, headed by John Frost many persons killed, Nov 4, 1839. See *Newport*.

Meditated Chartist outbreak at Sheffield, with most destructive objects, providentially discovered, and many persons concerned in the plot arrested, Jan 11, 1840

Robbers riots against turnpikes in Wales, in 1648

Fatal affray at Dolly's Brae, near Castlewellan, in Ireland between the Orangemen and the Roman Catholics several of the latter lost their lives, and some of their houses were wrecked and burnt, July 12, 1849.

Serious riots at Yarmouth, arising out of a dispute

between the ship-owners and the seamen, Feb. 23, 1851

Fatal riots occasioned by a procession of Orangemen at Liverpool, and several lives lost, July 14, 1851

Religious riot at Stockport, in Cheshire two Roman Catholic chapels destroyed, and the houses of several Roman Catholics gutted or burnt, June 29, 1852

Fierce religious riots at Belfast, in Ireland, occur July 14, 1852.

Fatal election riot at Six mile-bridge, in the county of Clare in Ireland, five persons shot dead by the military, July 23, 1852. See *Six-mile-bridge*.

Riots at Wigan among the coal miners, suppressed by the military without loss of life, Oct. 28, 1853

Bread riots at Liverpool, Feb. 19 1855

Riots at Hyde Park, on account of Sunday Bill, July, 1855, on dearness of bread, Oct. 14, 21, 22, 1855

Religious riots again at Belfast through the open-air preaching of the rev Hugh Haana, Sept. 6, 13, 20, 1857

Religious riots at St George's in the East, London, on Sundays in Sept and Nov 1859

See *Rebellions*.

RIPON (Yorkshire), an ancient town About A D 661 an abbey cell was built here by Eata. Ripon was made a bishopric by archbishop Wilfred in 690, but did not endure so It suffered much by the ravages of the Danes, the Normans (1069) and the Scots (1319 and 1323) The present see was erected in Oct. 1386, out of the archdeaconry of York in the West Riding

BISHOPS.

1336. Charles Thomas Longley, translated to Durham in 1854. 1856 Robert Bickersteth (passed bishop, 1859).

ROADS OF ENGLAND The first general repair of the highways of this country was directed in 1288 Acts were passed for the purpose in 1524 and 1555, followed by others in Elizabeth's and the succeeding reigns Roads through the Highlands of Scotland were begun by general Wade in 1746 Loudon M'Adam's roads were introduced about 1818, he prescribes the breaking of stones to six ounces weight, and calculates the expense of breaking stones at a shilling a ton, clean flints and granite clippings answer best. Wooden pavements were tried with partial success in the streets of London, at Whitehall in 1839, and in other streets in 1840 Asphalt pavement soon after See *Roman Roads* and *Wooden Pavements*

ROASTING ALIVE One of the earliest instances of this cruel death is that of Bocchoris, king of Egypt, who was slowly roasted alive by order of Sabacon of Ethiopia, 737 B.C. *Lenglet*. Sir John Oldcastle, lord Cobham, the first noble martyr to the Reformation, was hung by the middle in chains, his legs having previously been broken, and thus roasted and consumed in 1418 M Servetus was roasted alive by a slow fire, on a charge of heresy, at Geneva, in 1553 Many martyrs and others suffered death in this manner See *Burning Alive* and *Martyrs*

ROBBERS. First punished with death by Edmund I's laws, which directed that the eldest robber should be hanged. The punishment was pecuniary till that time The most remarkable robbers were Robin Hood, in England, A D 1189 (see *Robin Hood*), and Claud Du Val, "executed at Tyburn," says an historian, quaintly, "to the great grief of the women," Jan 1670 In Ireland, the famous Mac Cabe was hanged at Naas, Aug 19, 1691 Galloping Hogan, the rapparee, flourished at this period. Freney, the celebrated highwayman, surrendered himself, May 10, 1749 In later times the accomplished Barrington was transported, Sept 22, 1790

ROBIN HOOD The celebrated captain of a notorious band of robbers, who infested the forest of Sherwood in Nottinghamshire, and from thence made excursions to many parts of England, in search of booty Some historians assert that this was only a name assumed by the then earl of Huntingdon, who was disgraced and banished the court by Richard I at his accession Robin Hood, Little John his friend and second in command, with their numerous followers, continued their depredations from about 1189 to 1247, when Robin Hood died. *Stow's Chron.*

ROCHELLE (W France), a sea-port on the Atlantic. It belonged to the English for some time, but finally surrendered to the French leader, Du Guesclin in 1372. It became a stronghold of the Calvinist party in France, and was vainly besieged by the duke of Anjou in 1573. It was taken after a remarkable siege of thirteen months by Cardinal Richelieu in 1628. The duke of Buckingham was sent with a fleet and army to relieve the besieged, but they, from distrust, declined to admit him. A conspiracy here in 1822 caused loss of life to sergeant Bories and three companions.

ROCHESTER, in Kent, an ancient city, built by the Romans and called *Durobrivæ*. The bishopric is the smallest, and, next to Canterbury, the most ancient in England, it having been founded by St. Augustin A.D. 604. The cathedral church was first erected by Ethelbert, king of Kent. St. Justus was bishop in 604. Rochester is valued in the king's books at 358*l* 3*s* 2*d* per annum.

RECENT BISHOPS

1793. Samuel Horsley, translated to St. Asaph's in 1802.	1809 Walter King, died Feb. 22, 1827.
1802. Thomas Dampier, translated to Ely, 1808.	1827 Hugh Percy translated to Carlisle, Oct. 27.
	1827 George Murray, PRESENT bishop (1859).

ROCKETS, war implements of a very destructive power, they were invented by sir William Congreve about 1803. The carriage rockets were first used at Boulogne, Oct. 8, 1806, when they set the town on fire, their powers having been previously demonstrated in the presence of Mr. Pitt and several of the cabinet ministers, 1806. Improved rockets were made by Hales in 1846.

ROCKINGHAM ADMINISTRATIONS The marquess of Rockingham died in July 1782.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, July, 1765, to Aug. 1768.

Charles, marquess of Rockingham *first lord of the treasury*

Rt. hon. William Dowdeswell, *chancellor of the exchequer*

Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, *lord president*

Duke of Newcastle, *privy seal*.

Earl of Northampton, *lord chancellor*

Duke of Portland, *lord chamberlain*.

Duke of Rutland, *master of the horse*.

Lord Talbot, *lord steward*

Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, and the duke of

Grafton, *secretaries of state*.

Lord Egmont, *admiralty*

Marquess of Granby, *ordnance*

Viscount Barrington, *secretary at war*

Viscount Howe, *treasurer of the navy*

Hon. Charles Townshend, *paymaster of the forces*

Earl of Dartmouth, *first lord of trade*.

Lords Beborough and Grantham, Lord John

Cavendish, Thomas Townshend, &c.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, March, to July 2, 1782.

Marquess of Rockingham, *first lord of the treasury*

Lord John Cavendish, *chancellor of the exchequer*

Lord Camden, *president of the council*.

Duke of Grafton, *privy seal*.

Lord Thurlow, *lord chancellor*

William, earl of Shelbourne and Rt. hon. Charles

James Fox, *secretaries of state*

Rt. hon. Augustus Keppel, *first lord of the admiralty*

Duke of Richmond, *master-general of the ordnance*.

Rt. hon. Thomas Townshend, *secretary at war*

Rt. hon. Isaac Barré, Edmund Burke, &c.

ROCROY (N France) In a battle fought here, May 19, 1643, the Spaniards were totally defeated by the French, commanded by the great Condé.

RODNEY'S VICTORIES Admiral Rodney fought, near Cape St. Vincent, the Spanish admiral, Don Langara, whom he defeated, and made prisoner, capturing six of his ships, one of which blew up, Jan. 16, 1780. On April 12, 1782, he encountered the French fleet in the West Indies, commanded by the count de Grasse, took five ships of the line, and sent the French admiral prisoner to England. Rodney was raised to the peerage, June 1782.

ROGATION WEEK Rogation Sunday received and retains its title from the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday immediately following it, which are called Rogation days, derived from the Latin, *rogare* to beseech. Extraordinary prayers and supplications for those three days are said to have been appointed in the third century, as a preparation for the devout observance of our Saviour's ascension, on the next day succeeding to them, denominated Holy Thursday, or Ascension-day. The whole week in which these days happen is styled Rogation week, and in some parts it is still known by the other names of Crop Week, Grass Week, and Procession Week. The perambulations of parishes have usually been made in this week.

ROHILLAS, an Affghan tribe, who emigrated from Caubul at the end of the seventeenth century, and established themselves in the eastern parts of Delhi. They were after a struggle finally subdued by the English in 1849.

ROLLS' CHAPEL (London) Founded by Henry III in 1233, for ordaining Jewish rabbis converted to Christianity. On the banishment of the Jews, the buildings now called the Rolls, and the chapel, were annexed by patent to the keeper or master of the rolls of Chancery, from which circumstance they took their name. A number of public records from the time of Richard III were kept in presses in this chapel. See *Records*.

ROMAGNA, a province of the Papal States, comprised in the legations of Forlì and Ravenna. It was conquered by the Lombards, but taken from them by Pepin, and given to the pope, A D 753. Caesar Borgia held it as a duchy in 1501, but lost it in 1503. In 1859 the Romagna threw off the temporal authority of the pope, and annexed itself to Piedmont. Its fate awaits the decision of a Congress of European Powers in 1860.

ROMAINVILLE AND **BELLEVILLE**, heights near Paris, where Joseph Bonaparte, Mortier, and Marmont were defeated by the allies after a vigorous resistance, March 30, 1814. The next day Paris capitulated.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION was organised in Ireland, in 1824, with the object of removing the political and civil disabilities of Roman Catholics. Various associations previously had existed under other appellations, but with similar purpose. An act of parliament passed for the suppression of this body, March 5, 1829, but it voted its own dissolution (its object having been achieved) Feb. 12 preceding.

ROMAN CATHOLICS, called also **ROMANISTS** and **PAPISTS**. Their religion was the established one till the Reformation. Since then many laws were made against them, which have recently been repealed. See *Penal Laws and Religion*.

Bishop Fisher, sir Thomas More, and others, executed for denying the king a supremacy 1535
Catholics were absolved from their allegiance to the king by pope Paul III. 1536, and by Pius V. 1570
They rebel in 1549 and 1567
The Gunpowder plot (which see) 1605
They suffer by Oates' fictitious popish plot 1678
They are excluded from the throne 1689
They suffer by the Gordon riots June 1780
Various disabilities removed in 1780 and 1791
Mr. Pitt proposes measures for their relief which he gives up 1801-4
Bills in their favour frequently brought in with out effect from 1813 to 1828
The duke of Wellington and sir Robert Peel carry the great Catholic emancipation bill (10 Geo. IV. c. 7) in the commons, March 30, in the lords, April 10, it receives the royal assent April 13, 1829
The duke of Norfolk and lords Dormer and

Clifford, the first Roman Catholic peers, take their seats April 28, 1829
The first English member returned, the earl of Surrey for Horsham May 4, 1829
Mr. O'Connell elected for Clare, takes his seat, (first Roman Catholic M.P. since 1689) Aug. 1829
Mr. Alexander Raphael the first Roman Catholic sheriff of London Sept. 28, 1834
Sir Michael O'Loghlin, the first Roman Catholic judge (as Master of the Rolls in Ireland), appointed Oct. 30, 1836
Mr. O'Connell elected first Roman Catholic lord mayor of Dublin 1841
The 'Papal Aggression' (which see) Sept. 1850
[In 1851 there were in England 670 Roman Catholic chapels with 186,111 sittings—The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland consists of four archbishops, 24 bishops, and (in 1854) 2391 priests, there are numerous monasteries and convents.]

ROMAN ROADS IN ENGLAND. Our historians maintain, but are mistaken, that there were but four of these roads. *Camden*. They were 1st, **WATLING STREET**, so named from Vitellianus, who is supposed to have directed it, the Britons calling him in their language *Guetahn* (from Kent to Cardigan Bay) 2nd, **IKENELD**, or **IKENILD STREET**, from its beginning among the *Icenæ* (from St. David's to Tynemouth) 3rd, **FOSAR**, or **FOSSE-WAY**, probably from its having been defended by a fosse on both sides (from Cornwall to Lincoln) 4th, **ERMIN STREET**, from *Irminsul*, a German word, meaning Mercury, whom our German ancestors worshipped under that name (from St. David's to Southampton) "The Romans," says Isidore, "made roads almost all over the world, to have their marches in a straight line, and to employ the people," and criminals were frequently condemned to work at such roads, as we learn from Suetonius, in his life of Caligula. They were commenced and completed at various periods, between the second and fourth centuries, and the Roman soldiery were employed in making them, that inactivity might not give them an opportunity to raise disturbance. *Bede*.

ROMAN WALLS. They were erected by Agricola (A D 79 to 85) to defend Britain from the incursions of the Picts and Scots, the first wall extended from the Tyne to the Solway frith (80 miles), the second from the frith of Forth near Edinburgh to the frith of Clyde near Dumbarton (36 miles). The former was renewed and strengthened by the emperor Adrian (A D 121), and by Septimius Severus (A D 208). It commenced at Bowness near Carlisle and ended at Wallsend, near Newcastle. It had battlements and towers to contain soldiers. The more northern wall was renewed by Lollius Urbicus in the reign of Antoninus Pius, about A D 140. Many remains of these walls still exist, particularly of the Southern one. See *Bruce's Roman Wall*, published in 1853.

ROMANCES. "Stories of love and arms, wherein abundance of enthusiastic flights of the imagination are introduced, giving false images of life." *Pardon*. As Heliodorus, a bishop of Trices, in Thessaly, was the author of *Ethiopia*, in Greek, the first work in this species of writing, he is hence styled the "Father of Romances." He flourished A.D. 398.

Hurt de Origine Fabul Roman Dunlop's "History of Fiction," published in 1814, is an esteemed book on this subject.

ROME Once the mistress of the world, and subsequently the seat of the most extensive ecclesiastical jurisdiction ever acknowledged by mankind. Romulus is universally supposed to have laid the foundation of this celebrated city on the 20th of April, according to Varro, in the year 8961 of the Julian period, 3251 years after the creation of the world, 753 before the birth of Christ, 431 years after the Trojan war, and in the fourth year of the sixth Olympiad. In its original state, Rome was but a small castle on the summit of Mount Palatine, and the founder, to give his followers the appearance of a nation or a barbarian horde, was obliged to erect a standard as a common asylum for every criminal, debtor, or murderer, who fled from their native country to avoid the punishment which attended them. From such an assemblage a numerous body was soon collected, and before the death of the founder the Romans had covered with their habitations the Palatine, Capitoline, Aventine, Esquiline hills, with Mount Caelius, and Quirinalis. — The Romans and the Albans, contending for superiority, agreed to choose three champions on each part to decide it. The three *Horatii*, Roman knights, and the three *Curatii*, Albans, having been elected by their respective countries, engaged in the celebrated combat, which, by the victory of the *Horatii*, united Alba to Rome about 669 B.C. *Livy* The numerous and successful wars of the Romans led, in the course of ages, to their mastery over all mankind, and to their conquest of nearly the whole of the then known world. In the time of Julius Cæsar, the empire was bounded on the east by the Euphrates, Taurus, and Armenia, Æthiopia on the south, the Danube on the north, and the Atlantic on the west.

Foundation of the city commenced by Romulus, B.C.

The Romans seize on the Sabine women at a public spectacle and detain them for wives. The Camilians defeated, and first triumphal procession.

Rome taken by the Sabines the Sabines incorporated with the Romans as one nation, Romulus sole king of the Romans and Cures The Veil conquered.

Romulus murdered by the senators Numa Pompilius elected king of the Romans, 715 Instituted the priesthood, the augurs and vestals.

Roman calendar of 10 months reformed, and made 12.

Combat of the Horatii and Curatii about War with the Fidenates, the city of Alba destroyed.

Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber built The first census of the Roman state is taken (Livy).

The rape of Lucretia by Sextus, son of Tarquinius, royalty abolished the Patricians establish an aristocratical commonwealth.

Junius Brutus and Tarquinius Collatinus first consuls, first alliance of the Romans with Carthage.

The Capitol finished, and dedicated to *Jupiter Capitolinus*.

The Latins and the Tarquins declare war against the republic, 501, defeated at the lake Regillus.

First dictator made Secession of the Plebeians to the sacred mount, establishment of tribunes of the Plebeians.

O. Marius Coriolanus banished He (with the Volsci) besieges Rome, but with draws at the suit of his wife and mother.

Contests between the Patricians and Plebeians, the first agrarian law passed The Fabii slain. (See *Fabii*).

The Secular Games first celebrated The Decemviri created.

Virginius kills his daughter, Virginia, to save her from Appius Claudius.

The Canuleian law passed, permitting marriages between Patricians and Plebeians.

Military tribunes first created Office of censor instituted.

Rome afflicted with an awful famine, and many persons on account of it drown themselves in the Tiber.

The Veil defeated, and their king Tolumnus slain. B.C. 437.

War with the Tuscans A temple is dedicated to Apollo on account of a pestilence. 434.

Æquii and Volsci defeated Two new quæstors are added to the former number. 421.

Another and more dreadful famine occurs at Rome. 411.

Three quæstors are chosen from the body of the people for the first time.

Institution of the Læsternian festival on account of a pestilence. 399.

Veil taken after a siege of more than ten years Banishment of Camillus. 391.

The Gauls under Brennus, besiege Clustum. (See *Gauls*). 390.

They are expelled by Camillus Rome burnt to the ground by the Gauls, who besiege the Capitol. 387.

M. Manlius Capitolinus thrown from the Tarpeian rock, on a charge of aiming at sovereign power. 384.

The first appointment of curule magistrates Lucius Sextus, the first plebeian consul. 366.

Marcus Curtius leaps into the gulf which had opened in the forum. 362.

The Gauls defeated in Italy War with the Samnites, which lasts sixty years. 343.

Embassy to Alexander the Great Defeat at Caudium. 321.

Priests first elected from the plebeians The Gauls invade the Roman territory, siege of Ariminum. 284.

The Etruscans defeated at the Vadimonian lakes War with Pyrrhus. 283.

First Punic war commenced (see *Punic Wars*) Attilius Regillus said to be put to a cruel death by the Carthaginians. 265.

Temple of Juno closed Great invasion of the Gauls, repulsed. 225.

Second Punic war breaks out The Romans are defeated by Hannibal at Cannæ. 218.

Syracuse taken by Marcellus Scipio defeats Hannibal at Zama in Africa. 202.

The Macedonian wars with Philip begin, 181 and 200, his defeat at Cynoscephalæ. 197.

Death of Scipio Africanus the elder Third Macedonian war begins, 171, Macedonia conquered and annexed. 168.

ROME, continued

First library erected at Rome	A.D.	167
Philosophers and rhetoricians are banished Rome		161
Third Punic war begins		149
Corinth and Carthage destroyed by the Romans. (See Carthage)		146
Numantine war in Spain	163-133	
Attalus of Pergamos bequeaths his kingdom and riches to the Romans	133	
The Servile war in Sicily	132	
Two plebeian consuls	132	
The Jugurthine war	119-106	
The Mithridatic war (which see)	108-83	
The Ambrones defeated by Marius	102	
The Social war	90-88	
Rome besieged by four armies (viz. those of Marius, Cinna, Carbo, and Sertorius) and taken	87	
Sylla defeats Marius	82	
Bithynia bequeathed to the Romans by king Nicomedes	74	
Revolt of Spartacus and the slaves	73-71	
Syria conquered by Pompey	65	
The Catiline conspiracy	63	
Cicero killed by the Parthians	63	
Gaul completely conquered	51	
War between Caesar and Pompey	50	
Battle of Pharsalia (which see)	48	
Caesar kills himself at Utica	46	
Caesar killed in the Senate house	44	Marsh 15
Cicero killed, proscribed by Antony	43	
Battle of Philippi (which see)	42	
The Triumvirate (Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus)	37	
Lepidus ejected	33	
Battle of Actium (which see)	31	Sept. 2,
Octavius becomes emperor	31	
He assumes the title of Augustus	27	
The empire now at peace with all the world, the Temple of Janus shut, Jesus Christ born. See Jews	5	
Ovid banished to Tomi	A.D.	9
Tiberius retires to Capreae, tyranny of Sejanus, A census being taken by Claudius, the emperor and consor, the inhabitants of Rome are stated to amount to 6,944,000—[It is now considered that the population of Rome within the walls was under a million]		26
Caractacus brought in chains to Rome		48
St. Paul arrives in bonds at Rome		51
Nero burns Rome to the ground, and charges the crime upon the Christians. See Persecutions		62
Seneca, Lucan, &c. put to death		64
Peter and Paul said to be put to death		65
Jerusalem taken, and levelled to the ground, by Titus		67
The Decian war continues 15 years	Sept 8,	70
Pliny Junior, proconsul in Bithynia, sends Trajan his celebrated account of the Christians		88
Trajan's expedition into the East, against the Parthians, &c.		102
Trajan's Column erected at Rome		106
Adrian, during his residence in Britain, erects the famous wall		114
The Capitol destroyed by lightning		181
Byzantium taken its walls raised		188
The Goths are paid tribute		196
[The Goths, Vandals, Avars, Suevi, and other Northern nations attack the empire on all hands.]		222
Pompey's amphitheatre burnt		248
Persecution throughout the empire		252
Great victory over the Goths obtained by Claudius 300,000 slain		260
Palmyra conquered and Longinus put to death, The Barbarians obtain Dacia		273
The era of Martyrs		274
The Franks settle in Gaul. <i>Frères</i>		284

Constantine dies at York	A.D.	306
Four emperors reign at one time		308
Constantine the Great, in consequence of a vision, places the cross on his banners, and begins to favour the Christians		312
He tolerates the Christian faith		332
Constantine convokes the first general council of Christians at Nice		325
The seat of empire removed from Rome to Byzantium, 325, dedicated to Constantine		330
Constantine orders the heathen temples to be destroyed		330
Revolt of 800,000 Sarmatian slaves from their masters		334
Death of Constantine		337
The army under Julian proclaims him emperor, Julian, who had been educated for the priesthood, and had frequently officiated, abjures Christianity and reopens the heathen temples, becoming the pagan pontiff		360
Julian killed in battle		361
Christianity restored by Jovian		363
The empire divided into Eastern and Western by Valentinian and Valens, brothers the former has the Western portion, or Rome		364
See <i>Western and Eastern Empires</i> and <i>Italy</i>		
Rome placed under the exarchate of Ravenna		404
Taken by Alaric		407
Taken and pillaged by Genseric		455
Odoacer king of Italy		476
Rome recovered for Justinian by Belisarius		527
Retaken by the Goths, 547, and recovered by Narces		553
Rome under the popes becomes independent		728
They acquire much political power through Pepin of France and Charlemagne		800
The emperor Henry IV takes Rome		1084
Arnold de Brescia endeavouring to reform church and state and to establish a senate, is put to death as a heretic		1149
Niccolo di Rienzi, as tribune of the people, establishes a republic, but is compelled to abdicate, 1347 and is assassinated		1354
Rise of the great families, the Colonna, Orsini, &c. about 1377		
The city greatly embellished by pope Leo X. 1513-21		
It is captured by the Comte de Bourbon		1527
Harassed by the French German, and Spanish factions, from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century		
Taken by the French, who proclaim a republic		1798
Recovered for the pope by the Neapolitans		1799
Retaken by the French		1800
Restored to pope Pius VII		1801
Annexed by Napoleon to the kingdom of Italy, and declared to be the second city of the empire		1808
Restored to the pope	Jan.	1814
Who re-establishes the Inquisition and the Jesuits	Aug	1814
The papal government endeavour to annul innovations, and thus provoke much opposition, the Carbonari increase in numbers		1815-17
Political assassinations in the Romagna		1817
The "Young Italy" party established by Joseph Mazzini, temporary insurrections at Bologna suppressed by Austrian aid		1831
Election of Pius IX. June 16, 1846, who proclaims an amnesty and authorises a national guard and municipal institutions		1847
The Romans desire to join the king of Sardinia against the Austrians, the pope hesitates, the Antonelli ministry retires, and the Mamiani ministry is formed		1848
Count Rossi, minister of justice of the pontifical government, assassinated on the staircase of the Chamber of Deputies at Rome	Nov 15,	1848
Insurrection at Rome, the populace demand a democratic ministry and the proclamation		

ROME, *continued*

- of Italian nationality, the pope (Pius IX.) not giving an immediate answer, the Romans surround the palace, when a conflict ensues between the papal and the civic guard. The troops invest the Quirinal, and place cannon against the entrance, and the pope is forced to accept a popular ministry
Nov 16, 1848
- [Cardinal Palma, the pope's secretary, was shot in this conflict.]
Nov 20, 1848
- A free constitution published
Nov 21, 1848
- The pope escapes in disguise from Rome to Gaeta
Nov 27, 1848
- M. de Cavour leaves Paris for Rome, a French armed expedition to Civita Vecchia having preceded him, to afford protection to the pope
Nov 27, 1848
- Protest of the pope against the acts of the provisional government
Nov 28, 1848
- A constituent assembly meets at Rome, Feb 5, 1849
- The Roman National Assembly declares the pope divested of all temporal power and adopts the republican form of government
Feb 8, 1849
- The pope appeals to the great Roman Catholic powers
Feb 18, 1849
- Civita Vecchia occupied by the French force under marshal Oudinot
April 20, 1849
- A French force repulsed from Rome with loss
April 30, 1849
- Engagement between the Romans and Neapolitans: the former capture 60 prisoners and 400 muskets
May 3, 1849

- The French under marshal Oudinot commence an attack on Rome
June 8, 1849
- After a brave resistance the Romans capitulate to the French army
June 30, 1849
- The Roman assembly dissolved
July 4, 1849
- An officer from Oudinot's camp arrives at Gaeta, to present the pope with the keys of the two gates of Rome by which the French army had entered the city
July 4, 1849
- The re-establishment of the pope's authority proclaimed at Rome
July 16, 1849
- Oudinot issues a general order stating that the pope (or his representative) now re-possesses the administration of affairs, but that public security in the pontifical dominions still remains under the special guarantee of the French army
Aug. 3, 1849
- The pope arrives at Portici on a visit to the king of Naples
Sept. 4, 1849
- He issues a *motu proprio* to his subjects, Sept. 13, 1849
- He arrives at Rome
April 12, 1850
- He issues the bull establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England (see *Papal Aggression*)
Sept. 24, 1850
- Important concordat with Austria
Aug. 1855
- The pope visits different parts of his dominions
June, 1857
- Insurrection in the Romagna, at Bologna, and Ferrara
June, 1859
- They declare for adhesion to Piedmont
Sept. 1859
- Accept Buoncompagni as governor-general
Nov 1859

KINGS OF ROME

- BEFORE CHRIST
753. Romulus murdered by the senators.
[Tatius, king of the Curia, had removed to Rome in 747, and ruled jointly with Romulus six years.]
- 716 [Interregnum]
- 715 Numa Pompilius, son in law of Tatius the Sabine elected died at the age of 82
672. Tullus Hostilius murdered by his successor, by whom his palace was set on fire his family perished in the flames.
- 640 Ancus Martius, grandson of Numa.

- 616 Tarquinius Priscus, son of Demaratus, a Corinthian emigrant, chosen king
578. Servius Tullius, a manumitted slave, married the king's daughter, and succeeded by the united suffrages of the army and the people.
- 564 Tarquinius Superbus, grandson of Tarquinius Priscus assassinated his father in law, and usurps the throne.
- 510 [The rape of Lucretia, by Sextus, son of Tarquin and consequent insurrection, leads to the abolition of royalty and the establishment of the consulate.]

REPUBLIC

- BEFORE CHRIST
- 510-52 First period. From the expulsion of Tarquin to the dictatorship of Sylla.

- 52-27 Second period From Sylla to Augustus.

EMPERORS OF ROME

- BEFORE CHRIST
48. Caius Julius Cæsar, perpetual dictator assassinated, March 15 44 B.C.
- 31 Octavianus Cæsar in the year 27 B.C. AUGUSTUS IMPERATOR. *Levy*
- AFTER CHRIST
- 14 Tiberius (Claudius Nero).
- 37 Caius Caligula murdered by a tribune
- 41 Claudius I (Tiber Drusus) poisoned by his wife Agrippina, to make way for
54. Claudius Nero deposed put himself to death to escape a yet more terrible end.
68. Servius Sulpicius Galba slain by the praetorian band.
- 69 M. Salvius Otho stabbed himself after a reign of three months.
- 69 Aulus Vitellius deposed by Vespasian, and put to death
- 69 Titus Flavius Vespasian
- 79 Titus (Vespasian), his son
- 81 Titus Flavius Domitian, brother of Titus, last of the twelve Cæsars assassinated.
98. Cocceius Nerva.
98. Trajan (M. Ulpius Crinitus).

- 117 Adrian or Hadrian (Publius Ælius).
138. Antoninus Titus, surnamed Pius.
- 161 Marcus Aurelius (a philosopher) and Lucius Verus, his son in law the latter died in 169
- 180 Commodus (L. Aurelius Antoninus), son of Marcus Aurelius poisoned by his favourite mistress, Martina.
- 193 Publius-Helvius-Peritina put to death by the praetorian band.
- [Four emperors now start up Didius Julianus at Rome, Pescennius Niger, in Syria, Lucius Septimius Severus, in Pannonia, and Clodius Albinus, in Britain]
193. Lucius Septimius Severus died at York in Britain, in 211, succeeded by his sons,
- 211 M. Aurelius Caracalla, and Septimius Geta. Geta murdered the same year by his brother, who reigned alone till 217, when he was slain by his successor,
- 217 M. Opilius Macrinus, prefect of the guards beheaded in a mutiny
218. Hellogabalus (M. Aurelius Antoninus), a youth put to death for his follies and enormities.

ROME, *continued*

232. Alexander Severus assassinated by some soldiers corrupted by Maximinus.
 235. Calus Julius Verus Maximinus assassinated in his tent before the walls of Aquileia.
 237. M. Antonius Gordianus, and his son the latter having been killed in a battle with the partisans of Maximinus, the father strangled himself in a fit of despair, at Carthage, in his 50th year.
 238. Balbinus and Pupienus put to death.
 238. Gordian, junior grandson of the elder Gordian, in his 16th year assassinated by the guards, at the instigation of his successor.
 244. Philip the Arabian assassinated by his own soldiers his son Philip was murdered, at the same time, in his mother's arms.
 249. Metius Decius, he perished with his two sons, and their army, in an engagement with the Goths.
 251. Gallus Hostilius, and his son Volusianus both slain by the soldiery.
 253. Emilianus put to death after a reign of only four months.
 253. Valerianus, and his son, Gallienus the first was taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, and stayed alive.
 260. Gallienus reigned alone
 [About this time thirty pretenders to imperial power start up in different parts of the empire, of these, Cynricus is the first, but he is slain].
 268. Claudius II (Gallienus having been assassinated by the officers of the guard) succeeds dies of the plague.
 270. Quintillus, his brother elected at Rome by the senate and troops Aurelianus by the army in Illyricum Quintillus, despairing of success against his rival who was marching against him, opened his veins and bled himself to death.
 270. Aurelianus assassinated by his soldiers in his march against Persia, in Jun. 275
 275 [Interregnum of about nine months]
 275 Tacitus, elected Oct. 26 died at Tarrus in Cilicia, April 13, 276
 276 Florian, his brother his title not recognised by the senate.
 276. M. Aurelius Probus assassinated by his troops at Sirinium
 283 M. Aurelius Carus killed at Ctesiphon by lightning, succeeded by his sons,
 283. Carinus and Numerianus both assassinated, after transient reigns.
 284 Diocletian who associated as his colleague in the government.
 286. Maximianus Hercules the two emperors resign in favour of
 305. Constantius Chlorus and Galerius Maximianus the first died at York, in Britain, in 306, and the troops saluted as emperor, his son,
 306. Constantine, afterwards styled the Great whilst at Rome the pretorian band proclaimed
 306 Maxentius, son of Maximianus Hercules. Besides these were,
 306 Maximianus Hercules, who endeavoured to recover his abdicated power
 306. Flavius Valerius Severus, murdered by the last named pretender, and
 307 Flavius Valerianus Licinius, the brother-in-law of Constantine.
 [Of these, Maximianus Hercules, was strangled in Gaul in 310 Galerius Maximianus died wretchedly in 311 Maxentius was drowned in the Tiber in 312 and Licinius was put to death by order of Constantine in 324]
 323 Constantine the Great now reigned alone died on Whitsunday, May 22 337
 337 { Constantine II
 Constantine II. } (Sons of Constantine divided the empire between them the first was slain in 340, and the second murdered in 350 when the third became sole emperor)
 361 Julian the Apostate, so called for abjuring Christianity having been educated for the priesthood mortally wounded in a battle with the Persians, 363
 363 Jovian reigned 8 months found dead in his bed, supposed to have died from the fumes of charcoal
 364 Valentinian and Valens
 375 Valens with Gratian and Valentinian II
 379 Theodosius I, &c
 392 Theodosius alone.
 The Roman empire terminated here, as a single dominion See *Eastern Empire*
Western Empire, and Popes

PRINCIPAL LATIN WRITERS

Plautus	death B.C.	184	Tibullus	B.C.	18	Statius (<i>about</i>)	A.D.	100
Ennius		169	Horace		8	Tacitus		100
Terence, (<i>flourishes</i>)		160	Colerus (<i>flourishes</i>)	A.D.	17	Silius Italicus		101
Otto the Elder		140	Livy		18	Martial (<i>flourishes</i>)		104
Lucretius		103	Ovid		18	Suetonius (<i>about</i>)		120
Lucretius		62	Paterculus		31	Juvenal		128
Julius Caesar		44	Pompey		62	Anius Gallus (<i>flourishes</i>)		169
Cicero		48	Lucan		65	Apuleius		174
Catullus		40	Seneca		65	Ammianus Marcellinus		390
Ballust		34	Pliny the Elder		79	Claudian		408
Vitruvius (<i>flourishes</i>)		27	Quintilian (<i>flourishes</i>)		80	Macrobius		415
Propertius		26	Valerius Flaccus		81	Boethius		524
Virgil		19	Pliny the Younger		100	(See <i>Fathers of the Church</i> .)		

RONCESVALLE (in the Pyrenees), where, it is said, Charlemagne was surprised and defeated by the Gascons, and his renowned paladin, Roland or Orlando, slain, A.D. 778

ROSAMOND'S BOWER. Rosamond* was daughter of lord Clifford, and mistress of Henry II about 1173. A conspiracy was formed by the queen, prince Henry, and his other sons, against the king, on account of his attachment to her. Henry kept her in a labyrinth

* "The beauty of Fair Rosamond was so exquisite," say the writers of those days, that no other than a jealous and exasperated woman could have harmed her. Her eyes were full of sweetness, and the benignity in the world, and her features of such surpassing tenderness, that the most fierce barbarian would have shrunk from the thought of violence."

at Woodstock, where his queen, Eleanor, it is said, discovered her apartments by the clue of a silk thread, and poisoned her. She was buried at Godstow church, from whence Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, had her ashes removed, with every species of indignity, in 1191

ROSARY See *Beads*

ROSAS (N E Spain), BAY OF, where a brilliant naval action was fought by the boats of the Cumberland, Volontaire, Apollo, Topaze, Philomel, Scout, and Tuscan, commanded by lieutenant Tailour, which ended in the capture or destruction of eleven armed vessels in the bay, Nov 1, 1809

ROSBACH In a battle fought at Rosbach, 40,000 rebel Flemings under the command of the duke of Burgundy, the king, Charles VI of France, being present, fell, Nov 17, 1382. At Rosbach in Prussia, a great battle was fought, between the Prussians, commanded by Frederick the Great, and the combined army of French and Austrians, in which the latter sustained a severe loss and compit to defeat, Nov 5, 1757

ROSES * Roses have been celebrated by the poets in all ages, were first planted in England, A D 1522 *Salmou* The Damask Rose, or *Rosa Damascena*, was brought from the south of France before 1573 The Provence Rose, *Rosa Provençalis*, brought from Italy before 1596 The Moss Rose, *Rosa Muscena*, before 1724 The Rose without Thorns, *Rosa pruinosa*, brought from North America, before 1726 The China Rose, *Rosa Indica*, brought from China about 1789 The sweet scented Guelder Rose, *Viburnum odoratissimum*, brought from China, 1821

ROSES, WARS OF THE, which so long devastated England, were carried on under the symbols of the *White* and the *Red Rose*. The partisans of the house of Lancaster chose the red rose as their mark of distinction, and those of York were denominated from the *white*. Edward III was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II, who being deposed, the duke of Lancaster was proclaimed king, by the title of Henry IV in prejudice to the duke of York, the right heir to the crown, he being descended from Lionel, the second son of Edward III whereas the duke of Lancaster was the son of John of Gaunt, the third son of king Edward. The accession of Henry occasioned several conspiracies during his reign, and the animosities which subsisted between his descendants and those of the duke of York afterwards filled the kingdom with civil commotions, and deluged its plains with blood, in the reigns of Henry VI, Edward IV, and Richard III. First battle fought, May 22, 1455 See *Alban's*, *St* Union of the roses in the marriage of Henry VII with the princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV 1486

ROSETTA (in Egypt) Taken by the French in 1798 and by the British and Turks, April 19, 1801 The Turks repulsed the British here, May 21, 1807 Near Rosetta, at the mouth of the Nile, was fought the memorable battle of Aug 1, 1798, between the fleets of France and England, the latter commanded by Nelson See *Nile* Ali Pacha rendered great service to his country by constructing a canal between Rosetta and Alexandria

ROSETTA STONE, discovered by the French in 1799, and brought from Rosetta in a French vessel, from whence it was taken by Mr Win R. Hamilton, who deposited it in the British Museum In 1841, Mr Letronne published the text and a translation of the Greek inscription. It is a piece of black basalt, about 3 feet long, and 2½ feet wide, with an inscription in three languages, viz, hieroglyphics, modified hieroglyphics (enchorial), and Greek, setting forth the praises of Ptolemy Epiphanes (about 194 B C) It has been subjected to the investigations of Dr T Young and Champollion

ROSICRUCIANS A sect of mystical philosophers, who first appeared in Germany in the fourteenth century, and again early in the seventeenth century They derived their name from the *Confessio Rosæ Crucis* of Valentine Andrea, 1615 They swore fidelity, promised secrecy, and wrote hieroglyphically, and affirmed that the ancient philosophers of Egypt, the Chaldeans, Magi of Persia, and Gymnosophists of the Indies, taught the same doctrine

ROSS, NEW (S E Ireland), a battle was fought between the royal troops commanded

* The Romans were fond of roses. Cleopatra received Antony at one of her banquets, in an apartment covered with rose-leaves to a considerable depth and Antony himself, when dying, begged to have roses scattered on his tomb. The Roman generals who had achieved any remarkable victory were permitted to have roses sculptured on their shields Rose-water was the favourite perfume of the Roman ladies, and the most luxurious even used it in their baths. In the East the rose has always been a favourite with the poets. The Turks believe that roses sprang from the perspiration of Mahomet for which reason they never tread upon a rose-leaf or suffer one to lie on the ground, they also sculpture a rose on the tombstones of females who die unmarried. *Arboretum Britannicum*.—The rose, a symbol of silence, gave rise to the phrase "under the rose." This phrase, *sub rosa*, is almost universal, and is said by Italian writers to have risen from the circumstance of the pope's presenting consecrated roses, which were placed over the confessionals at Rome, to denote secrecy, A D 1524.

by general Johnston, and the insurgent force commanded by general Beauchamp Bagenal Harvey, when, after a most obstinate contest, the latter were defeated, losing more than 2600 killed, June 4, 1798. This was one of the best contested battles fought in the rebellion of that year. The bishopric was founded, it is supposed, by St. Fachnan, in the beginning of the sixth century, but, until the arrival of the English, nothing certain of this see is known. It is not valued in the king's books, but by a manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin, it is taxed at 19*l.* in 81 Eliz., and by a manuscript in Marsh's library at 10*l.* in 83 Eliz. 1590. It was united to Cork in 1840, and Cloyne to both, by the provisions of 3 & 4 Will. IV. called the Irish Church Temporalities act, c. 37, passed Aug. 14, 1833. See *Bishops*.

ROTA CLUB A society who met at Miles' Coffee house in New Palace-yard, Westminster, during the administration of Oliver Cromwell, their plan was that all the great officers of state should be chosen by ballot and that a certain number of members of parliament should be changed annually by rotation, from whence they took their title. Sir William Petty was one of the members in 1659. *Boys Brd.*

ROTHESAY CASTLE STEAM PACKET, plying between Liverpool and Beaumaris, was lost at night with nearly 200 passengers and crew on board, not more than twenty of whom were saved, Aug. 17, 1881. This shipwreck was ascribed to the indiscretion of the commander.

ROTTERDAM, the second city in Holland. Its importance dates from the thirteenth century. The commerce of Antwerp was transferred to it in 1509. It suffered much from the French revolutionary wars, and from inundations in 1775 and 1825. Desiderius Erasmus was born here in 1467.

ROUEN, an ancient city (N. France), became the capital of Normandy in the tenth century. It was held by the English king till 1204, and was retaken by Henry V. Jan. 19, 1419, Joan of Arc, the maid of Orleans, was burnt here May 30, 1431. With Normandy, it was subdued by the king of France in 1449. It was besieged 1562, and 1591. The archbishopric was founded A.D. 280.

ROUND HEADS During the unhappy war which brought Charles I. of England to the scaffold, the adherents of that monarch were first called Cavaliers, and the friends of the parliament were called Round heads. This latter term arose from those persons who distinguished themselves by having a round bowl or wooden dish put upon their heads, and their hair cut by the edges or brims of the bowl. See *Cavaliers*. Conflicts between these parties began in Dec. 1641.

ROYAL ACADEMY From a society of artists which met in St. Peter's court, St. Martin's lane, about 1739, Hogarth established the society of Incorporated Artists, who held their first exhibition at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, April 21, 1760. From this sprang the Royal Academy, in consequence of a dispute between the directors and the fellows. On Dec. 10th, 1768, the institution of the present Royal Academy was completed under the patronage of George III., and sir Joshua Reynolds, knighted on the occasion, was appointed its first president. *Leigh*. The first exhibition of the Academicians (at Pall Mall) was in 1769. In 1771 the king granted them apartments in old Somerset house, and afterwards, in 1780, in new Somerset-house, where they remained till 1838, when they removed to the National Gallery. Among its first professors have been Johnson, Gibbon, Goldsmith, Macaulay, and Hallam.

RESIDENTS.

1768. Sir Joshua Reynolds.
1792. Benjamin West.
1820. Sir Thomas Lawrence.

1830. Sir Martin A. Shee
1850. Sir Charles Eastlake, now PRESIDENT (1860).

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC was established 1823, mainly by the exertions of lord Burghersh (who died earl of Westmorland, Oct. 16, 1859), and was incorporated by charter in 1830. The first concert took place Dec. 8, 1828.

ROYAL ADELAIDE STEAMER. This fine ship, bound from Dublin and Cork to Plymouth and London, was totally wrecked on the Tongue Sand off Margate, on the night of Saturday, March 30, 1850, her voyage being nearly completed. By this catastrophe the whole of those on board, captain, crew, and passengers, amounting to more than two hundred persons, were lost. The first intimation identifying the steamer lost was, the finding a lantern bearing her name floating on the waters.

ROYAL ASSENT If the king assent to a public bill, the clerk of the parliament declares in Norman French, "*Le roy le veut*," the king wills it so to be. If the king refuses his assent, it is in the gentle language of "*Le roy s'avise*," the king will advise upon it. Thus

is the language usually adopted to the present day *Hale*. By the statute 33 Hen. VIII 1541, the king may give his assent by letters patent. *Blackstone's Com.*

ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON The foundation of the original edifice was laid by sir Thomas Gresham, June 7, 1566, on the site of the ancient Tun prison. Queen Elizabeth visited this Exchange in January 1571, and by the sound of trumpets her herald named it the *Royal Exchange*. *Hume* This grand fabric was totally destroyed by the great fire in 1666, precisely a century after its erection. Charles II laid the foundation of the next edifice, Oct. 23, 1667, which was completed by Mr Hawkesmoor, a pupil of sir Christopher Wren's, in about three years, it was repaired and beautified in 1769. This last also became a prey to a destructive fire, Jan. 10, 1838, and was burned to the ground with a number of public offices and adjoining houses. The new Royal Exchange, commenced in 1842 under the direction of Mr Tite, was opened by the queen, in state, accompanied by her ministers and a grand civic procession, Oct. 28, 1844.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, DUBLIN Commenced in 1769, and opened ten years after—a magnificent building, whose expense was defrayed by lottery schemes, conducted by the merchants with an integrity that did them honour. *Hardie*.

ROYAL GEORGE First rate man of war of 100 guns, overset off Spithhead, and suddenly went down while at anchor, by the guns rolling to one side. By this dreadful catastrophe, rear admiral Kampeufeldt, the crew, many marines, women and Jews, in all above 600 persons were drowned, Aug 29, 1782. By the use of the diving bell, the ship was surveyed imbedded in the deep, in May 1817 *et seq* since when several successive gunpowder explosions have brought up numerous portions of the wreck.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, LONDON *Soc Humane Society*

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN This institution the earliest of the kind in London, was founded in March, 1799, by count Rumford and sir Joseph Banks, assisted by earls Spencer and Morton, and other noblemen and gentlemen. It received the immediate patronage of George III and was incorporated in 1800 by royal charter as "The Royal Institution of Great Britain, for the diffusing knowledge, and facilitating the general introduction, of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and for teaching, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life." It was enlarged and extended by an act of parliament in 1810. The original plan as drawn up by count Rumford in 1799, has been considerably modified. In 1804 sir J. St. Aubyn and other gentlemen proposed to form a School of Mines at this institution, but the plan, although warmly supported by the members, was withdrawn for want of encouragement by the government and by mining proprietors.

The House (in Albemarle-street, Piccadilly) was purchased in June, 1799, and the present front was added by subscription in 1838. The Lecture theatre was erected in 1803, under the superintendence of Mr T. Webster.

The Library was commenced in 1803, by the magnificent subscriptions of the proprietors of the institution. It now (1850) comprises about 90 000 volumes, the present annual increase being about 1000. Classified catalogues were published in 1809 and 1821, a new one in 1857.

The Museum contains many choice geological specimens collected by Davy Hatchett, Wollaston &c, and much of the original philosophical apparatus of Cavendish and of Davy, Faraday and other professors of the institution also many other interesting objects, chiefly contributed by the members.

The first Lectures were delivered March 4, 1801, by Dr Garnett, he being the first professor of natural philosophy and chemistry. In 1802 he was succeeded by Dr Thomas Young so celebrated for his researches in optics, resulting in the discovery of the interference of light, and the establishment of the theory of undulation. His "Lectures on Natural Philosophy and the Mechanical Arts," first published in 1807, are still considered a textbook of physical science. His works on antiquarian literature (hieroglyphic inscriptions, &c.) are also highly esteemed. In Feb 1801 Mr (afterwards sir Humphry) Davy was engaged as assistant lecturer and director of the laboratory, and on May 31, 1802, he was appointed professor of chemistry. His lectures were eminently successful,

and his discoveries in chemistry and electricity have immortalised his name, and conferred honour on the institution by him the alkalis, potassium and sodium, were discovered in 1807, the nature of chlorine was determined in 1810, and the safety lamp invented in 1815.—Mr W T Brande succeeded sir Humphry as professor of chemistry in 1813, and held that office till his resignation in 1822, since which time he has been elected hon. professor from 1816 to 1860 he delivered, in the laboratory of this institution, his celebrated chemical lectures to students.—In 1818 Mr Faraday on the recommendation of sir H. Davy was engaged as assistant in the laboratory and in 1825 as its director. In 1827 he became one of the permanent lecturers of the institution. In 1830 he commenced those researches in electricity and magnetism which form an era in the history of science. In 1824-4 he discovered the condensability of chlorine and other gases, in 1821 he obtained electricity from the magnet, in 1845 he exhibited the two-fold magnetism of matter, comprehending all known substances, the magnetism of gases, flame, &c, and in 1850 he published his researches on atmospheric magnetism. Dr J Tyndall, F.R.S., the present professor of natural philosophy was first elected in July, 1853, since which time he has prosecuted his magnetic and other researches in this place and laid the results experimentally before the members.

The Weekly Evening Meetings, on the Fridays from January to June, are now arranged, commenced in 1836. Discourses (of which abstracts are printed) are given at these meetings by the

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, *continued*

professors of the institution, and by the most eminent men in every department of science
ENDOWMENTS. In 1833 John Fuller Esq of Rosehill, endowed two professorships, of chemistry and physiology the former was bestowed on Mr Faraday for life, the latter on Dr Roget for three years, to be filled up afterwards by triennial election.—The present Fullerian professor of physiology is professor Owen, F.R.S. elected in 1858.—In 1838 Mrs Acton gave 1000*l.* to be invested for paying every seven years 100 guineas for the best essay on the beneficence of the Almighty as illus-

trated by discoveries in science, which have been awarded.—In 1844 to Mr G Fownes, in 1851 to Mr T Wharton Jones, in 1858 no award was made.
 The first officers were sir Joseph Banks, *president*, till the charter was granted, afterwards the earl of Winchilsea, Mr (afterwards sir Thomas) Bernard, *treasurer* rev Dr Samuel Glasoe, *secretary*. The present are the duke of Northumberland, K.G. *president* (since 1843), W Pole, esq *treasurer* (since 1849), rev John Barlow, M.A. *secretary* (since 1843).*

ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT See article *Marriage Act, Royal*

ROYAL MILITARY AND NAVAL ASYLUMS. See *Military and Naval*

ROYAL NAVY See *Navy*

ROYAL SOCIETY, LONDON In 1645 several learned men met in London to discuss philosophical questions and report experiments, the *Novum Organon* of Bacon, published in 1620, having given great impulse to such pursuits. Some of them (Drs. Wilkins, Wallis, &c.), about 1648-9, removed to Oxford, and with Dr (afterwards bishop) Seth Ward, the hon Robert Boyle, Dr (afterwards sir) W Petty, and several doctors of divinity and physic, frequently assembled in the apartments of Dr Wilkins, in Wadham College, Oxford. They formed what has been called the Philosophical Society of Oxford, which only lasted till 1690. The members were, about 1658, called to various parts of the kingdom, on account of their respective professions, and the majority coming to London, constantly attended the lectures at Gresham College, and met occasionally till the death of Oliver Cromwell. The society was first organised in 1660, and Charles II April 22, 1662, constituted them a body politic and corporate, by the appellation of "the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for improving Natural Knowledge." The *Philosophical Transactions* date from March 6, 1664-5. In 1668, Newton invented his reflecting telescope (now in the possession of the society), and on April 28, 1686, presented to the society the MS. of his *Principia*, which the council ordered to be printed. This was done under the superintendence and also at the expense of Halley the astronomer, at that time clerk to the society. The society met for some years at Gresham College, and afterwards at Arundel House (1666) where it came into possession of a valuable library, presented by Mr Howard, grandson of its collector, the earl of Arundel. After various changes the fellows returned to Gresham College, where they remained till Nov 8, 1710, when they held their first meeting at Crane-court, in a house purchased by themselves, and which they occupied till they removed to apartments, granted them in Somerset house, in 1780. In 1857 they again removed to apartments in Burlington house, Piccadilly †. The first Copley Medal was awarded to Stephen Gray in 1731, the Royal Medal to John Dalton, 1826, the Rumford Medal, instituted in 1797, to count Rumford himself, in 1800. The following are the more eminent presidents

1660-3 Sir Robert Moray
 1669-77 Lord Brouncker (the first under the charter) * * *
 1680-2. Sir C Wren * * *
 1684-5. Samuel Pepys. * * *
 1698-1708 John lord Somers.
 1708-27 Sir I Newton.
 1727-41 Sir Hans Sloane. * * *
 1776-1830. Sir Joseph Banks

1820 Dr W H Wollaston
 1820 Sir H Davy
 1827 Davies Gilbert.
 1830 Duke of Sussex.
 1838 Marquess of Northampton.
 1848 Earl of Rose
 1854 Lord Wrottesley
 1858. Sir Benjamin C Brodie (now *president*, 1860).

ROYAL SOCIETIES. See *Societies*

RUHMKORFF'S INDUCTION COIL. A new magneto-electric apparatus constructed by M Ruhmkorff in 1851. By its means most brilliant experiments are made. This machine has been considerably modified since its first invention. M. Du Moncel's account of it is the best (1859)

RULING MACHINES, used for ruling paper with faint lines, for merchants' account books, &c. They were invented by an ingenious Dutchman, resident in London, in 1782, and were subsequently greatly improved by Woodmason, Payne, Brown, and others. They were improved in Scotland in 1803. An invention has lately rendered account books perfect

* The members are elected by ballot, and pay five guineas on admission, and five guineas annually or a composition of sixty guineas.

† Fifteen Fellows are elected annually, who pay ten pounds on admission, and four pounds annually or a composition of sixty pounds.

by the numbering of the pages with types, instead of the numbers being written by a pen, so that a page cannot be torn out from without being discovered.

RUMP PARLIAMENT The parliament so designated lasted from Dec 6, 1649, to April 20, 1653. Colonel Pride at the head of two regiments blockaded the house of commons, and seized in the passage 41 members of the Presbyterian party, whom he confined, 96 more were excluded, and none but the most determined of the Independents, about 50, were permitted to enter the house. This invasion of parliamentary rights was called Pride's Purge, and the admitted members were called the Rump, 1649.

RUSSELL ADMINISTRATIONS *

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, (formed on the resignation of sir Robert Peel, July, 1846).

Lord John Russell, *first lord of the treasury*
Marquess of Lansdowne, *lord president of the council*.
Earl of Minto, *privy seal*.
Mr (now sir Charles) Wood, *chancellor of the exchequer*.

Viscount Palmerston, *sir George Grey* and *earl Grey*, *foreign, home and colonial secretaries*.
Sir John Hobhouse (now lord Broughton), and *earl of Clarendon* (succeeded by Mr Labouchere), *boards of control and trade*.

The *earl of Auckland* (succeeded by *sir Francis Thorhill Martin*), *admiralty*.
Lord Campbell (succeeded by the *earl of Curlew*, late Viscount Mervyn), *duchy of Lancaster*.
Mr Fox Maule (now lord Panmure), *secretary at war*.
Marquess of Clanricarde, *postmaster*. Mr Macaulay, *&c.*

Lord Cottonham (succeeded by lord Truro), *lord chancellor*.

Lord John Russell and his colleagues resigned their offices, Feb. 21 1851, but were induced (after the

failure of lord Stanley's party to form an administration) to return to power, March 8 following —

SECOND ADMINISTRATION of continuation of his first, March 1851.

Lord John Russell, *first lord of the treasury*.
Marquess of Lansdowne, *president of the council*.
Earl of Minto, *lord privy seal*.

Sir Charles Wood, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Sir George Grey, *viscount Palmerston*, (succeeded by *earl Granville*, Dec 23), and *earl Grey*, *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*.

Sir Francis T. Baring, *first lord of the admiralty*.
Lord Broughton, *board of control*.

Mr Labouchere, *board of trade*.
Mr Fox Maule (afterwards succeeded as lord Panmure), *secretary at war*.

Marquess of Clanricarde, *postmaster-general*.

Earl Granville, *paymaster-general*.

Lord Seymour, *earl of Curlew*, *&c.*

Lord Truro, *lord chancellor*.

This ministry resigned February 21, 1852. See *Derby Administration*.

RUSSELL INSTITUTION (Great Coram Street, London), was founded in 1808. Amongst its earliest members were sir Samuel Romilly, Francis Horner, Dr Mason Good, Henry Hallam, and the late lord Alington. The building comprises a library, lecture room, news room, &c.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM, LORD His trial for the Rye House plot was marked by a most touching scene. When he supplicated to have some one near him to take notes to help his memory, he was answered, that any of his attendants might assist him, upon which he said "My wife is here, and will do it for me." He was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields, July 21, 1683, having slept soundly the night before his execution. Lady Russell survived him forty years, dying Sept 29, 1723, in her 87th year. The attainder of this nobleman was reversed, 1 Will III 1689, his death having been deemed a MURDER.

RUSSIA, the eastern part of ancient Scythia. The name is generally derived from the Roxolani, a Slavonic tribe. Rurick, a Varangian chief, appears to have been the first to establish a government, A D 862. His descendants ruled amid many vicissitudes till 1598. The progress of the Russian power under Peter the Great and Catherine II, is unequalled for rapidity in the history of the world. The established religion of Russia is the Greek Church, with a free toleration, however, of other sects, even the Mahometans. By an imperial ukase, in 1802, were established six universities, viz. at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Wilna, Dorpat (in Livonia), Charcov and Kasan, but literature has made little progress, the native publications being very few, and the best books being all translations. The Russian language, though not devoid of elegance, is, to a foreigner, of very difficult pronunciation; the number of letters and diphthongs is forty-two. The population of the empire in 1856 was 71,243,616.

Russia invaded by the Huns A.D. 376
Rurick becomes grand duke of Novgorod (or New City) 862
Oleg successfully invades the Greek empire. 904
Vladimir the Great marries princess Anne of Greece, and is baptized 988
The Golden Horde of Tartars conquer a large

part of Russia about A.D. 1238
The grand duke Jurie killed in battle 1237
The Tartars establish the empire of the Khan of Kaptchak, and exercise great influence in Russia 1242
Alexander Newski defeats the invading Danes, &c. 1244

* Lord John Russell, 3rd son of John duke of Bedford, was born Aug 19, 1792, M P for Tavistock 1813 for London, since 1841 was pay master of the forces, 1830-34, secretary for home department, 1835-9, for the Colonies, 1839-41, first minister July 1846 to March 1852, secretary for Foreign affairs, Dec. 1852 to Feb 1853 president of the council, June 1854 till Feb 1855, secretary for the Colonies, March to Nov 1855. His motion for Reform in parliament was negatived in 1822, adopted March 1, 1831, he introduced the Registration bill, and a New Marriage bill, in 1836.

RUSSIA, *continued.*

He is made grand prince of Russia by the Tartars	1252	Accession of Alexander I (who makes peace with England)	A.D. 1801
Tartar war, Moscow burnt	A.D. 1382	He joins the coalition against France	April, 1805
Tamerlane, after ravaging Tartary, invades Russia, but retires	1395	Defeated at Austerlitz	Dec 2, 1805
Accession of Ivan III. the Great—able and despotic	1462	Treaty of Tilsit with France	July 8, 1807
The foundation of the present monarchy laid	1462	Russians defeated by the Turks, near Silistria	Sept. 26, 1809
Ivan introduces fire-arms and cannon into Russia	1475	War with France	June, 1812
Great invasion of the Tartars, consternation of Ivan	1479	The Russians defeated at Smolensko, Aug 17, and at the Borodino,	Sept. 7, 1812
His general Svanigorod attacks them and annihilates their power	1481	Moscow burnt by the Russians, retreat of the French	Sept., 1812
Ivan takes the title of czar	1482	Alexander present at the battle of Leipzig, Oct. 1818	March, 1814
Accession of Ivan IV a cruel tyrant	1533	He visits England	June, 1814
The English 'Russian company' established, Richard Chancellor sent to open the trade	1554	Alexander joins the Holy Alliance	1815
Discovery of Siberia	1554	The grand duke Constantine renounces the right of succession	Jan 26, 1822
The royal bodyguard, called the Strelitzs, established	1568	The emperor Nicholas is crowned at Moscow,	Sept. 8, 1826
Ivan solicits the hand of queen Elizabeth of England	1579	Russian war against Persia	Sept. 28, 1826
The race of Rurik who had governed Russia for 700 years, becomes extinct	1598	Nicholas visits England invested with the order of the Garter	July 9, 1827
The imposition practised by Demetrius (see <i>Impostors</i>)	1606	Peace concluded between Russia and the Persians	Feb 22, 1828
Michael Fedorovitch, of the house of Romanof, ascends the throne	1613	War between Russia and the Ottoman Porte declared (see <i>Turkey and Battle</i>)	April 28, 1828
Finland ceded to Sweden	1617	The war for the independence of Poland against Russia (see <i>Poland</i>)	Nov 29, 1830
Russian victories in Poland	1654	Failure of the Russian expedition against Khiva	Jan. 1840
First Russian vessel built	1667	Treaty of London (see <i>Syria</i>)	July 15, 1840
Subjugation of the Cossacks	1671	The emperor Nicholas arrives in London June 1, 1844	1844
Reign of Ivan and Peter I or the Great	1682	The grand duke Constantine arrives at Portsmouth in the <i>Supermarina</i> of 74 guns June 9, 1846	1846
Peter sole sovereign	1689	[For the participation of Russia in the Hungarian war of 1848-9, see <i>Hungary</i>]	
He visits Holland and England, and works in the dockyard at Deptford	1697	Russia demands the expulsion of the Hungarian and Polish refugees from Turkey (see <i>Turkey</i>)	Nov 5, 1849
Recalled by a conspiracy of the Strelitzs, which he cruelly revenges, 2000 tortured and slain, he beholds many with his own hand	1697	They are sent to Koniah, in Asia Minor	Jan. 1850
The Russians begin their new year from Jan. 1, (but retain the old style)	1700	Conspiracy against the life and policy of the emperor defeated	Jan 6, 1850
War with Sweden, Peter totally defeated by Charles XII at Narva	Nov 30, 1700	Harbour of Sebastopol completed	Feb. 1850
Peter founds St. Petersburg as a new capital	1703	The emperor decrees seven men in each thousand of the population of Western Russia to be enrolled in the army, giving a total increase of 180,000 soldiers	Aug 1850
The Strelitzs finally extinguished	1704	The czar visits Vienna	May 8, 1852
Charles XII totally defeated by Peter at Poltava, and flees to Turkey	July 8, 1709	Concentrates his forces on the frontiers of Turkey	Feb 1853
14,000 Swedish prisoners sent to colonise Siberia	1709	Origin of the Russo-Turkish war (which see)	March, 1853
War with Turkey, Peter and his army cross the Pruth, and are surrounded by the Turks, they escape by the energy of the empress Catherine who obtains a truce	June, 1711	Conference between the emperors of Russia and Austria at Olmutz	Sept. 24, 1853
Estonia, Livonia, and a large part of Finland added to the empire	1715	And king of Prussia at Warraw	Oct. 2, 1853
Peter visits Germany, Holland, and France	1715	Interview of Mr J Sturge and other quakers with the czar, to obtain peace	Feb. 1854
The Jesuits expelled	1718	Ten northern provinces put in a state of siege,	March 5, 1854
Conspiracy and mysterious death of the prince Alexis	July 1718	The czar issues a manifesto to his subjects he will only combat for the faith and Christianity	April 22, 1854
Peter II (last of the Romanoffs) deposed, and the crown given to Anne of Courland	1730	Death of the czar Nicholas, no change of policy	March 2, 1855
Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I reigns, in prejudice of Ivan VI. an infant, who is imprisoned for life	1741	Most extensive levy ordered by the czar (at Nicholasoff)	Nov 8, 1855
Peter III. dethroned and murdered, succeeded by Catherine his wife	1763	He visits his army at Sebastopol	Nov 10, 1855
Ivan VI. the rightful heir, till now immured, put to death	1764	Death of prince Ivan Paskiewitch, aged 74,	Feb 1, 1856
Rebellion of the Cossacks, 1774 suppressed	1775	Amnesty granted to the Poles, May 27, political offenders, &c.	Sept. 7, 1856
Disembowelling of Poland commenced by Catherine (see <i>Poland</i>), 1772, completed	1795	Alexander II crowned at Moscow	Sept 2, 1856
Successful invasions of the Crimea	1769-84	Manifesto on account of the English and French interference in the affairs of Naples	Sept 3, 1856
Catherine gives her subjects a new code of laws abolishes torture in punishing criminals and dies	1796	Grand duke Constantine visits France and England	April, 1857
Unsuccessful war with Persia	1796	The czar meets the emperor Napoleon at Stutgardt, Sept. 25, and the emperor of Austria at Weimar	Oct. 1, 1857
Russian treaty with Austria and England	1798		
Suwarrow with an army joins the Austrians, and checks the French in Italy	1799		
Mental derangement of Paul	1800		
He is murdered	March 23, 1801		

RUSSIA, *continued*

Emancipation of the serfs decreed July 2, 1858
A Russian naval station established at Villa
France, on the Mediterranean, creates some
political excitement Aug 1858

New Commercial treaty with Great Britain Jan 12, 1859
Russia reproves the warlike movements of the
German confederation during the Italian war,
May 27, 1859

DUKES, CZARS, AND EMPERORS.

DUKES OF KIOV

- 863 Rurik.
- 878 Igor
- 935 { Oleg, regent.
- { Swiatoslaw or Spandoblos.
- 972 Jaropalk I
- 980 Vladimir, Wladimir, or Waldimir I styled the
 Great.
- 1015 Jaraslaw or Jaroslaw I.
- 1054 Igjalaw I
- 1078. Wswowold I
- 1097 Swiatopalk.
- 1114 Vladimir II
- 1125 Mtialaw or Michael I
- 1182 Jaropalk II
- 1138. { Wlatschelow
- 1139 { Wswowold II
- 1146 { Igjalaw II
- 1154 { Roetialaw
- 1155 Jurie or George I, the city of Moscow was
 built by this duke.

GRAND DUKES OF WLADIMIR.

- 1167 { Andrew I until 1175, first grand-duke
- { Michael II
- 1177 Wswowold III
- 1913 { Jurie or George II
- { Constantine, until 1918.
- 1298 Jaraslaw II succeeded by his son
- 1245 Alexanor Newski or Newaki, the Saint.
- 1263 Jaraslaw III
- 1270 Vasili or Basil I
- 1277 * Dmitri or Demetrius I
- 1284 * Andrew II
- 1294 * Daniel Alexandrovita.
- 1302 * Jurie or George III. deposed.
- 1305 * Michael III
- 1320 * Vasili or Basil II
- 1325 * Jurie or George III. restored.
- [Those marked thus * are doubtful, owing to
the difficulty that occurs at every step in
early Russian annals]

GRAND-DUKES OF MOSCOW

- 1328. Ivan or John I
- 1340 Simon, surnamed the Proud.
- 1353 Ivan or John II
- 1359 Demetrius II prince of Susdal.
- 1362 Demetrius III Donakoi.
- 1389 * Vasili or Basil III Temnoi
- 1425. Vasili or Basil IV

CZARS OF MOSCOVY

- 1462 Ivan (Basilovita) or John III took the title
 of czar 1482.
- 1505. Vasili or Basil V obtained the title of emperor
 from Maximilian I

- 1588 Ivan IV
- 1584 Feodor or Theodor I supposed to have been
 poisoned, and his son, Demetrius, murdered
 by his successor
- 1598 Boris-Godonof, who usurped the throne.
- 1606 Demetrius, the Impostor, a young Poloness
 monk pretended to be the murdered prince
 Demetrius put to death
- 1606 Vasali Choulaki, or Zouluski.
- 1610 [Interrognum]
- 1613. Michael Foodorovita, of the house of Romanof,
 descended from the czar Ivan Basilovita.
- 1645 Alexis, son of the preceding, styled the father
 of his country
- 1676 Feodor or Theodor II
- 1682 { Ivan IV and
- { Peter I brothers of the preceding

EMPERORS.

- 1689 Peter I the Great, alone, took the title of
 emperor in 1723, founded St. Petersburg,
 and elevated the empire.
- 1725 Catherine I his consort at first the wife of a
 Swedish dragoon, who is said to have been
 killed on the day of marriage
- 1727 Peter II son of Alexis-Petrovita, and grandson
 of Peter the Great deposed
- 1790 Anne duchess of Courland, daughter of the
 czar Ivan
- 1740 Ivan VI an infant, grand nephew to Peter the
 Great immured in a dungeon for 18 years,
 murdered in 1764
- 1741 Elisabeth daughter of Peter the Great, reigned
 during Ivan's captivity
- 1762 Peter III son of Anne and of Charles-Fre-
 derick, duke of Holstein Gottorp deposed,
 and died soon after, supposed to have been
 murdered.
- 1762. Catherine II his consort a great sovereign
 extended the Russian territories on all
 sides died in 1796
- 1796 Paul, her son found dead in his chamber,
 supposed to have been murdered.
- 1801 Alexander his son who after many adverse
 battles, and a forced alliance with France,
 at length aided in the overthrow of Napoleon
 Bonaparte.
- 1825 Nicholas, brother to Alexander, succeeded,
 Dec. 1, 1825
- 1855 Alexander II son of Nicholas, born April 29,
 1818, succeeded at his father's death,
 March 2, 1855, married April 28, 1841 Mary
 princess of Hesse, the present emperor of
 Russia (1860)
- Her son Nicholas, born Sept. 20, 1843.

RUSSO TURKISH WAR.* The Russian and French governments having each taken a

* In 1844, when the czar was in England, he conversed with the duke of Wellington and lord Aberdeen (whom he had known for many years) respecting the dissolution of the Turkish empire, and on his return he embodied his views in a memorandum drawn up by count Newelrode, which was transmitted to London, but kept secret till March 1854. In January and February of that year the czar had several conversations on the subject with the British envoy at St. Petersburg Sir G. H. Seymour, in one of which (Jan. 14) he compared Turkey to a man in a state of decrepitude and sickness, on the point of death and made proposals to the British government as to the disposal of his property. He stated frankly that he would not permit the British to establish themselves at Constantinople, but said in another conversation, he would not object to their possessing Egypt. The purport of these conversations was conveyed in despatches to lord John Russell, who replied that the British government declined to make any provision for the contingency of the fall of Turkey. The czar made similar proposals to the French government with the same result.

side in the dispute between the Greek and Latin Churches as to the exclusive possession of the *Holy Places* (which see) in Palestine, the Porte advised the formation of a mixed commission, which decided in favour of the Greeks, and a firman was promulgated accordingly, March 9, 1853 to this decision the French acceded, although dissatisfied. The Russians now made further claims, and Prince Menschikoff (who arrived at Constantinople Feb 28, 1853), by various notes (between March 22 and May 18), demanded that a convention should be signed by the sultan granting to the czar such a protectorate over the Greek Christians in Turkey, as the sultan considered inimical to his own authority Menschikoff's ultimatum was rejected and he quitted Constantinople May 21 On June 6, the sultan issued a *hatti scherif* confirming all the rights and privileges of the Greek Christians, and appealed to his allies On June 13, the English and French fleets anchored in Besika bay On June 26, the czar published his manifesto, and his troops crossed the Pruth and entered Moldavia, July 2 (see *Danubian Principalities*) Negotiations to preserve peace were commenced at Vienna July 24, by England, France, Austria, and Prussia, without effect The sultan, with the advice and consent of a grand national council, after demanding the evacuation of the principalities, Oct. 3, declared war against Russia, Oct. 5 The Russian declaration followed Nov 1, 1853 France and England declared war against Russia, March 27 and 28, 1854 See article *Vienna* Hostilities ceased Feb 29, 1856, and peace was proclaimed in April following

The Russians, under gen. Luder, cross the Pruth and enter Moldavia July 2, 1853
Circular of count Nesselrode in justification, July 2, lord Clarendon's reply July 16, 1853
The conference at Vienna agree to a note, July 31, which is accepted by the czar, Aug 10, but the sultan requires modifications, Aug 19, which the czar rejects, Sept. 7, 1853
Two English and two French ships enter the Dardanelles Sept. 14, 1853
The Sultan declares war against Russia Oct. 5, 1853
The Turkish fortress at Isaktocha fires on a Russian flotilla (the first act of war) Oct. 23, 1853
The Turks cross the Danube at Widdon and occupy Kalafat Oct. 23—Nov 3 1853
Russia declares war against Turkey Nov 1, 1853
English and French fleets enter Bosphorus, Nov 2, 1853
Russians defeated at Oltenitza Nov 4, 1853
Turks (in Asia) defeated at Bayandur Atskur, and Aghatsik Nov 14 13, 26, 1853
Turkish fleet destroyed at Sinope Nov 30 1853
Collective note from the four powers requiring to know on what terms the Porte will negotiate for peace Dec. 5, 1853
Contente at Kalafat, (Russians defeated at Citaze, Jan. 6) Dec. 31, 1853 Jan 9 1854
At the request of the Porte (Dec 5) the allied fleets enter the Black Sea Jan 4, 1854
Reply of the Porte to the note of Dec 5, containing four points as bases of negotiation viz. 1. The promptest possible evacuation of the principalities. 2. Revision of the treaties. 3. Maintenance of religious privileges to the communities of all confessions. 4. A definitive settlement of the convention respecting the Holy Places (dated Dec. 31),—approved by the four powers Jan. 13, 1854
Vienna conferences close Jan 16, 1854
Kalafat invested by the Russians Jan. 28—31, 1854
Proposal in a letter from the emperor of France to the czar (Jan. 29) declined Feb. 9, 1854
Turkish flotilla at Rutechuk destroyed by the Russians under Schillders Feb 15, 1854
Ultimatum of England and France sent to St. Petersburg Feb 27, 1854
The czar did not judge it suitable to give an answer March 19, 1854
Baltic fleet sails, under sir C. Napier (see *Baltic*) March 11, 1854
Treaty between England, France, and Turkey, March 13, 1854
Russians, under Gortschakoff, pass the Danube and occupy the Dobruddcha severe conflicts in consequence, the Turks at last retire, March 23, 24, 1854

France and England declare war against Russia, March 27 and 28, 1854
Rupture between Turkey and Greece (see *Turkey*) March 28, 1854
Gen Canrobert and French troops arrive at Gallipoli, soon after followed by the English, March 31, 1854
Russians defeated by the Turks at Karakal, May 30, 1854
English vessel *Perouse*, with a flag of truce, fired on at Odessa April 8, 1854
Four powers sign a protocol at Vienna, guaranteeing the integrity of Turkey and civil and religious rights of her Christian subjects, April 10, 1854
Russians defeated at Kostelli by Mustapha Pacha April 10 1854
Offensive and defensive alliance between England and France April 10, 1854
Treaty between Austria and Prussia April 20, 1854
Bombardment of Odessa by allied fleet April 22, 1854
Russians, under gen Schillders, assault Kalafat they are repulsed, the blockade raised, April 19—21, 1854
The *Tiger* steamer run aground near Odessa, captured by the Russians May 12, 1854
Russians defeated at Turtukal May 13, 1854
Siege of Silistria begun May 17 1854
Allied armies disembark at Varna May 29, 1854
Months of the Danube blockaded by allied fleets June 1 1854
Russians repulsed at Silistria, Paskiewitch and many officers wounded June 5, 1854
Turks defeated at Omurghedi (in Asia) June 16, 1854
Severe conflict before Silistria, the siege raised, June 18—26, 1854
Batteries at the Sulina mouths destroyed by capt. Parker June 28, 27, 1854
Captain Parker killed July 3, 1854
Russians defeated at Giurgevo July 7, 1854
10 000 French troops embark at Boulogne for the Baltic July 15, 1854
Turks defeated at Bayazid in Armenia, July 29 30, 1854
And again near Kars Aug 5, 1854
Bombardment and surrender of Bomarsund, Aug 16, 1854
[In July and August the allied armies and fleets in the East suffered severely from cholera.]
The Russians defeated by Schamyl in Georgia, about Aug 28, 1854
They begin to evacuate the principalities, Aug and Sept. 1854
By virtue of a treaty with Turkey (June 14) the Austrians, under count Coronini, enter Bucharest Sept. 6, 1854

RUSO TURKISH WAR, continued.

Allies sail from Varna, Sept. 2, and land at Old Fort, near Eupatoria, Sept. 14, 1854
 Russians finally evacuate the principalities, Sept. 20, 1854
 Skirmish at the Bulganas, Sept. 19, 1854
 Battle of the Alma, Sept. 20, 1854
 Russians sink part of their fleet at Sebastopol, Sept. 23, 1854
 Allies occupy Balaklava, Sept. 23, 1854
 Death of marshal St. Arnaud, Sept. 29, 1854
 General Canrobert appointed his successor, Nov. 24, 1854
 Siege of Sebastopol commenced—grand attack (without success), Oct. 17, 1854
 Battle of Balaklava—gallant charge of the light cavalry under lord Cardigan, with severe loss, Oct. 25, 1854
 Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed by generals Evans and Bosquet, Oct. 24, 1854
 Battle of Inkerman, defeat of the Russians, Nov. 5, 1854
 Miss Nightingale and nurses arrive at Scutari, Nov. 6, 1854
 Great tempest in the Black Sea, loss of the *France*, and many other vessels with stores, Nov. 14—16, 1854
 Treaty of alliance between England, France, Austria, and Prussia—a commission to meet at Vienna signed, Dec. 2, 1854
 Russian sortie, Dec. 20, 1854
 Omar Pacha arrives in the Crimea (followed by the Turkish army from Varna), Jan. 5, 1855
 Sardinia joins England and France, Jan. 24, 1855
 Great sufferings in the camp from cold and sickness, Jan and Feb. 1855
 Russians defeated by the Turks at Eupatoria, Feb. 17, 1855
 Death of emperor Nicholas, and accession of Alexander II (no change of war policy), March 2, 1855
 Sortie from the Malakhoff tower (15 000 men) repulsed, March 22, 1855
 Capture of Russian rifle pits, April 10, 1855
 Arrival of Sardinian contingent, May 8, 1855
 Resignation of gen. Canrobert, succeeded by gen. Polesier, May 10, 1855
 Desperate night combats, May 22—24, 1855
 Expedition into the sea of Azoff (under sir E. Lyons and sir G. Brown), destruction of Kerch and large amount of stores, May 24—June 3, 1855
 Taganrog bombarded, June 3, 1855
 Massacre of an English boat's crew with flag of truce at Hango, June 5, 1855
 Russians evacuate Anapa, June 5, 1855
 The White Works and Mamelon Vert taken, June 6, 7, 1855
 Unsuccessful attack on the Malakhoff tower and Hedan, June 18, 1855
 Death of lord Raglan, succeeded by general Simpson, June 28, 1855

Russians invest Kara in Armenia, defended by gen. Williams, July 15, 1855
 Bombardment of Sweaborg, Aug. 9, 1855
 Battle of the Tchernaya—defeat of the Russians, Aug. 16, 1855
 Ambuscade on the glaciis of the Malakhoff taken, Russian sortie repulsed, Aug. 18, 1855
 The French take the Malakhoff (which see) by assault, the English assault the Redan without success, the Russians retire from Sebastopol to the North Forts, and the allies enter the city, the Russians destroy or sink the remainder of their fleet, Sept. 8, &c., 1855
 Tanan and Fanagoria captured, Sept. 24, 1855
 The Russians assaulting Kara are defeated with great loss, Sept. 29, 1855
 Russian cavalry defeated (80 killed, 106 prisoners) at Koughil, near Eupatoria, by the French, Sept. 29, 1855
 Kinburn taken (1420 prisoners, 174 guns), Oct. 17, 1855
 Russians blow up Oczakoff, Oct. 18, 1855
 Large stores of corn destroyed near Ghelak in the sea of Azoff, Nov. 4, 1855
 Defeat of the Russians, and passage of the Ingour by the Turks under Omar Pacha, Nov. 6, 1855
 The czar visits his army near Sebastopol, Nov. 10, 1855
 Sir Wm Codrington takes the command in room of gen. Simpson, Nov. 14, 1855
 Explosion of 100,000 lbs of powder in the French siege-train at Inkerman, with great loss of life, Nov. 15, 1855
 Sweden joins the allies by a treaty, Nov. 21, 1855
 Capitulation of Kara to gen. Mouravieff, after a gallant defense by gen. Williams, Nov. 26, 1855
 Death of admiral Bruat, Nov. 27, 1855
 Russian attack on the French posts at Balda repulsed, Dec. 8, 1855
 Proposals of peace from Austria, with the consent of the allies, sent to St Petersburg, Dec. 12, 1855
 Centre dock at Sebastopol blown up by the English, Jan. 2, 1856
 Council of war at Paris, Jan. 11, 1856
 Protocol signed accepting the Austrian propositions as a basis of negotiation for peace, Feb. 1, 1856
 Destruction of Sebastopol docks completed, Feb. 1, 1856
 Report of sir John McNeill and col. Tulloch on state of the army before Sebastopol, published, Feb. 5, 1856
 Peace conferences open at Paris, an armistice till March 31 agreed on, Feb. 25, 1856
 Suspension of hostilities, Feb. 29, 1856
 Proclamation of peace in the Crimea, April 2, 1856
 in London, April 29, 1856
 The Crimea evacuated, July 8, 1856

RUTHENIUM, a rare metal discovered in the ore of platinum by M. Claus in 1845

RUTHVEN, RAID OF, a term applied to the seizure of the person of James VI of Scotland by Alexander Ruthven, earl of Gowrie, and other nobles in 1582. They compelled the king to dismiss his favourites, Arran and Lennox.

RYE HOUSE PLOT, a plot (some think pretended) to secure the succession of the duke of Monmouth to the throne in preference to the duke of York (afterwards James II.), a Roman Catholic. Some of the conspirators are said to have projected the assassination of the king, Charles II., and his brother. This design was said to have been frustrated by the king's house at Newmarket accidentally taking fire, which hastened the royal party away.

* 40,000 men, a large number of horses, and a powerful artillery were landed in one day.

† The English lost killed in action and died of wounds about 8500, died of cholera, 4944, of other diseases nearly 10,000 total loss about 19,500 (including 370 officers). 2373 were disabled. The war added to the national debt 41,041,000*l*. The French lost about 68,500 men, the Russians about half a million. The army suffered greatly by sickness. See *Scotsman*, *Times*, and *Nightingale*.

eight days before the plot was to take place, March 22, 1683 See *Newmarket*. The plot was discovered June 12 following The patriot, Algernon Sidney, suffered death on a charge of being concerned in this conspiracy, Dec. 7, 1683 The name was derived from the conspirators' place of meeting, the Bye house at Broxbourne, Hertfordshire

BYSWICK (in Holland), where the celebrated peace was concluded between England, France, Spain, and Holland, signed Sept. 20, and by the emperor of Germany, Oct. 30, 1697 The treaty consisted of four parts the first between France and Holland, the second between France and Spain, the third with England, and the fourth with the emperor *Henault*.

S

SABBATARIANS Though commonly applied to the denomination of Seventh day Baptists, or (as they call themselves) "Sabbath keepers," yet, in the seventeenth century, this name was given to the English Puritans, who insisted that Sunday was "the Sabbath" Traces exist of Sabbatarian or Sabbathaires, among the sects of the sixteenth century on the continent. Upon the publication of the "Book of Sports" in 1618, a long and violent controversy arose among English divines on these two points first, whether the Sabbath of the fourth commandment was in force among Christians, and secondly, whether, and on what ground, the first day of the week was entitled to be distinguished and observed as "the Sabbath." In 1628, Theophilus Brabourne, a clergyman, published the first work in favour of the Seventh day or Saturday, as the only true Christian Sabbath, he and several others suffered great persecution for this opinion, but it so prevailed, notwithstanding, that after the restoration there were three or four congregations observing the last day of the week for public worship in London, and seven or eight in the country parts of England. In 1851 there were only three Sabbatarian or Seventh day Baptist congregations in England, but in America (especially in the New England states) they are numerous and flourishing

SABBATH, THE Ordained by the Almighty, *Gen 11* The Jews observed the seventh day in commemoration of the creation and their redemption from the bondage of the Egyptians, the Christians observed the first day of the week in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ from the dead, and the redemption of mankind. The Sabbath day was ordained to be kept holy in England, from Saturday at three in the afternoon to Monday at break of day, 4 Canon, Edgar, A. D. 960 Act of parliament, levying one shilling on every person absent from church on Sundays, 3 James I 1606 Act restraining amusements, 1 Chas. I 1625 Act restraining the performance of servile works, and the sale of goods, except milk at certain hours, meat in public houses, and works of necessity and charity, on forfeiture of five shillings, 29 Chas II 1677 See *Sunday*

SABBATH SCHOOLS The first "Sabbath school" was founded by Ludwig Hacker between the years 1740 and 1747, at Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, among the German Seven day Baptists there The school room was used as an hospital after the battle of Brandywine, fought in 1777 This event occasioned the breaking up of the schools about five years before the first Sunday school was instituted in England, at Gloucester, by Robert Raikes, about 1782 See *Sunday Schools*

SABBATICAL YEAR. A Jewish institution, 1444 B.C. Every seventh year, during which time the very ground had rest, and was not tilled, and every forty ninth year all debts were forgiven, slaves set at liberty, and estates, &c that were before sold or mortgaged, returned to their original families, &c. *Josephus*

SABELLIANISM, from Sabellius (of Ptolemais in Egypt), who flourished in the third century, and who taught that there was but *one* person in the Godhead, the other persons of the Trinity being but different names of the same person This doctrine was condemned at a council held at Rome A. D. 263 Somewhat similar views were put forth in the middle of the last century by Drs. Watts and Doddridge

SABINES The people from whom the Romans, under Romulus, took away their daughters by force, having invited them to some public sports or shows on purpose. When the Sabines determined to revenge this affront, the women became mediators to their fathers in behalf of their husbands the Romans, and a lasting peace was made between them, so that the Sabines became a part of the Roman government and people, 750 B.C. To this day one of the ecclesiastical provinces is called Terra Sabina, whose chief town is Magliano

SACHEVEREL RIOTS. See *Riots*.

SACRAMENT (from *sacramentum*, an oath, obligation, also mystery), a name given to the ordinance of the Lord's Supper by the Latin fathers. The wine was laid aside, and

communion by the laity under one form alone, that of bread, took its rise in the West, under pope Urban II 1098 *M de Marca*. Communion in one kind only was authoritatively sanctioned by the council of Constance, in 1414 *Dr Hook* Henry VIII of Germany was poisoned by a priest in the consecrated wafer, 1514. The sacramental wine was poisoned by the grave-digger of the church at Zurich, by which sacrilegious deed a number of persons lost their lives, Sept. 4, 1776. In 1614, by the Test Act, all members of both houses of parliament were ordered to take the sacrament, as a guard against the introduction of Roman Catholics. See *Test Act*.

SACRED This term was first added to the title of Majesty, in the style of the kings of England, at the time of the accession of James I 1603 See *Titles*

SACRED WAR. *Sacrum Bellum* The first, concerning the temple at Delphi, took place 448 B.C. In this war the Athenians and Lacedaemonians were auxiliaries on opposite sides. The second Sacred War occurred on Delphi being seized by the Phocians, 357 B.C. This latter war was terminated by Philip of Macedon taking all the cities of the Phocians, and dispersing the inhabitants, 346 B.C. *Plutarch*

SACRIFICE. The first religious sacrifice was offered to God by Abel, it consisted of milk and the firstlings of his flock, 3875 B.C. *Josephus, Usher* Sacrifices to the gods were first introduced into Greece by Phoroneus, king of Argos, 1773 B.C. The offering of human sacrifices seems to have originated with the Chaldeans, from whom the custom passed into Greece, Persia, and other Eastern nations. All sacrifices to the true God ceased with the sacrifice of the Redeemer, A.D. 33 (*Heb* x. 12 14) Pagan sacrifices were forbidden by the emperor Constantine II A.D. 341

SADDLES In the earlier ages the Romans used neither saddles nor stirrups, which led to several maladies of the hips and legs. Saddles were in use in the third century, and are mentioned as made of leather in A.D. 304. They were known in England about the year 600. Side saddles for ladies were in use in 1388. Anne, the queen of Richard II, introduced them to the English ladies. *Stow*

SADDUCEES A sect among the Jews, said to have been founded by one Sadoc, a scholar of Antigonus, who, misinterpreting his master's doctrine, taught that there was neither heaven nor hell, angel nor spirit, that the soul was mortal, and that there was no resurrection of the body from the dead. As for their other opinions, the Sadducees agreed in general with the Samaritans, excepting that they were partakers of all the Jewish sacrifices. There was an irreconcilable dislike between them and the Pharisees. This sect began about 200 B.C. *Pardon.*

SADLER'S WELLS (N London), so called after Mr Sadler, who built an orchestra to entertain the invalids who used the waters medicinally, 1683. Many superstitious notions were attached to the waters before the Reformation. In the course of time the orchestra was enclosed, and the building became a place for dramatic performances. The present theatre was opened in 1765. Eighteen persons were trampled to death at this theatre, on a false alarm of fire, Oct. 15, 1807. See *Theatres*

SAFETY LAMP That of the illustrious sir Humphry Davy, to prevent accidents which happen in coal and other mines, was devised in 1815, and improved in 1817. The safety-lamp is founded on the principle that flame, in passing through iron wire meshes, loses so much of its heat as not to be capable of igniting inflammable substances around, while flame alone ignites gas. It should be mentioned, that the father of a safety lamp is Dr Reid Clanny of Sunderland, whose invention and improvements are authenticated in the *Transactions of the Society of Arts* for 1817, and in *Thomson's Annals of Philosophy*, same year. A safety lamp was also devised by George Stephenson, the engineer, in 1815.

SAFFRON *Saffron*, French, *Saffrano*, Italian. The flower of crocus. *Pardon.* Of strong aromatic odour, formerly used against infection, still used as a medicine, and much esteemed in cookery. It was first brought to England in the reign of Edward III by a pilgrim, about 1330, probably from Aralia, as the word is from the Arabic *saphar* *Müller*. It was cultivated in England in 1682, and the best grows in Essex, between Cambridge and Saffron Walden.

SAGE. *Sauge*, French, *Salvia*, Latin. A wholesome herb, comfortable to the brain and nerves. *Mortimer*. A species of this garden plant grew early in England, and some varieties were imported. The Mexican sage, *Salvia Mexicana*, was brought from Mexico A.D. 1724. The blue African sage, *Salvia Africana*, and the golden African sage, *Salvia aurea*, were brought to England from the Cape of Good Hope in 1731.

SAGUNTUM (now *Murviédro*, in Valencia, E. Spain), renowned for the dreadful siege it sustained, 219 B.C. The heroic citizens, after manifesting incredible acts of valour for eight months, chose to be buried in the ruins of their city rather than surrender to Hannibal. They burnt themselves, with their houses, and all their effects, and the conqueror became master of a pile of ashes and of dead.

ST ALBAN'S (Hertfordshire) Anciently Verulam, once the capital of Britain, and previously to the invasion of Julius Cæsar the residence of British princes. At St. Alban's, queen Boadicea made her celebrated assault upon the Romans, and failed, after an immense slaughter, it is said, of 70,000 men, and Cassibelanus was defeated by Cæsar at this place. It takes its present name from St. Alban, who was born here, and who is said to have been the first martyr for Christianity in Britain. He is hence commonly styled the proto-martyr of this country, and was decapitated during the persecution raised by Diocletian, June 23, A.D. 286. A stately monastery was erected in the town to his memory by Offa, king of Mercia, about 787. St. Alban's was incorporated by Edward VI. 1552, and again by Charles II. The borough of St. Alban's was disfranchised for bribery, June 17, 1852. See *Bribery*.

ST ALBAN'S, BATTLES OF The first between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which Richard duke of York obtained a victory over Henry VI. of whose army 5000 were slain, while that of the duke of York suffered no material loss, fought May 23, 1455. The second between the Yorkists under the earl of Warwick, and the Lancastrians, commanded by queen Margaret of Anjou, who conquered in this battle 2500 of the defeated army perished, fought on Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1461.

ST ANDREW, is said to have suffered martyrdom by crucifixion at Patra, Nov. 30, A.D. 69. St. Andrew is the titular saint of Scotland, in consequence of Hungus, a Pictish prince, having dreamed that the saint was to be his friend in a pending battle with the Northumbrians, and accordingly a St. Andrew's cross appeared in the air during the fight, and Hungus conquered. The collar of an order of knighthood founded on this legend is formed of thistles and of rue (an antidote to poison), with the motto "Nemo me impune lacessit," "Nobody attacks me with impunity." It was instituted by Achaus in 809, and was revived by James V. of Scotland in 1540, and by James II. of England in 1687. The festival of St. Andrew was instituted about the year 359.

ST ANDREW'S (E. Scotland) The bishopric originated with the establishment of Christianity in Scotland.* Sir R. Sibbald's list of the bishops of St. Andrew's commences with Killach, A.D. 872. The see became archiepiscopal in 1470, and ceased soon after the Revolution, 1689. St. Andrew's is now a post-revolution bishopric, re-instituted in 1844. See *Bishops*.

ST ASAPH (N. Wales) The bishopric is of great antiquity, founded by Kentigern, bishop of Glasgow. On returning into Scotland about A.D. 560, he left a holyman, St. Asaph, his successor, from whom the prelate takes its name. It is valued in the king's books at 187*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* By an order in council, 1838, the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor were to have been united on the next vacancy in either, and the bishopric of Manchester was to have been then created. This order was annulled in 1846, and the two sees are still to exist separate. See *Manchester*.

RECENT BISHOPS OF ST ASAPH

1802. Samuel Horsley, died Oct. 4, 1806.
1806. William Cleaver, died May 15, 1815.
1815. John Luxmoore, died Jan. 21, 1830.

1830. William Carey died Sept. 13, 1846.
1846. Thomas Fowler Short (present bishop, 1860)

ST BARTHOLOMEW'S See *Bartholomew, St.*

* The legendary tale of transporting the relics of the Apostle St. Andrew from the city of Patra, in Achaia, is thus recorded by the ancient Scots historians—"Regulus, a Greek monk, about A.D. 370, living at Patra, a city of Achaia (by whom the relics of St. Andrew the apostle were preserved), was warned in a vision by night (three nights before the emperor Constantius came to the city on purpose to translate these relics to Constantinople) to visit the shrine where the relics were kept, and take out thereof the arm bone, three fingers of the right hand, a tooth, and one of the caps of the Apostle's knees which he should carefully preserve, and carry with him to a region towards the west, situate in the utmost parts of the world. Regulus was at first troubled with the strangeness of the vision, but resolved to obey, and, putting the relics in a little box, he went to sea, taking copartners with him Damianus, a presbyter, Gelasius, and Cubaculus, two deacons, eight hermits, and three devout virgins. After long storms, the vessel was driven into the bay near where St. Andrew's now stands, and totally wrecked upon a rock, but Regulus and his companions were brought safe ashore, having nothing left them but the relics saved. Hergustus, king of the Picts, came to visit them in the place where they had settled, now St. Andrew's, then a forest for wild boars. The king gave Regulus all the land of the forest, and erected the first church."

ST CHRISTOPHER'S (West Indies) Discovered A D 1493 Columbus pleased with the appearance of this island, called it after himself Settled by the English and French, 1626 Entirely ceded to England by the peace of Utrecht, 1713 Taken by the French in 1782, but restored the next year This island suffered greatly from a storm, and the town of Basseterre from a fire, Sept. 3, 1776

ST DAVID'S (S W Wales), BISHOPRIC OF Once the metropolitan see of Wales, and archiepiscopal. When Christianity was planted in Britain, there were three archbishops' seats appointed, viz London, York, and Caerleon upon Usk, in Monmouthshire That at Caerleon being too near the dominions of the Saxons, was removed to Menew, and called St. David's, in honour of the archbishop who removed it St Sampson was the last archbishop of the Welsh, for he, withdrawing himself on account of a pestilence to Dôle, in Brittany, carried the pall with him, but his successors preserved the archiepiscopal power, although they lost the name In the reign of Henry I these prelates were forced to submit to the see of Canterbury St. David was the first archbishop of St David's, A D 519 *Beaton*

RECENT BISHOPS OF ST DAVID'S

1800 Lord George Murray, died June 3 1803	1825 John Banks Jenkinson, died July 7, 1840
1808 Thomas Burgess, translated to Salisbury, June, 1825.	1840 Connop Thirlwall (present bishop, 1860).

ST DAVID'S DAY, March 1, is annually commemorated by the Welsh, in honour of St David, mentioned in the preceding article Tradition states that on St. David's birthday a great victory was obtained by the Welsh over their Saxon invaders That the Welsh soldiers might be distinguished, St. David ordered each of them to fix a leek in his cap previous to the commencement of the battle In memory of this circumstance, the Welsh still wear a leek in their hats on the 1st of March

ST DENIS, an ancient town of France, near Paris, famous for its abbey and church the former abolished at the revolution the latter desecrated at the same epoch, after having been the appointed place of sepulture of the French kings, from its foundation, by Dagobert, in 613 This church is a beautiful Gothic edifice, not large, but constructed in the purest taste. On the 12th October, 1793, the republicans demolished most of the royal tombs, and emptied the leaden coffins into the dunghills, melting the lead for their own use By a decree of Bonaparte, dated Feb 20, 1806, the church (which had been turned meanwhile into a cattle-market) was ordered to be cleansed out and rededicated as "the future burial place of the emperors of France." On the return of the Bourbons, some more restorations were effected, and when the duke de Berry, and Louis XVIII died, both were buried there—thus reconsecrating it for a time to the old dynasty

ST DIZIER (N E. France), where conflicts took place between the allied armies and the French, commanded by Napoleon in person The French sustained in these, as in several preceding battles, severe defeats, and considerable loss in killed and wounded. These were among the train of victories which opened the way of the allied army to the French capital, fought Jan 27, and March 26, 1814

ST DOMINGO, a city of Hayti, *which see* The republic of St. Domingo was established in 1801 It has been frequently assailed by the rulers of Hayti, particularly by Faustinus, dethroned in 1858

ST DOMINICK, ORDER OF *See Blackfriars*

ST EUSTACE (Lower Canada) The rebels were defeated here, Dec 14, 1837, and compelled to surrender their arms. Their chiefs fled

ST EUSTATIA (West Indies) This island was settled by the Dutch in 1682, it was taken by the French in 1689, by the English in 1690, and again by the British forces under admiral Rodney and general Vaughan, Feb 3, 1781 It was recovered by the French under the marquis de Bouillé, Nov 26, same year, and was again captured by the British in 1801 and 1810, but restored to the Dutch at the peace in 1814

ST GEORGE. The patron saint of England. The order which is now called the order of the Garter was, until king Edward VI's time, called the order of St. George. The figure of St. George on horseback, represented as holding a spear, and killing the dragon, was first worn by the knights of the Garter on the institution of that order in 1349 It is suspended by a blue ribbon across the body from the shoulder This patron saint of England was a tribune in the reign of Diocletian, and being a man of great courage, was a favourite with the emperor, but complaining to the emperor of his severities towards the Christians, and arguing in their defence, he was put in prison, and beheaded, April 23, 300 *See Garter*

ST GEORGE, British ship of 98 guns, was stranded in a storm, on the western coast of North Jutland, and admiral Reynolds and the whole crew, except eleven, were lost, Dec. 24, 1811. The *Hero* and *Defence* ships of the line were lost in the same dreadful storm, and their crews perished—two thousand souls, England's bravest sons, were swept into eternity by the wreck of these three ships.—The *St. George* steam packet was wrecked at Douglas, Isle of Man, Nov. 19, 1830.—The *St. George Steam-ship*, bound from Liverpool to New York, with 121 emigrant passengers (chiefly labouring Irish), and a crew consisting of twenty-nine seamen (the captain inclusive), was destroyed by fire at sea, Dec. 24, 1852. The crew and seventy of the passengers were saved by the American ship *Orlando*, and conveyed to Havre, in France, but the remainder, fifty-one souls, are supposed to have perished.

ST HELENA (an island in the South Atlantic Ocean) was discovered by the Portuguese, under Juan de Nova Castilla, on the festival of St. Helena, May 21, 1502. The Dutch were afterwards in possession of it until 1600, when they were expelled by the English. The British East India Company settled here in 1651, and the island was alternately possessed by the English and Dutch, until 1673, when Charles II., on Dec. 12, assigned it to the company once more. St. Helena was made the place of Napoleon's captivity, Oct. 16, 1815, and it became the scene of his death, May 5, 1821. It being decreed by the government and French chambers, at Paris, that the ashes of Napoleon should be removed to France, the expedition for that purpose, under the prince de Joinville, sailed from Toulon, July 7, it arrived at St. Helena, and (with the consent of England) the body was exhumed, Oct. 16, the expedition returned to France, Nov. 30, and Napoleon's remains were interred in the Hôpital des Invalides, Dec. 15, 1840. The house and tomb are now (1860) under the charge of the French government, having been purchased.

ST JAMES'S HALL, near Piccadilly, erected for concerts, public meetings, &c., was opened on March 25, 1858, with a concert for the benefit of the Middlesex hospital. Mr. Owen Jones was the architect. The interior is very beautiful.

ST JAMES'S PALACE (London) was built by Henry VIII., on the site of an hospital of the same name, A.D. 1530. It has been the official town residence of the English court since the fire at Whitehall in 1695.

ST JAMES'S PARK (London) was a marsh till the time of Henry VIII., who, having built St. James's palace, inclosed it, laid it out in walks, and collecting the waters, gave the new inclosed ground and building the name of St. James's. In 1668 it was much improved by Charles II., who employed Le Nôtre to add several fields, to plant rows of lime trees, and to lay out the Mall, which is a vista half a mile in length, at that time formed into a hollow smooth walk, skirted by a wooden border, with an iron hoop at the further end, for the purpose of playing a game with a ball called a mall. He formed a canal, 100 feet broad and 2800 long, with a decoy and other ponds for water fowl. Succeeding kings allowed the people the privilege of walking here, and William III., in 1699, granted the neighbouring inhabitants a passage into it from Spring gardens. The irons and safeguards for the balls were removed from the Mall in 1752. The drains were filled up in 1775. A grand display of fire-works took place here at the peace in 1814, when the pagoda bridge erected here by Sir W. Congreve was accidentally burnt. The park was improved by George IV. in 1827 *et seq.* The inclosure was first opened to the public in Jan. 1829, the opening by Carlton steps in 1831. The marble arch that fronted Buckingham palace was set up at Cumberland gate, Hyde park, March 29, 1851. See *Parks*. An iron bridge over the ornamental water was constructed in 1857, when the purity of the water was secured, by covering the bottom with compost.

ST JEAN DE LUZ (S. France, near the Pyrenees). Soulé had a strong position on the Nivelle from St. Jean de Luz to Ainhoc, about twelve miles in length. General Hill, with the British right, advanced from the valley of Baztan, and attacking the French on the heights of Ainhoc, drove them towards Cambo, on the Nive, while the centre of the allies, consisting of English and Spanish troops under marshal Beresford and general Alten, carried the works behind Sarre, and drove the French beyond the Nivelle, which the allies crossed at St. Pé, in the rear of the enemy. Upon this the French hastily abandoned their ground and works on the left of the Nivelle, and in the night withdrew to their intrenched camp in front of Bayonne, and Lord Wellington's head quarters were established at St. Jean de Luz, on the right bank of the Nivelle, Nov. 10, 1813. *Sir W. F. P. Napier*.

ST JOHN, KNIGHTS OF See *Malta*.

ST JOHN'S GATE, (London). This gate, opening into St. John's-square, is the finest vestige of monastic building in the metropolis. It was originally the gate to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem (suppressed in 1540) but is also remarkable as the place where the

early numbers of the *Gentleman's Magazine* were published in 1731. The house was often visited by Dr Johnson, Garrick, and other eminent characters. It is now partly occupied as a tavern.

ST LUCIA (West Indies) First settled by the French in 1650. Taken by the British several times in the subsequent wars. Memorable insurrection of the French negroes, April 1795. In this year Guadaloupe, St. Vincent's, Grenada, Dominica, St. Eustatia, and St. Lucia, were taken by the British. St. Lucia was restored to France at the peace of 1802, but was again seized by England the next year, and confirmed to her by the treaty of Paris in 1814. See *Colonies*.

ST MALO (N W France) This port sustained a tremendous bombardment by the English under Renbow in 1693. In 1758 the British landed in considerable force in Canceille bay, and went up to the harbour, where they burnt upwards of a hundred ships, and did great damage to the town, making a number of prisoners of war. It is now defended by a very strong castle, and the harbour is most difficult of access.

ST MARK'S at Venice. The church was erected in 829, the Place in 1592.

ST PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, (Dublin), was erected in 1190, by archbishop Comyn, on the site of an old church. The cathedral was desecrated in 1546 and used as a law court till 1564. It is now in course of restoration.

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL (London). The noblest protestant church in the world. The best authority that exists illustrative of the origin of this church, is its great restorer, sir Christopher Wren. His opinion, that there had been a church on this spot, built by the Christians in the time of the Romans, was confirmed when he searched for the foundations for his own design. He explodes the notion of there having been a temple of Diana. The first church is supposed to have been destroyed during the Diocletian persecution, and to have been rebuilt in the reign of Constantine. This was demolished by the pagan Saxons, and restored by Sebert in 603. It was destroyed by the great conflagration in 1086, after which Maurinus, then bishop of London, commenced the magnificent edifice which immediately preceded the present cathedral. On April 2, 1631, a commission was granted to Laud, then bishop of London, to restore the cathedral, which was totally destroyed by the memorable fire of 1666. The first stone of the present edifice was laid June 21, 1675, and the choir was opened for divine worship, Dec 2, 1697. The whole edifice was completed in 1710 (with the exception of some of the decorations, not finished until 1723) under the illustrious architect, sir Christopher Wren. Money having been subscribed to adapt St. Paul's for the purpose, evening services began on Sunday, Nov 28, 1858, when above 4000 persons were present. The hall and cross were restored by Mr Cockerell*, in 1822. The total cost (including 200 tons weight of iron railing) was 1,511,202*l*.

The length of St. Paul's from the grand portico to the east end, is	510 feet	The campaniles, or bell towers, at each corner height	206 feet
The breadth, from the north to the south portico	283 "	The breadth of the western entrance	180 "
The exterior diameter of the dome	145 "	The circumference of the dome	420 "
The height from the ground to the top of the cross	404 ,	The entire circumference of the building	2302 "

ST PAUL'S CROSS (London), which stood before the cathedral, was a pulpit formed of wood, mounted upon steps of stone, and covered with lead, from which the most eminent divines were appointed to preach every Sunday in the forenoon. To this place, the court, the mayor, the aldermen, and principal citizens used to resort. It was in use as early as 1259, and was appropriated not only to instruct mankind by preaching, but to every purpose political or ecclesiastical—for giving force to oaths, for promulgating laws, &c. Jane Shore, mistress of Edward IV, was brought before this cross in 1483, divested of all her splendour. It was demolished in 1643 by order of the parliament.

ST PETERSBURG. The new capital of Russia. Peter the Great first began this city in May 27, 1703. He built a small hut for himself, and some wretched wooden hovels. In 1710, the count Golovkin built the first house of brick, and the next year, the emperor, with his own hand, laid the foundation of a house of the same material. From these small

* The southern tower contains the clock, with its ponderous bell, and two smaller ones to chime the quarters. See *Bells*. The portico at the northern entrance is circular and consists of a dome supported by six Corinthian columns, with an ascent of twelve steps of black marble. The southern portico is of similar composition, but has an ascent of twenty five steps, the ground on that side being lower. The great dome is ornamented with thirty-two columns below, and a range of pilasters above. At the east end of the choir is a circular projection, forming a recess within for the communion table. The whole is wrought in rustic, and strengthened and ornamented by two rows of coupled pilasters, the lower being Corinthian, and the upper composite.

beginnings rose the imperial city of St. Petersburg, and in less than nine years after the hovels had been erected, the seat of empire was transferred from Moscow to this place. Here, in 1736, a fire consumed 2000 houses, and in 1780, another fire consumed 11,000 houses, this last fire was occasioned by lightning. Again in June, 1796, a large magazine of naval stores and 100 vessels were destroyed. The winter palace was burnt to the ground, Dec. 29, 1837. The railway to Moscow was finished in 1861.

ST PETERSBURG, PRACE OF, between Russia and Prussia, the former restoring all her conquests to the latter, signed May 5, 1762. **TREATY OF ST PETERSBURG**, for the partition of Poland, (see article *Partition Treaties*.) Aug. 5, 1772. **TREATY OF ST PETERSBURG**, led to a coalition against France, Sept. 8, 1805. **Treaty of Alliance**, signed at St. Petersburg, between Bernadotte, prince royal of Sweden, and the emperor Alexander, the former agreeing to join in the campaign against France, in return for which Sweden was to receive Norway, March 24, 1812.

ST PETER'S CHURCH, Rome. Originally erected by Constantine, A. D. 306. About the middle of the fifteenth century, pope Nicholas V. commenced a new church. The present magnificent pile was designed by Bramante, the first stone was laid by pope Julius II. in 1506. In 1614 Leo X. employed Raphael and two others to superintend the building. Paul III. committed the work to Michael Angelo, who devised the dome, in the construction of which 30,000 lbs. of iron was used. The church was consecrated Nov. 18, 1626, the building having occupied 176 years. The front is 400 feet broad, rising to a height of 180 feet, and the majestic dome ascends from the centre of the church to a height of 324 feet; the length of the interior is 600 feet, forming one of the most spacious halls ever constructed. The length of the exterior is 669 feet, its greatest breadth within is 442 feet, and the entire height from the ground 432 feet. St. Peter's is the most sumptuous Roman Catholic church in the world.

ST QUINTIN (N. France). Philip II. of Spain, assisted by the English, defeated the French at St. Quintin, in France, Aug. 10, 1557, and in memory of his victory, the Spanish monarch, in fulfilment of a vow he had made before the engagement, built the famous monastery at Escorial, which is called by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world. See *Escorial*.

ST SALVADOR, one of the Bahamas, and the first point of land discovered in the West Indies or America by the illustrious Christopher Columbus. It was previously called Guanahani, or Cat's Isle, and Columbus (in acknowledgement to God for his deliverance from the dangers to which he was exposed in his voyage of discovery) named it St. Salvador, Oct. 1, 1492. The island is, however, still called by sailors, Cat Island.

ST SEBASTIAN (N. Spain) was besieged by the British and allied army under Wellington. After a most heavy bombardment, by which the whole town was laid nearly in ruins, it was stormed by general Graham (afterwards lord Lynedoch), and taken, August 31, 1813. The loss sustained by the besieging army, though not considerable, was chiefly in the ranks of the British. On May 5, 1836, the fortified works, through the centre of which ran the high road to Hernani, were carried by the English auxiliary legion under general Evans, after very hard fighting. The British naval squadron, off St. Sebastian, under lord John Hay, lent very opportune aid to the victors in this contest. A vigorous assault was made on the lines of general De Lacy Evans, at St. Sebastian, by the Carlists, who attempted to carry them, Oct. 1, 1836. Both parties fought with bravery. The Carlists were repulsed, after suffering severely. The loss of the Anglo-Spanish force was 376 men, and 37 officers, killed and wounded. General De Lacy Evans was slightly wounded.

ST SOPHIA. In Constantinople, a short distance from the Sublime Porte, stands the ancient Christian church of St. Sophia, built 532, by Justinian, and since the Mahometan conquest, in 1453, used as an imperial mosque. It abounds in curiosities. Its length is 269 feet, and its breadth 243 feet. Six of its pillars are of green jasper, from the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, and of porphyry, from the Temple of the Sun, at Rome. Four minarets were added by Selim II., who reigned in 1566. The interior of the dome is beautifully ornamented with mosaic work. Altogether this mosque is magnificent.

ST STEPHEN'S CHAPEL (London). The Commons of England held their assemblies in St. Stephen's chapel, which was built by king Stephen, and dedicated to his name sake, the proto-martyr, about 1135. The chapel was rebuilt by Edward III. in 1347, and by him made a collegiate church, to which a dean and twelve secular priests were appointed. Soon after its surrender to Edward VI., about 1550, it was applied to the use of Parliament. See *Parliament*. It was destroyed by fire, Oct. 16, 1834. The Society of Antiquaries published memorials of it about 1810, and Mr. Mackenzie's work appeared in 1844.

ST SWITHIN lived in the ninth century, and, having been preceptor to king Ethelwulf, was by that prince made bishop of Winchester in 838. The silly tradition, that if it rain upon St. Swithin's day, July 15, it will rain forty days following, is supposed to have a shadow of reason only from the circumstance of some constellations, which have the character of portending rain, rising cosmically about the time of St. Swithin's festival.

ST THOMAS'S HOSPITAL (Southwark), was founded by Richard, prior of Bermondsey, in 1213, and surrendered to Henry VIII in 1538. In 1551 the mayor and citizens of London, having purchased of Edward VI the manor of Southwark, including this hospital, repaired and enlarged it, and admitted into it 260 poor, sick, and helpless objects, upon which the king, in 1553, incorporated it, together with Bethlehem, St. Bartholomew's, &c. It was rebuilt in 1693.

ST VINCENT'S (West Indies), long a neutral island, but at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that the right to it should be vested in the English. The latter, soon after, engaged in a war against the Caribs, on the windward side of the island, who were obliged to consent to a peace, by which they ceded a large tract of land to the British crown. In 1779 the Caribs greatly contributed to the reduction of this island by the French, who, however, restored it, in 1783. In 1795 the French landed some troops, and again instigated the Caribs to an insurrection, which was not subdued for several months. The great eruption of the Souffrier mountain after the lapse of nearly a century, occurred in 1812.

ST VINCENT, CAPE (S W Portugal). Admiral Rooke, with twenty men of war, and the Turkey fleet under his convoy, was attacked by admiral Tourville, with a force vastly superior to his own, off Cape St. Vincent, when twelve English and Dutch men-of-war, and eighty merchantmen, were taken or destroyed by the French, June 16, 1693. Near here admiral Rodney destroyed several Spanish ships, Jan 16, 1780. (See *Rodney's Victories*.) The celebrated battle was fought Feb. 14, 1797, between the Spanish and British fleets off the Cape. The latter, commanded by admiral sir John Jervis, who took (after a well-fought battle), four line of battle ships, and considerably damaged the rest of the Spanish fleet, Feb. 14, 1797. Two of the captured ships were of 100 guns each, and the other two each of 74. From this Cape the earl had his title.

SALAD. First introduced into England, with other garden roots from Artois, about 1520. It was not till the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII, viz about 1547, that any salads, carrots, cabbage, or other edible roots, were produced in England. *Butler* Queen Catherine (Henry's first consort), when she wanted a salad, was obliged to despatch a messenger thither on purpose. *Hume*.

SALAMANCA (W Spain), taken from the Saracens, A.D. 861. The university was founded 1240, and the cathedral built, 1513. Near here a battle was fought between the British and allies commanded by lord Wellington and the French army under marshal Marmont, July 22, 1812. Wellington was victorious, though the loss of the allies was most severe, amounting in killed, wounded, and missing, to nearly 6000 men, but that of the enemy was much greater. Marmont left in the victor's hands 7141 prisoners, 11 pieces of cannon, 6 stands of colours, and two eagles, 8000 men are believed to have been killed and wounded. Marmont was the seventh French marshal whom lord Wellington had defeated in the course of four years. An immediate consequence of this victory was the capture of Madrid with 25000 more prisoners and an immense quantity of stores.

SALAMIS (near Athens). The Persians were defeated by the Greeks in a great sea-fight, Oct. 20, 480 B.C. Themistocles, the Greek commander, with only 310 sail, defeated the fleet of Xerxes, which consisted of 2000 sail. After this battle, Xerxes retired from Greece, leaving behind him Mardonius, with 300,000 men, to carry on the war, and suffer more disasters. In his retreat he found the bridge of boats he had crossed over at the Hellespont, now the Dardanelles, destroyed by a tempest.

SALDANHA BAY, South Atlantic ocean, northward of the cape of Good Hope. Here a Dutch squadron, under admiral Lucas, was captured by vice admiral sir George Keith Elphinstone, without resistance, two ships of the line and seven smaller vessels surrendered, and sir George was created lord Keith, in consequence of this great and bloodless achievement which was executed with wonderful judgment, Aug. 17, 1796.

SALENCKEMEN, on the Danube, where a victory was gained by the imperialists under prince Louis of Baden, over the Turks, commanded by the grand vizier Mustapha Kriupgh, Aug. 19, 1691.

SALIQUE, or SALIC LAW. By this law females are excluded from inheriting the crown of France. It was instituted by Pharamond, A.D. 424. Ratified in a council of state by

Clovis I, the real founder of the French monarchy, in 511 *Henault's France*. In order to give more authority to the maxim that "the crown should never descend to a female," it was usual to derive it from a clause of the Salian code of the ancient Franks, but this clause, if strictly examined, carries only the appearance of favouring the principle, and does not in reality bear the sense imposed upon it. Yet, though positive law seems wanting among the French for the exclusion of females, the practice has taken place, and the rule was established beyond all controversy on some ancient, as well as some modern, precedents. The monarchy has always been governed by males, and no female, and no one who founded his title on a female has ever mounted the throne *Hume*. The Salique law prevailed for many generations in Spain, but was formally abolished, March 1830, and on the death of Ferdinand VII his daughter, the present queen, succeeded to the sceptre, as Isabella II, when in her third year, Sept. 29, 1833. See *Spain*. By the Salique law Hanover was separated from England in 1637, when queen Victoria ascended the throne.

SALISBURY (Wilts) Founded in the beginning of the thirteenth century, on the removal of the cathedral hither from Old Sarum. National councils or parliaments were repeatedly held at Salisbury, particularly in 1296, by Edward I, in 1328, by Edward III, and in 1384 Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, was executed here by order of Richard III, in 1483. On **SALISBURY PLAIN**, is Stonehenge, (*which see*). This plain was estimated at 500,000 acres. On it were so many cross roads, and so few houses to take directions from, that Thomas, earl of Pembroke, planted a tree at each milestone from Salisbury to Shaftesbury, for the traveller's guide. The first seat of the BISHOPRIC was at Sherborne, St. Aldhelm being prelate, A.D. 705. Herman removed the seat to Old Sarum, about 1072, and the see was removed to this city, under the authority of a papal bull, in 1217. The bishopric is valued in the king's books at 1367*l* 11*s* 8*d*. It has yielded to the church of Rome one saint and two cardinals. The building of the cathedral commenced April 28, 1220, and was completed in 1258. This edifice is reckoned one of our finest ecclesiastical erections, and its spire the loftiest in the kingdom.

RECENT BISHOPS OF SALISBURY

1797 John Fisher, died July 2, 1825

1825 Thomas Burgess, died Feb. 19, 1837

1837 Edmund Denison, died March 6, 1864

1864 Walter Kerr Hamilton (PRESENT BISHOP, 1860).

SALT (chloride of sodium, a compound of the gas chlorine and the metal sodium), is procured from rocks in the earth, from salt-springs, or from sea water. The famous salt mines of Wieliczka, near Cracow, in Poland, have been worked 600 years. The salt-works in Cheshire, called the **WICHES** (Nantwich, Northwich, and Middlewich), were of great importance in the time of the Saxon heptarchy. Since 1797 salt has been largely employed in the manufacture of bleaching powder (by obtaining its chlorine), and soap (by obtaining its soda). On this are based the chemical works of Cheshire and Lancashire. The salt mines of Staffordshire were discovered about 1670. Salt-duties were first exacted in 1702, they were renewed in 1732, and taken off in 1823. During the French war, the duty had reached to 30*l* per ton. For the salt-tax in France, see *Gabille*.

SALT-PETRE (from *sals petre*, salt of the rock), or **NITRE**, is a compound of the gas nitrogen and the metal potassium, and hence is called, Nitrate of Potash. It is the explosive ingredient in gunpowder, many detonating powders, and lucifer matches. Boyle in the seventeenth century demonstrated that salt petre was composed of aqua fortis (nitric acid), and potash, but the discoveries of Lavoisier (1777), and Davy (1807), showed its real composition. It is found in all parts of the world, particularly in caves and other places where animal decomposition has taken place. Its manufacture in England began about 1625. During the French Revolutionary War, the manufacture was greatly increased by the researches of Berthollet.

SALUTE AT SEA It is a received maxim at sea, that he who returns the salute always fires fewer guns than he receives, which is done even between the ships of princes of equal dignity, but the Swedes and Danes return the compliment without regarding how many guns are fired to them. Merchantmen lower their mainyard, but men of war strike only their topsail. The English claim the right of being saluted first in all places, as sovereigns of the seas, the Venetians claimed this honour within their gulf, &c. See *Flag* and *Naval Salute*.

SAMARITANS Samaria was built by Omri, 925 B.C., and became the capital of the kingdom of Israel. On the breaking up of that kingdom (721 B.C.), the conqueror Shalmaneser placed natives of other countries at Samaria. The descendants of these mixed races were abominable to the Jews, and much more so in consequence of the rival temple built on Mount Gerizim by Sanballat, the Samaritan, 332 B.C., which was destroyed by John Hyrcanus, 130 B.C. (See *John iv* & *viii*. 48, and *Luke x*. 33.)

SAMNITES, a warlike people of South Italy, who strenuously resisted the Roman power, and were not subjugated till after three sanguinary wars, from 343 to 292 B.C. Their brave leader Caius Pontius who spared the Romans at Caudium, 320, having been taken prisoner, was basely put to death, 292. They did not acquire the right of citizenship till 88 B.C.

SANCTION See *Pragmatic*

SANCTUARIES See *Asylums* Privileged places for the safety of offenders are said to have been granted by king Lucius to our churches and their precincts. St John's of Beverley was thus privileged in the time of the Saxons. St Buren's, in Cornwall, was privileged by Athelstan, A.D. 935, Westminster, by Edward the Confessor, St Martin's-le Grand, 1529. Being much abused, the privilege of sanctuary was limited by the pope in 1503, at the request of Henry VII, and was abolished at the reformation. In London persons were secure from arrest in certain localities: these were the Minorities, Salisbury court, Whitefriars, Fulwood's rents, Mitre court, Baldwin's gardens, the Savoy, Clerk, Deadman's place, Montague close, and the Mint. This security was abolished A.D. 1696, but lasted in some degree till the reign of George II.

SANDALS See *Shoes*

SANDEMANIANS See *Glasses*

SANDHURST, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE. Founded, first at High Wycombe, in 1799. Removed to Great Marlow in 1802, and to Sandhurst in 1812. The college, for which the land was purchased by government at Blackwater, near Bagshot, consists of two departments, called the Senior and Junior. * competitive examination for entrance into the junior departments began in Feb. 1858. The two branches of the institution have been united since 1820. The building is a handsome edifice, with a Doric portico of eight columns, and is calculated to receive 400 cadets, and 30 students of the senior department.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook in 1778. *Owhyhee*. In one of the islands he fell a victim to the sudden resentment of the natives, Feb. 14, 1779. The king and queen visited London in 1824, and died there in July. These people have made great progress towards civilisation, and from their intercourse with Christians have renounced idolatry before any missionaries were settled among them. A protestant mission has been some time established in the island. The present king Kamehameha IV. when 20 years old succeeded his uncle, Dec. 15, 1854.

SANHEDRIM An ancient Jewish council of the highest jurisdiction (of seventy, or as some say, seventy three members), usually considered to be that established by Moses, *Num. xi. 16.*—1490 B.C. It was yet in being at the time of Jesus Christ, *John viii. 31*. A Jewish Sanhedrim was summoned by the emperor Napoleon at Paris, July 23, 1806, and assembled accordingly, Sept. 18.

SANTA CRUZ (Teneriffe, Canary Isles) Here admiral Blake entirely destroyed 16 Spanish ships, secured with great nautical skill, and protected by the castle and forts on the shore. This exploit was so miraculous, that all who knew the place wondered any sober man, with what courage soever endowed, would have undertaken it, and the victors could hardly persuade themselves to believe what they had done, whilst the surviving Spaniards thought they were devils, and not men, who had destroyed their ships in such a manner, April 20, 1657. *Clarendon*. In an unsuccessful attack made upon Santa Cruz by Nelson, several officers and 141 men were killed, and the admiral lost his right arm, July 24, 1797 †.

SANITARY LEGISLATION To Dr Southwood Smith is mainly attributable the honour of commencing the agitation on the subject of public health, about 1832, his "Philosophy of Health" having excited much attention. Since 1838 he has published numerous sanitary reports, having been much employed by the government. The results are—

Nuisances Removal Act passed (subsequently repealed)	1845—1848	Public Health Act, and subsequent Supplemental Acts	1848
Baths and Washhouses Act	1846—1847	Common Lodging Houses Act	1851—1858

* The former is intended to instruct and qualify officers for the general staff of the army, the latter is composed of two companies of cadets, who get their commissions from the college, either by purchase or without purchase, in the latter case the cadet must have passed such an examination as may recommend him for this mark of royal favour.

† It was remarkable, that captain Fremantle, the friend of Nelson and his companion in most of his brilliant achievements, was also wounded in the arm immediately before Nelson had received his wound in the same limb. The following characteristic note, addressed to the lady of captain Fremantle (who was on board with her husband at the time he wrote), has been preserved, as being the first letter written by the glorious hero with his left hand.—'MY DEAR MRS. FREMANTLE,—Tell me how Tom is? I hope he has saved his arm. *Mine is off* but, thank God! I am as well as I hope he is.

"Ever yours, HORATIO NELSON."

SANITARY LEGISLATION, *continued*

Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Act	1851	Nuisances Removal Act	1855
Burial Acts (and subsequent amendments) 1852—1853	1853	Diseases Prevention Act	1855
Smoke Nuisance Abatement Act (and amendments)	1853	Local Government Act	1858
		Public Health Act	1858

SAPPHIC VERSE, invented by Suppho, the lyric poetess of Mitylene. She was equally celebrated for her poetry, beauty, and a hopeless passion for Phaon, a youth of her native country, on which last account it is said she threw herself into the sea from Mount Leucas, and was drowned. The Lesbians, after her death, paid her divine honours, and called her the tenth muse, 594 B.C. Some consider the story fabulous.

SAPPHIRE. This precious stone is of an azure or beautiful sky-colour, and transparent, in hardness it exceeds the ruby, and is next to the diamond, it is so hard as scarcely to bear engraving. It was most highly prized by the ancient inhabitants of the East, and many nations attributed all their happiness and success to wearing it about their person, it was more as a charm than an ornament. Thamas Kouli Khan is said to have possessed a sapphire valued at three hundred thousand pounds, 1733. With us, this stone is the fourth in the order of value. Artificial sapphires were made in 1857 by M. Gaudin. Equal parts of alum and sulphate of potash were heated in a crucible.

SARACENS. A celebrated people from the deserts of Arabia, *Sarra* in their language signifying a desert. They were the first disciples of Mahomet, and within 40 years after his death (A.D. 632), they had conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They conquered Spain in 711, *et seq.*, and (under Abderahman) established the caliphate of Cordova in 755, which gave way to the Moors in 1237. The empire of the Saracens closed by Bagdad being taken by the Tartars, 1258. *Blair*

SARAGOSSA (N. E. Spain), anciently *Carsarea Augusta*, whence, by corruption, its name. Its church has been a place of great devotion. It was taken from the Arabs by Alfonso of Spain, in 1118. Here Philip V. was defeated by the archduke Charles, in 1710. On Dec. 17, 1778, four hundred of the inhabitants perished in a fire at the theatre. *Saragossa* was taken by the French, after a most heroic defence by general Palafox, during as renowned a siege as is on record, Feb. 18, 1809. The unyielding inhabitants, of both sexes, resisted the French, until worn out by fighting, famine, and pestilence, they were obliged to surrender.

SARAI SANDS. See *Wrecks*, 1857.

SARATOGA (New York State, N. America). Here general Burgoyne, commander of a body of the British army, after a severe engagement with the Americans (Oct. 7), being surrounded, surrendered with all his army to the American general Gates. No less than 5791 men laid down their arms, Oct. 17, 1777. The American accounts stated the number to be much greater. This was the greatest check the British suffered in the war.

SARAWAK. See *Borneo*.

SARMATIA, the ancient name of modern Russia and Poland.

SARDINIA. This kingdom consists of Savoy, Piedmont, and the island of Sardinia. The first inhabitants of Piedmont, Savoy, &c. are supposed to have been the Umbrians, Etruscans, Ligurians, and afterwards the Gauls, (when they established themselves in Italy under Brennus, &c.) from whom this country was called Cisalpine Gaul (or Gaul on this side of the Alps, with respect to Rome). It afterwards became a part of Lombardy, from which it was taken by the Burgundians. See *Savoy*. The island of SARDINIA has been successively possessed by the Phœnicians, Greeks, Carthaginians (550 B.C.), Romans (subjugated 231), Saracens, Genoese, and Spaniards, from settlers belonging to these various nations the present inhabitants derive their origin. Population of the Sardinian dominions in 1858, 5,194,807.

James of Arragon becomes master of a large part of Sardinia.	A.D. 1394	The king resigns his crown to his brother, duke of Anjou.	June 4, 1802
Conquered by the English naval forces, under sir John Lenoce and gen. Stanhope.	1708	Piedmont annexed to Italy, and Napoleon crowned king of Italy.	Dec. 26 1806
Given to the emperor Charles VI.	1714	The king resides in Sardinia.	1798—1814
Recovered by the Spaniards.	1717	Piedmont restored to its rightful sovereign, with Genoa added to it.	Dec. 1814
Ceded to the duke of Savoy with the title of king, as an equivalent for Sicily.	1720	The king, Charles-Albert, promulgates a new code.	1837
Victor Amadeus abdicates in favour of his son.	1730	Grants a constitution, and openly espouses the cause of the Italian regeneration against Austria.	March 22, 1848
Attempting to recover his throne, he is taken, and dies in prison.	1732	Defeats the Austrians at Goito, and takes Peschiera.	May 30, 1848
The court kept at Turin, till Piedmont is overrun by the French.	1792		

SARDINIA, *continued*

The Sardinian army defeated by Radetsky,	July 26, 1848	Arrest of the bishop of Turin	May 4, 1850
The Sardinians, who had retreated to Milan, capitulate to Radetsky	Aug 5, 1848	He is released from the citadel	June 2, 1850
Armistice between Sardinia and Austria,	Sept. 21, 1848	Bill for suppression of convents passed,	March 2, 1855
Hostilities resumed	March 12, 1849	Convention with England and France signed	
Radetsky defeats a division of the Sardinians, and occupies Mortara	March 31, 1849	a contingent of 15,000 troops to be supplied against Russia	April 10, 1855
Complete defeat of the Sardinians by the Austrians at Novara	March 23, 1849	10,000 troops under general La Marmora, arrive in the Crimea	May 8, 1855
Charles-Albert abdicates in favour of his son, the duke of Savoy, Victor-Emmanuel,	March 23, 1849	Who distinguish themselves in the battle of the Tebernaya	Aug 16, 1855
The Austrians occupy Novara, &c.	March 25, 1849	The king visits London, &c.	Nov 30, &c 1855
Another armistice	March 26, 1849	Important note on Italy from count Cavour to England	April 16, 1856
Death of Charles-Albert, the ex king at Oporto,	July 28, 1849	Count Cavour declares in favour of free-trade,	June, 1857
Treaty of Milan between Austria and Sardinia, signed	Aug 6, 1849	Preliminaries of peace signed at Villa Franca, count Cavour resigns	July, 1859
Adoption of the Siccardi law which abolishes ecclesiastical jurisdictions	April 9, 1850	Treaty of peace signed at Zurich	Nov 1859
		[For the disputes, and war with Austria, see Austria, France, and Italy]	

KINGS OF SARDINIA See Savoy

1720 Victor-Amadeus I king (II as duke) resigned, in 1790, in favour of his son, died in 1792	1814 Victor-Emmanuel restored, resigned in March, 1821 and died in 1824
1730 Charles Emmanuel I his son	1821 Charles Felix, succeeded by his nephew
1773 Victor Amadeus II his son	1831 Charles Albert. This prince provoked a war with Austria was defeated in battle, and abdicated in favour of his son March 23, 1849 Died at Oporto, July 28 1849
1796 Charles Emmanuel II son of the preceding, resigned his crown in favour of his brother	1849 Victor Emmanuel March 23 born March 14, 1820 the present (1860) king of Sardinia.
1802 Victor-Emmanuel I	Heir Humbert, prince of Savoy, born March 14, 1844
1806 [Sardinia merged in the kingdom of Italy of which the emperor Napoleon was crowned king May 26, 1805]	

SARDIS See Scorn Churches

SARUM, Old, Wiltshire, an ancient town, the origin of Salisbury, *which see*

SATIRE. About a century after the introduction of comedy, satire made its appearance at Rome in the writings of Lucilius, who was so celebrated in this species of composition that he has been called the inventor of it, 116 B C *Levy* The Satires of Horace (35 B C) and Juvenal (about A D 100), and Persius (about A D 60), are the most celebrated in ancient times, and those of Churcliff (1761), and Pope (1729), in modern times

SATURDAY, (with us the last, or seventh day of the week, the Jewish Sabbath See *Sabbath*) It was so called from an idol worshipped on this day by the old Saxons, and according to Verstegan, was named by them Saturne's day *Pardon* It is named Saturday from the ancient Saxon idol Scater *Butler* It is more properly from Saturn, *dies Saturnus*. *Addison*

SATURN, the planet, ascertained to be about 900 millions of miles distant from the sun, and its diameter to be about 77,230 miles His satellites were discovered by Galileo and Simon Meyer, 1608 9 10, his belt, &c by Huyghens, in 1634, his fifth satellite by the same, in 1655, and his sixth and seventh by Herschel, in 1789 Cassini was also a discoverer of the satellites of the planet In Heathen Mythology, Saturn is esteemed the father of the gods

SATURNALIA. Festivals in honour of Saturn They were instituted long before the foundation of Rome, in commemoration of the freedom and equality which prevailed on the earth in the golden reign of Saturn Some, however, suppose that the Saturnalia were first observed at Rome in the reign of Tullus Hostilius, after a victory obtained over the Sabines while others suppose that Janus first instituted them in gratitude to Saturn, from whom he had learned agriculture Others suppose that they were first celebrated, after a victory obtained over the Latins by the dictator Posthumus During these festivals no business was allowed, amusements were encouraged, and distinctions ceased. *Langlet*.

SAVINGS' BANKS * The rev Joseph Smith, of Wendover, began a Benevolent Institution in 1799, and in 1803 4 a Charitable Bank was instituted at Tottenham by Miss Priscilla Wakefield Henry Dundas established a parish bank at Ruthwell in 1810 One

* The first of these was instituted at Berne, in Switzerland, in 1787, by the name of *casse de domes tiques*, being intended for servants only, another was set up in Basel, in 1792, open to all depositors.

was opened in Edinburgh in 1814 The benefit clubs, among artisans, having accumulated stocks of money for their progressive purposes, a plan was adopted to identify these funds with the public debt of the country, and an extra rate of interest was held out as an inducement, hence, savings' banks to receive small sums, returnable with interest on demand, were formed. In 1816 an extensive development of the system was effected, and it was brought under parliamentary regulation in the same year, by the efforts of the rt. hon. sir George Rose Acts to consolidate and amend previous laws, relating to savings' banks, 9 Geo. IV 1828, and 11 and 12 Vict. c 133 (1847) The act extended to Scotland, 6 Will. IV Sept. 9, 1835

CLASSIFICATION OF THE FIRST TWENTY THOUSAND DEPOSITORS WHO OPENED ACCOUNTS

Domestic servants	7245	Friendly and charitable societies	58
Persons in trade, mechanics, &c	7473	Persons not classed, viz. widows, teachers,	
Labourers and porters	672	sailors, &c.	8098
Miners	1454		

SAVINGS' BANKS, AND DEPOSITORS IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, WALES, AND IRELAND, IN 1840

Country	No of Banks.	No of Depositors	Amount
England	401	621,443	£19,818,673
Scotland	59	44,628	471,388
Wales	81	18,927	542,476
Ireland	79	78,366	2,228,867

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS AND AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS' BANKS, AT THE CLOSE OF 1848

Country	No. of Banks.	Accounts opened.	Total Amount.
England and Wales	481	909 346	£25,871,176
Scotland	40	85 472	1,080 191
Ireland	61	50,119	1,368,063
Jersey and Guernsey	2	9 796	286 710
Grand Total	584	1,054,663	£28,046,189

On Nov 20, 1851, the number of savings' banks in Great Britain and Ireland was 574, besides many thousands (exceeding twenty thousand) of Friendly Societies and charitable institutions. The depositors (in the banks) were, 1,092,581, while the societies embraced a vast but unknown number of persons the amount of deposits was 32,893,511 The amount of stock held on account of savings' banks was 34,546,334 in 1853 and 35,108,596 in 1857

SAVOY, formerly *Sapaudia* or *Sabaudia*, formerly a province in N Italy, East of Piedmont. It became a Roman province, about 118 B.C The Alemans seized it in A.D 395, and the Franks in 496 It shared the revolutions of Switzerland till about 1048, when Conrad, emperor of Germany, gave it to Humbert, with the title of count. Count Thomas acquired Piedmont in the thirteenth century Amadeus, count of Savoy, having entered his dominions, solicited Sigismund to erect them into a duchy, which he did at Cambray, Feb 19, 1417 Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, obtained the kingdom of Sicily, by a treaty from Spain, in 1713, which he afterwards exchanged with the emperor for the island of Sardinia, with the title of king, 1720 The French subdued this country in 1792, and made it a department of France, under the name of Mont Blanc, in 1800 See *Sardinia*

DUKES OF SAVOY

1391 Count Amadeus VIII. is made duke in 1416, he was named pope as Felix V and abdicated as duke of Savoy, 1439, renounced the tiara, 1449, died in 1461	1497 Philibert II.
1430 Louis.	1504 Charles III
1465 Amadeus IX.	1553. Emmanuel Philibert.
1472. Philibert I	1630 Charles-Emmanuel I
1482. Charles I	1630 Victor-Amadeus I
1489 Charles II.	1637 Francis Hyacinthe.
1496. Philip II	1638. Charles-Emmanuel II
	1675 Victor-Amadeus II. became king of Sicily 1718, exchanged for Sardinia in 1720 See <i>Sardinia</i> .

SAVOY CONFERENCE. See *Conference*

SAW Invented by Dædalus. *Pliny* Invented by Talus. *Apollodorus* Talus, it is said, having found the jaw bone of a snake, employed it to cut through a piece of wood, and then formed an instrument of iron like it Beecher says saw mills were invented in the seventeenth century, but he errs. Saw mills were erected in Madeira in 1420, at Breslau, in 1427 Norway had the first saw mill in 1530 The bishop of Ely, ambassador from Mary of England to the Court of Rome, describes a saw mill there, 1555 The attempts to

introduce saw mills in England were violently opposed, and one erected by a Dutchman in 1668 was forced to be abandoned.

SAXE WEIMAR, Central Germany The grand dukes are descended from John Frederic the protestant elector of Saxony, who was deprived by the emperor, in 1548 See *Saxony* The houses of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Saxe Gotha, Hilberghausen and Saxe Meiningen also spring from him They are all termed the senior or *Ernestine* branch of the old family — Saxe Weimar became a grand duchy in 1815 The dukes have greatly favoured literature, and their capital Weimar has been called the Athens of Germany Population of the duchy in 1858, 267,112

GRAND-DUKES.

1815 Charles Augustus.
1828. Charles Frederic

1853 Charles Alexander born July 8, the PRESENT
(1860) grand duke.
His Charles Augustus, born July 31, 1844

SAXONY, a kingdom in North Germany The Saxons were a fierce warlike race, the terror of the inhabitants of the later western empire, frequently attacked France, and conquered Britain (*which see*) After a long series of sanguinary conflicts they were completely subdued by Charlemagne, who instituted many fiefs and bishoprics in their country Witkind their great leader, who claimed descent from Woden, professed Christianity about 785 From him descended the first and the present ruling family (the houses of Supplinburg, Guelph, and Ascania intervened from 1106 to 1421) Saxony became a duchy A.D 880, an electorate, 1180, and a kingdom 1806 It was the seat of war, 1813, the king being on the side of Napoleon Population in 1858, 2,122,148

ELECTORS AND KINGS OF SAXONY

ELECTORS.

1423. Frederic I
1428 Frederic II
[His sons Ernest and Albert divide the states.]
1464 Ernest.
1486. Frederic III
1525 John.
1552 John Frederic, deprived by the emperor
Charles V succeeded by
1548. Maurice (of the Albertine line).
1553 Augustus.
1586. Christian I
1591 Christian II
1611 John George I
1666. John George II.

1680 John George III
1691 John George IV
1694 Frederic Augustus I, king of Poland 1697
1734 Frederic Augustus II king of Poland
1763 Frederic Augustus III becomes king, 1806

KINGS.

1806. Frederic Augustus I.
1827 Anthony Cleimont.
1836 Frederic Augustus II succeeded by his brother
1854. John. Aug. II (born Dec. 13, 1801) the PRESENT
(1860) king
His son, Frederic Augustus Albert, born
April 23, 1838

SCANDALUM MAGNATUM, a special statute relating to any wrong, by words or in writing, done to high personages of the land, such as peers, judges, ministers of the crown, officers in the state, and other great public functionaries, by the circulation of scandalous statements, false news, or horrible messages, by which any debate or discord between them and the commons, or any scandal to their persons might arise *Chambers* This law was first enacted 2 Rich. II 1378

SCANDINAVIA The ancient name of Sweden, Norway, and great part of Denmark, (*which see*) whence proceeded the Northmen or Norinans, who conquered Normandy (about A.D 900), and eventually England (1066) They were also called Sea Kings or Vikings They settled Iceland and Greenland, and, it is thought, the northern regions of America, about the ninth century

SCARLET The scarlet, or kermes dye, was known in the East in the earliest ages, cochineal dye, A.D 1518 A Fleming, named Kepler, established the first dye house for scarlet in England, at Bow, 1643 The art of dyeing red was improved by Brewer, 1667 *Beckmann*.

SCEPTICS The sect of philosophers founded by Pyrrho, 354 B.C. Pyrrho was in continual suspense of judgment, he doubted of everything, never made any conclusions, and when he had carefully examined the subject, and investigated all its parts, he concluded by still doubting of its evidence As he showed so much indifference in everything, and declared that life and death were the same thing, some of his disciples asked him, why he did not hurry himself out of the world! "Because," says he, "there is no difference between life and death" Timon was one of the chief followers of this sect, which was almost extinct in the time of Cicero *Strabo*

SCEPTRE, a more ancient emblem of royalty than the crown In the earlier ages of the world the sceptres of kings were long walking staves, they afterwards were carved and

made shorter Tarquin the elder was the first who assumed the sceptre among the Romans, about 468 B.C. The French sceptre of the first race of kings was a golden rod, A.D. 481 *Le Gendre*

SCHIEHALLIEN, a mountain in Perthshire, where Dr Neville Maskelyne, the astronomer royal, made his observation with a plumb line in 1772, from which Hutton calculated that the density of the earth is five times greater than water

SCHLESWIG See *Holstein*

SCHOOLS Charity schools were introduced in London to prevent the seduction of the infant poor into Roman Catholic seminaries, 3 James II 1687 *Rapin* Charter schools were instituted in Ireland, 1783 *Scully* In England there were, in 1847, 13,642 schools (exclusively of Sunday schools) for the education of the poor, and the number of children was 998,491 The parochial and endowed schools of Scotland were (exclusively of Sunday schools) 4836, and the number of children, 181,467 The schools in Wales were 841, and the number of children, 38,164 In Ireland, 13,327 schools, and 774,000 children In 1851, there were 2310 schools in connection with the Education Committee actually inspected in England and Scotland. They included 1713 Church of England schools in England and Wales, 282 Protestant Dissenting schools in England and Wales, 98 Roman Catholic schools in Great Britain, and 217 Presbyterian schools in Scotland, whereof 91 were of the Free Church, the whole affording accommodation for 299,425 scholars In the same year (1851) the estimated sums voted for education were for Great Britain, 150,000*l* for Ireland, 184,560*l*. See *Education*

SCIENTIFIC FUND In 1859, some Fellows of the Royal Society commenced the collection of subscriptions with the view of establishing a fund to be expended in aiding necessitous men of science See *Literary Fund*

SCILLY ISLES (the Cassiterides or Tin islands) They held commerce with the Phœnicians, and are mentioned by Strabo as being ten in number A memorable shipwreck of the British squadron under sir Cloudesley Shovel occurred here This brave admiral, returning from an expedition against Toulon, mistook these rocks for land, and struck upon them His ship the *Association*, in which were his lady, two sons, many persons of rank, and 800 brave men, went instantly to the bottom The *Eagle*, captain Hancock, and the *Romney* and *Firebrand*, were also lost The rest of the fleet escaped Oct 22, 1707 Sir Cloudesley's body, being found, was conveyed to London, and buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory

SCIO MASSAGRE See *Greece*, 1822

SCOTLAND See *Caledonia* This important member of the British Empire was governed by a king before the Romans visited England, and continued an independent kingdom till the death of the English queen Elizabeth, when James VI of Scotland, the most immediate heir, was called to the throne of England, and constantly resided in the latter kingdom, he and his successors calling themselves kings of England and Scotland. Each country had a separate parliament, till the year 1707, in the reign of queen Anne, when both kingdoms were united under the general name of Great Britain See *England*

Camelon, capital of the Picts, taken by Kenneth II and every living creature put to the sword or destroyed A.D. 843
The feudal system established by Malcolm II 1004
Divided into baronies 1032
The Danes are driven out of all parts of Scotland 1040
Duncan I is murdered by his kinsman Macbeth, by whom the crown is seized 1040
Malcolm III. aided by Edward the Confessor, meets the usurper at Dunsinane, Macbeth is killed by Macduff 1057
The Saxon English language introduced into Scotland, by fugitives from England escaping from the Normans 1080
Siege of Alnwick, Malcolm III. killed by the governor 1093
Splendid reign of David I. who compiles a code of laws 1124
Scotland invaded by Hacho, king of Norway, with 100 ships and 30,000 men, the invaders are cut to pieces by Alexander III. who now recovers the Western Isles 1268

John Balliol and Edward Bruce contend for the throne 1291
Edward I. of England, as umpire, decides in favour of John 1293
John Balliol, king of Scotland, appears to a summons, and defends his own cause in Westminster-hall against the earl of Fife. *Stow's Chron.* 1293
Edward, wishing to annex Scotland to England, dethrones John, ravages the country, destroys the monuments of Scottish history, and seizes the prophetic stone (see *Coronation Chair*) 1296
William Wallace defeats the English at Cambus Kenneth, and expels them, 1297, but is defeated at Falkirk, July 22, 1298, is taken by the English, and executed at Smithfield as a traitor Aug 23, 1305
Robert Bruce crowned, 1306, he defeats the English, 1307, and takes Inverness, 1313, defeats the English at Bannockburn (which see) June 25, 1314
David II. taken prisoner at the battle of Dur-

SCOTLAND, *continued*

- ham, by queen Philippe of England (and detained in captivity 11 years) 1346
- Battle of Chevy Chase, between Hotspur, Percy, and earl Douglas. (See *Otterburn*, *Battle of*) Aug 15, 1388
- Robert III defeated at Homeldon hill 1402
- James I captured by the English near Flamborough head on his passage to France 1406
- St Andrew's University founded 1411
- The university of Glasgow founded by bishop William Turnbull 1451
- University of Aberdeen founded by bishop Elphinstone 1404
- Battle of Flodden Field, where James IV is slain, and his army comprising the flower of the Scotch nobility, is cut to pieces (See *Flodden*) Sept. 9, 1513
- James V banishes the Douglasses 1528
- He establishes the court of session (See *Session*) 1532
- Order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle, is revived (See *Thistle*) 1540
- Mary afterwards the queen of Scots born Dec 8, 1542
- Succeeds her father, James V when but a few days old Dec 13, 1542
- The Scots defeated at Pinkie Sept. 10, 1547
- Mary marries the Dauphin of France, afterwards Francis II April 20, 1558
- Francis II dies, leaving Mary a widow 1559
- The Reformation takes place in Scotland, during the minority of Mary between 1550 and 1560
- The Reformation is consummated by John Knox 1560
- Mary, after an absence of thirteen years, arrives at Leith from France Aug 21, 1561
- Upon an Inquisition, which was officially taken, by order of queen Elizabeth only 38 Scotsmen were found in London. *See* 1562
- Mary marries her cousin, Henry Stuart, lord Darnley July 27, 1565
- David Rizzio, her confidential secretary murdered by Darnley in her presence March 9, 1566
- Lord Darnley blown up by gunpowder in his house (Mary accused of conniving at his death) Feb 10, 1567
- James Hepburn, earl of Bothwell seizes on the person of the queen, who marries him May 15, 1567
- The unfortunate Mary made prisoner at Carberry hill by her nobles June 15, 1567
- Reigns her crown to her infant son James VI, the earl of Murray appointed regent July 22, 1567
- Mary escapes from prison and collects a large army which is defeated by the regent Murray at the battle of Langside (See *Langside*) May 15, 1568
- The regent Murray murdered Jan 23, 1570
- The earl of Lennox appointed regent July 12, 1570
- The earl of Lennox murdered, the earl of Mar chosen regent Sept. 6, 1571
- Death of the great Reformer John Knox, aged 67 Nov 24, 1572
- [His funeral in Edinburgh is attended by most of the nobility, and by the regent Morton (chosen the day of his decease), who exclaims, when Knox was laid in his grave, "There lies he who never feared the face of man."]
- The university of Edinburgh founded. (See *Edinburgh*) 1582
- The Raid of Ruthven. (See *Ruthven*) 1582
- Mary having taken refuge in England, May 16, 1588, is, after a long captivity beheld at Fotheringhay Castle. (See *Fotheringhay*) Feb. 8, 1587
- Gowrie's conspiracy Aug 5, 1600
- Union of the crown of Scotland with that of England, by the accession of James VI to the throne of the latter kingdom March 24, 1603
- Charles I attempts in vain to introduce the English liturgy 1637, gives way to the Covenant, 1638 a Scotch army enters England, 1640, is betrayed by the Scottish army into the hands of the English parliament Jan 30, 1647
- Marquess of Montrose defeated at Philipburgh, Sept. 13, 1645 put to death at Edinburgh, May 21, 1650
- Scotland united to the English commonwealth by Oliver Cromwell 1651
- Charles II crowned at Scone, Jan. 1, defeated at Worcester Aug 22, 1651
- Revives episcopacy in Scotland 1661
- The Covenanters defeated on the Pontland hills 1666
- Archbishop Sharpe is dragged from his carriage near St. Andrew's, by some fanatics, headed by John Halfour of Burley and despatched with swords in the presence of his daughter May 3, 1679
- The Covenanters defeat Claverhouse at Drumclog June 1 but are routed at Bothwell bridge June 22, 1679
- Revolution in favour of William III and establishment of presbytery 1688
- Mis-venture of the Macdonalds at Glencoe (See *Glencoe*) Feb 13, 1692
- Union of Scotland with England, forming together the kingdom of Great Britain May 1, 1707
- Rebellion in Scotland in favour of the son of the late king James II called the Pretender (See *Pretender*) 1715
- The rebels defeated at Preston, Nov 13 and at Drumblane (or Sheriffmuir) Nov 13, 1715
- Captain Porteous is killed by a mob in Edinburgh (See *Porteous*) Sept. 7, 1736
- Prince Charles Edward proclaimed at Perth, Sept. 4 at Edinburgh Sept 16 with the Highlanders defeats sir John Coxe at Preston Pans, Sept. 21 takes Carlisle, Nov 15, arrives at Manchester Nov 28 at Derby, Dec 4, retreats and arrives at Glasgow, Dec 26, 1745
- Defeats general Hawley at Falkirk, Jan 17, is totally defeated at Culloden, April 16, 1746
- Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino are executed for high treason on Tower-hill Aug 18, 1746
- The Highland dress prohibited by act of parliament (but the act was afterwards repealed), Aug 12, 1746
- Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, executed at the age of 80 April 9, 1747
- Thomson, the poet, dies Aug 27, 1748
- The Old Pretender the Chevalier de St. George, dies at Rome, in his 88th year Dec. 30, 1765
- Prince Charles Edward Lewis Casimir the Young Pretender dies at Rome Jan. 31, 1788
- Death of Robert Burns July 1796
- Scott's *lay of the Last Minstrel* published 1806
- Cardinal York (the last of the Stuarts) dies, Aug 19, 1807
- The Court of Session is formed into two divisions 'Waverley' published 1814
- The establishment of a jury court under a lord chief commissioner 1815
- Visit of his majesty George IV to Scotland, October, 1822
- Sir Walter Scott dies Sept. 21, 1832
- Seven ministers of the presbytery of Strath-bogie are deposed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland for obeying the civil in preference to the ecclesiastical law (Their deposition was formally protested against by the minority of ministers, headed by Dr Cook) May 23, 1841
- The General Assembly condemn patronage as a grievance to the cause of true religion that ought to be abolished May 23, 1842
- Visit of queen Victoria, prince Albert, and the court, her Majesty lands at Granton pier, Sept. 1, 1843
- The queen leaves, and embarks for Woolwich, Sept. 13, 1842

SCOTLAND, *continued*

Secession of the non intrusion ministers of the Church of Scotland (about 400,) at the General Assembly (See *Free Church*) May 18, 1848
 Death of Jeffrey Jan. 26, 1850

National association for vindication of Scottish rights, formed Nov 1853
 Act for better government of the Universities, passed Aug 1858
 See *Edinburgh*.

KINGS OF SCOTLAND

BEFORE CHRIST

[The early accounts of the kings are, by many historians, deemed in a great measure fabulous. The antiquity of the kings is carried as far back as Alexander the Great.]

830 Fergus I. ruled 35 years lost in the Irish Sea.*

AFTER CHRIST

857 Eugenius I son of Fincormachus slain in battle by Maximus, the Roman general, and the confederate Picts

* With this battle ended the kingdom of the Scots, after having existed from the coronation of Fergus I a period of 706 years the royal family fled to Denmark *Boece Buchanan*.

[Interregnum of 37 years]

404 Fergus II † (I.) great-grandson of Eugenius and 40th king slain in battle with the Romans.

420 Eugenius II or Evennus, son of Fergus reigned 81 years

451 Dongardus or Domangard, brother of Eugenius defeated and drowned.

457 Constantine I brother of Dongardus assassinated by Dugall, a noble whose daughter he had dishonoured.

479 Congallus I nephew of the preceding a just and prudent king

501 Goranus, brother of Congallus murdered *Boece* Died while Donald of Athol was conspiring to take his life. *Scott*

535 Eugenius III succeeded his uncle, Goranus "none excelled him in justice"

558 Congallus II brother of Eugenius III

569 Alnateillus, brother of the preceding resigned in favour of Aidanus

570 Aidanus or Aidan, son of Goranus

606 Kenneth or Kenneth I. son of Congallus II reigned one year

606 Eugenius IV son of Aidanus

621 Ferohard or Ferquhard, son of the last confined for misdeeds to his palace, where he laid violent hands upon himself *Scott*

632 Donald IV brother of Ferohard drowned in Loch Tay

646 Ferohard II son of Ferohard I, "the most execrable of kings," died from the bite of a mad wolf

664 Malduinus, son of Donald IV strangled by his wife for his supposed infidelity for which crime she was immediately afterwards burnt.

684 Eugenius V brother of Malduinus.

688 Eugenius VI son of Ferohard II

698 Amberkeletus, his nephew fell by an arrow from an unknown hand.

699 Eugenius VII. his brother some ruffians designing the king's murder entered his chamber, and, he being absent, stabbed his queen, Spontana, to death *Scott*.

715 Mordachus, son of Amberkeletus.

730 Etfinus, son of Eugenius VII

761 Eugenius VIII son of Mordachus sensual and tyrannous put to death by his nobles, and his parasites strangled.

764 Fergus III son of Etfinus killed by his queen in a fit of jealousy she immediately afterwards stabbed herself to escape a death of torture.

767 Solvathius, son of Eugenius VIII

787 Achatus a just and wise prince.

810 Congallus III, a peaceful ruler

824 Dougal or Dougal, son of Solvathius drowned in the Spey

831 Alpha, son of Achatus taken prisoner and beheaded, with many of his nobles, by the Picts

834 Kenneth II son of Alpinus, and surnamed Mac Alpine, defeated the Picts, and slew their king and his nobility United the Picts and Scots under one sceptre, and became the first sole monarch of all Scotland 848

854 Donald V brother of Kenneth, dethroned and terminated an inglorious reign in prison dying by his own hand

858 Constantine II son of Kenneth taken in battle by the Danes, and beheaded.

874 Eth or Ethus, surnamed Lightfoot, died of grief in prison, having been thrown into confinement for his sensuality and crimes.

876 Gregory, called the Great distinguished (as a king) for his bravery, moderation, and justice

893 Donald VI second son of Constantine, an excellent prince.

904 Constantine III son of Ethus resigned in favour of Malcolm after a long reign, and retired to a monastery

944 Malcolm I son of Donald VI treacherously murdered in Moray

953 Indulfus or Gondulph killed by the Danes in an ambuscade

961 Duff or Duffus, son of Malcolm basely murdered by Donald, the governor of Forres Castle.

965 Cullen or Culenus, son of Indulfus, avenged the murder of his predecessor assassinated at Methven by a thane, whose daughter he had dishonoured

970 Kenneth III brother of Duffus murdered by Fonalla, the lady of Fetterlain.

994 Constantine IV son of Culenus, usurped the throne slain

995 Grima, or the Grim, son of Duffus routed and slain in battle by Malcolm, the rightful heir to the crown, who succeeded.

1008 Malcolm II son of Kenneth III assassinated on his way to Glamis, the assassins in their flight, crossing a frozen lake, were drowned by the ice giving way Malcolm was succeeded by his grandson.

1033. Duncan I assassinated by his cousin Macbeth who ascended the throne.

1089 Macbeth, usurper and tyrant slain by Macduff, the thane of Fife, and the rightful heir succeeds.

* Fergus, a brave prince, came from Ireland with an army of Scots, and was chosen king Having defeated the Britons and slain their king Collus, the kingdom of the Scots was entailed upon his posterity for ever He went to Ireland, and having settled his affairs there, was drowned on his return, launching from the shore, near the harbour, called *Carrick-Fergus* to this day, 3699 A.M. *Anderson*
 † Some call this Fergus the first king; and suppose that either the foregoing kings were fabulous, or that they were only chiefs or generals of armies, having no royal authority The controversy thus arising I leave to be decided by the antiquaries, and must follow the received histories of Scotland. *Anderson*.

SCOTLAND, *continued*

- * * * Historians so differ up to this reign in the number of the kings, the dates of succession, and the circumstances narrated, that no account can be taken as precisely accurate.
- 1057 Malcolm III (Cean Mohr or Canmore), son of Duncan killed while besieging Alnwick Castle
1068. Donald VII or Donald Bane, brother of Malcolm usurped the throne fled to the Hebrides.
1094. Duncan II natural son of Malcolm, also an usurper murdered.
- 1094 Donald Bane, again deposed.
1098. Edgar, son of Malcolm and rightful heir, Henry I of England married his sister Maud, who had taken the vows, but not the veil.
- 1107 Alexander, surnamed the Fierce, brother of Edgar
- 1124 David, brother of the two preceding kings married Matilda, daughter of Waltheof, earl of Northumberland
1158. Malcolm IV grandson to David succeeded by his brother
- 1165 William surnamed the Lion
- 1214 Alexander II, son of William married Joan, daughter of John, king of England.
- 1249 Alexander III married Margaret, daughter of Henry III of England dislocated his neck, when hunting, near Kinghorn
- 1285 Margaret, called the Maiden of Norway "grand-daughter of the last king" recognised by the states of Scotland, though a female, an infant, and a foreigner died on her passage to Scotland
- On the death of Margaret, a competition arose for the vacant throne which Edward I of England decided in favour of
1292. John Balliol, who afterwards surrendered his crown, and died in exile.
[Interregnum]
- 1306 Robert (Bruce) I. the Bruce of Bannockburn a brave prince, beloved by his people
- 1329 David (Bruce) II son of Robert. Edward Balliol disputed the throne with him.
- 1332 Edward Balliol, son of John resigned
- 1342 David II again eleven years a prisoner in England, succeeded by his nephew
- 1371 Robert (Stuart) II succeeded by his son
- 1390 Robert III whose proper name was John, changed on his accession
- 1406 James I second son of the preceding, imprisoned 18 years in England, set at liberty in 1423 conspired against and murdered at Perth Feb 20 1437 *Bruce*
- 1437 James II son of James I whom he succeeded at seven years of age killed at the siege of Roxburgh Castle by a cannon bursting, Aug 8, 1460.
- 1460 James III a weak prince, succeeded his father killed in a revolt of his subjects at Bannockburn field, June 11 1482.
1482. James IV, married Margaret Tudor daughter of Henry VII of England killed at the battle of Flodden
1513. James V son of the last king succeeded when little more than a year old, a sovereign possessing many virtues
- 1542 Mary daughter of James V, born Dec 8, 1542, succeeded in her infancy See *Annals* above
- 1567 James VI son of Mary In 1603, on the death of queen Elizabeth he succeeded to the throne of England and the kingdoms became united

See *England*

SCREW This instrument was known early to the Greeks The pumping screw of Archimedes, or screw cylinder for raising water, invented 296 B.C. is still in use, and still bears that philosopher's name The power of the screw is astonishing, it being calculated that if the distance between the two spirals or threads of the screw be half an inch, and the length of each handle twelve inches, the circle that they describe in going round will be seventy five inches, and consequently 150 times greater than half an inch, the distance between the two spirals The reform one man can, with the assistance of this screw, press down or raise up as much as 150 men could do without it This power increases in proportion to the closeness of the spirals and the length of the handles *Grey* The screw has been adopted in steam vessels

SCREW PROPELLER consists of two or more twisted blades, like the vanes of a wind mill, set on an axis, running parallel with the keel of a vessel, and revolving beneath the water at the stern It is driven by a steam engine The principle is as old as the wind mill It was shown by Hooke in 1681, and since by Du Buat, Bernoulli, and others. Patents for propellers were taken out by Joseph Brunah in 1784, by Wm Lyttelton in 1794, and by Edward Shorter in 1799 But these led to no useful result. However, in 1836 patents were obtained by F P Smith and Captain John Ericson, and to them the successful application of the screw propeller must be attributed The first vessels with the screw, the *Archimedes* and the *Rattler*, were constructed in the United States. The latter was tried in England in 1845 Since then the screw propeller has been largely employed in the British navy

SCULLABOGUE See *Massacres*, 1798

SCULPTURE. The invention is given by some ancient writers to the Egyptians, and by others to the Greeks It is referred by some historians to 1020 B.C. and sculpture in marble to 872 B.C. Pausanias refers the nearest approach to perfection in the art to 560 B.C. According to sacred history, Bezaleel and Aholiab, who built the tabernacle in the wilderness, and made all the vessels and ornaments, were the first architects and sculptors of repute, and their excellence is recorded as the gift of God, *Exodus* xxxi Diponius and Scyllis, statuaris at Cnute, established a school at Sicyon Pliny speaks of them as being the first who sculptured marble and polished it, all statues before their time being of wood, 568 B.C. Alexander gave Lysippus the sole right of making his statues, 326 B.C. He left

Q Q

no less than 600 pieces, some of which were so highly valued in the age of Augustus, that they sold for their weight in gold. Sculpture never found any very distinguished followers among the Romans, and in the middle ages it fell into disuse. With the revival of the sister art, painting, it revived also, and Donato di Bardi, born at Florence, A.D. 1383, was the earliest professor among the moderns. Sculpture was revived, under the auspices of the Medici family, about 1460 *Abbe Lenglet*

EMINENT SCULPTORS.

Phedon flourished	B.C. 860	Roubillac, (statue of sir I. Newton)	1755
Myron	480	Bacon	1740—1790
Phidias	442	Canova	1767—1822
Praxiteles	363	Flaxman	1764—1826
Leagippus	328	Chautruy	1781—1841
Chares	288	Thorwaldsen	1770—1844
Michael Angelo Buonarrotti	A.D. 1474—1564	Sir R. Westmacott	1775—1866
Bernini	1668—1680	Rauch	1777—1867

SCUTAGE or ESCUAGE. The service of the shield is either uncertain or certain. Escuage uncertain is where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord. Another kind of escuage uncertain is called Castleward, where the tenant is bound to defend a castle. Escuage certain is where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services. The first tax levied in England to pay an army, 5 Hen. II. 1159 *Cowell*

SCUTARI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, opposite Constantinople, of which it is a suburb. It was anciently called *Chrysopolis*, golden city, in consequence, it is said, of the Persians having established a treasury here when they attempted the conquest of Greece. Near here Constantine finally defeated Licinius, A.D. 324. The hospital was occupied by the sick and wounded of the Anglo-French army, in 1854-5, whose sufferings were much alleviated by the kind exertions of Miss Florence Nightingale and a band of nurses under her, aided by a large fund of money (15,000*l.*) subscribed by the public and placed in the care of the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper, *which see*

SCYTHIA, or TARTARY, which see. The country situate on the most northern parts of Europe and Asia, from which circumstance it is generally denominated European and Asiatic. The most northern parts of Scythia were uninhabited, on account of the extreme coldness of the climate. The boundaries of Scythia were unknown to the ancients, as no traveller had penetrated beyond the vast tracts of lands which lay at the north, east, and west. The Scythians made several irruptions upon the more southern provinces of Asia, especially 624 B.C. when they remained in possession of Asia Minor for twenty-eight years, and we find them at different periods extending their conquests in Europe, and penetrating as far as Egypt. In the first centuries after Christ they invaded the Roman empire. They are thought to have at one time held the Crimea.

SEA BATTLES. See *Naval Battles*

SEAL. See *Great Seal of England* and *Privy Seal*. Seals were not much in use with the Saxons, but they signed parchments with the cross, impressions of lead being affixed. Sealing of deeds and writs was practised in England, A.D. 1048. There was a seal of king Edward's at Westminster, 1188. Until William I.'s time the name was written, adding the sign of the cross. Arms were then introduced in seals. The most ancient English seal with arms on it is that of Richard I. Arnulphus, earl of Flanders, used one about 940. Wax was first used, hung at the bottom of the deed, wrapped in cloth, parchment, or tin, about 1213. Sealing wax for letters was not brought into general use in England until 1556.

SEAS, SOVEREIGNTY OF THE. The claim of England to the British Seas is of very ancient date. Arthur is said to have assumed it, and Alfred afterwards supported this right. It was maintained by Selden, and measures were taken by government in consequence, 8 Charles I. 1633. The Dutch, after the death of Charles I. made some attempts to obtain it, but were roughly treated by Blake and other admirals. Russia and other powers of the north armed to avoid search, 1780, again 1800. See *Armed Neutrality*, and *Flag*

SEBASTOPOL, or SEVASTOPOL, a town and once a naval arsenal, at S. W. point of the Crimea, formerly the little village of Aktiar. The buildings were commenced in 1784, by Catherine II. after the conquest of the country. The town is built in the shape of an amphitheatre on the rise of a large hill flattened on its summit, according to a plan laid down before 1794, which has been since adhered to. The fortifications and harbour were constructed by an English engineer, colonel Upton, and his sons, since 1830. The population in 1834 was 15,000. This place will be memorable hereafter for its eleven months' Siege, by the

English and French in 1854 and 1855 Immediately after the battle of the Alma, Sept. 20, 1854, the allied army marched to Sebastopol, and took up its position on the plateau between it and Balaklava, and the grand attack and bombardment commenced Oct. 17, 1854, without success * After many sanguinary encounters by day and night, and repeated bombardments, a grand assault was made on Sept. 8, 1855, upon the Malakoff tower and the Redana, the most important fortifications to the south of the town. The French succeeded in capturing and retaking the Malakoff. The attacks of the English on the great Redan and of the French upon the little Redan were successful, but the assailants were compelled to retire after a desperate struggle with great loss of life. The French lost 1646 killed, of whom 5 were generals, 24 superior, and 116 inferior officers, 4500 wounded, and 1400 missing. The English lost 385 killed (29 being commissioned and 42 non commissioned officers), 1886 wounded, and 176 missing. In the night the Russians abandoned the southern and principal part of the town and fortifications, after destroying as much as possible, and crossed to the northern forts. They also sank or burnt the remainder of their fleet. The allies found a very great amount of stores when they entered the place. The works were utterly destroyed by April 1856. See *Russo-Turkish War*.

SECRETARIES OF STATE. The earliest authentic record of a secretary of state is in the reign of Henry III when John Manners is described as "*Secretarius Noster*," 1253. *Rymer*. Towards the close of Henry VIII's reign, two secretaries were appointed, and upon the union with Scotland, Anne added a third as secretary for Scotch affairs. This appointment was afterwards laid aside, but in the reign of George III the number was again increased to three, one for the American department. In 1782 this last was abolished by act of parliament, and the secretaries were appointed for home, foreign, and colonial affairs. When there were but two secretaries, one held the *portfeuille* of the Northern department, comprising the Low Countries, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Russia, &c., the other, of the Southern department, including France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey, the affairs of Ireland belonging to the elder secretary, both secretaries then equally directed the home affairs. *Watson*. There are now (1860) five secretaries—home, foreign, colonial, war, and India (appointed in 1858), all in the cabinet.

SECTS, RELIGIOUS. See under *Worship*, and then respective titles.

SEDAN CHAIRS So called from Sedan, on the Meuse, in France. The first seen in England was in 1581. One was used in the reign of James I by the duke of Buckingham, to the great indignation of the people, who exclaimed that he was employing his fellow creatures to do the service of beasts. Sedan chairs came into fashion in London in 1684, when sir Francis Duncomb obtained the sole privilege to use, let, and hire a number of such covered chairs for fourteen years. They came into very general use in 1649.

SEDGMOOR (Somersetshire), where the duke of Monmouth, who had risen in rebellion on the accession of James II was completely defeated by the royal army, July 6, 1685. The duke, who was the natural son of Charles II by Lucy Walters, one of his mistresses, was made a prisoner, having been found in the disguise of a peasant, lying at the bottom of a ditch, overcome with hunger, fatigue, and anxiety. He was beheaded on July 15, following.

SEDITION ACTS Several acts under this name were passed in the reign of George III. The memorable proclamation against seditious writings was published May 1792. The celebrated Sedition Bill passed December 1795. Seditious societies were suppressed by act, June 1797. The seditious meetings and assemblies' bill passed March 31, 1817. In Ireland during the Roman Catholic and Repeal agitation, acts or proclamations against sedition and seditious meetings were published from time to time until 1848.

SEICENTO See *Italy*, note.

• **SEIDLICE** (Poland), where a battle was fought April 10, 1831, between the Poles struggling for independence and their Russian oppressors. The Poles obtained the victory after a bloody conflict, taking 4000 prisoners and several pieces of cannon. The

* In consequence of the sufferings and disasters of the army in the winter of 1854-5, the Sebastopol Inquiry Committee was appointed, and the Aberdeen administration resigned, Feb. 1855. The committee sat from March 1 to May 15, Lord Aberdeen being the last person examined. Its report was presented June 18. Mr. Roebuck, the chairman, moved on July 17 that the house should pass a vote of severe reprobation on every member of the Aberdeen administration. On July 19 his motion was lost by a majority of 107 against it. In 1855 the government sent sir John M'Neill and col. Tulloch to inquire into the state of the armies in the Crimea. Their report was presented to parliament in Feb. 1856. A commission was appointed to consider the statements in the report (which were very unfavourable to many officers), but the substance of the report was unshaken.

killed and wounded on both sides amounted to many thousands. This success of the Poles was, however, soon afterwards followed by fatal reverses.

SELENIUM, a rare greyish white metal discovered in the stone riolite by Berzelius, in 1817

SELEUCIDES, ERA OF THE It dates from the reign of Seleucus Nicator, 311 years and four months B.C. It was used in Syria for many years and frequently by the Jews until the fifteenth century, and by some Arabians. Opinions are very much at variance as to the precise commencement of this era. To reduce it to our era (supposing it to begin Sept. 1, 312 B.C.) subtract 311 years and four months

SELF DENYING ORDINANCE, which ordained that no member of parliament should in future hold any office or command, civil or military, granted or conferred by either or both of the houses or by any authority derived from them, was passed April 3, 1645, by the influence of Cromwell, who thus removed the earl of Essex, and other presbyterians out of the way of his obtaining the supremacy. A somewhat similar ordinance was adopted by the parliament at Melbourne in Australia in 1858

SEMINCAS, BATTLE OF One of the most bloody of the times in which it was fought, between the Moors, and Ramirez II king of Leon and the Asturias in Spain. More than 80,000 of the infidels were slain, the dead lying in heaps for miles round. The Spanish historians swell the number to a greater amount, fought A.D. 938

SEMPACH (Switzerland) Here was fought a battle between the Swiss and Leopold, duke of Austria, July 9, 1386. The Swiss, after prodigies of valour, gained a great victory, the duke was slain. By this victory they established the liberty of their country, and it is still annually commemorated with great solemnity at Sempach.

SEMPER EADEM, (Always the same,) one of the mottoes of queen Elizabeth, was adopted by queen Anne as the motto for the royal arms of England, Dec. 13, 1702. It was suspected by many of the politicians of the day that this motto was meant to denote her Jacobitism. It ceased to be used after her reign.

SENECHAL. A high officer of the royal household, and one of the most ancient titles attached to those who commanded the armies of the kings of France, particularly of the second and third race. In the reign of Philip I. 1059, the office of seneschal was esteemed the highest place of trust under the French crown, and seems to have been much the same with our lord high steward.

SEPOYS (a corruption of *Sepahī*, Hindostanee for a soldier), the term applied to the native troops in India. Under able generals they greatly aided in establishing British rule in India. For their mutinies, see *Madras*, 1807, and *India*, 1857

SEPTEMBER. The ninth month of the year, reckoned from January, and the seventh from March, whence its name, from *septimus*, seventh. It became the ninth month when January and February, were added to the year by Numa, 713 B.C. The Roman senate would have given this month the name of Tiberius, but the emperor opposed it, the emperor Domitian gave it his own name, Germanicus, the senate under Antoninus Pius gave it that of Antoninus, Commodus gave it his surname, Hercules, and the emperor Tacitus his own name, Tacitus.

SEPTEMBRIZERS. In the French revolution a dreadful massacre took place in Paris. The different prisons were broken open, and all the state prisoners butchered, among them an ex bishop, and nearly 100 non juring priests. Some accounts state the number of persons slain on this occasion at 1200, others at 4000. The agents in this dreadful slaughter of innocent victims were branded with the name of Septembrizers, Sept. 25, 1792

SEPTENNIAL PARLIAMENTS. Edward I held but one parliament every two years. In the 4th Edward III it was enacted, "that a parliament should be holden every year once." This continued to be the statute-law till 16 Charles II when an act was passed for holding parliaments once in three years at least, but parliaments for a longer period than a year were held after Henry VIII ascended the throne. The Triennial act was confirmed soon after the revolution of 1688 by 6 Will. and Mary, c. 2. Triennial parliaments thence continued till the second year of George I's reign, May 1716, when in consequence of the allegation that "a popish faction were designing to renew the rebellion within this kingdom, and the report of an invasion from abroad, it was enacted that the then parliament should continue for seven years." This Septennial Act has ever since been in force. See *Parliament*. Several unsuccessful motions have been made for its repeal.

SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY See *Quadragesima Sunday* and *Week*

SEPTUAGINT VERSION OF THE BIBLE, made from Hebrew into Greek, 277 B.C. Seventy two translators were shut up in thirty six cells, each pan translated the whole, and on subsequent comparison the thirty six copies did not vary by a word or letter. *Justin Martyr*. St. Jerome affirms that they translated only the Pentateuch, but St. Justin and others say they translated the whole. Ptolemy Philadelphus gave the Jews about a million sterling for a copy of the Testament, and seventy translators half a million more for the translation. *Josephus*. Finished in seventy two days. *Hicciott*. The above statements are merely traditional. See Bible

SERINGAPATAM (S India) See *Mysore*. The battle of Seringapatam, called also the battle of Arakera, in which the British defeated Tippoo Saib, was fought May 15, 1791. The redoubts were stormed, and Tippoo was reduced by Lord Cornwallis, Feb 6, 1792. After this capture, preliminaries of peace were signed, and Tippoo agreed to cede one half of Mysore, and to pay 33,000,000 of rupees (about 3,300,000 sterling) to England, and to give up to Lord Cornwallis his two eldest sons as hostages. In a new war the Madras army, under Gen. Harris, arrived before Seringapatam, April 5, 1799, it was joined by the Bombay army, April 14, and the place was stormed and carried by Major-General Baird, May 4, same year. In this engagement Tippoo was killed.

SERGEANTS AT LAW. These are pleaders from among whom the judges are ordinarily chosen, and who by way of eminence are called sergeants of the coif. The judges when speaking to them, call them brothers. The sergeant's coif* was originally a skull cap, worn by knights under their helmets. The coif was introduced before 1259, and was used to hide the tonsure of such renegade clergymen as chose to remain advocates in the secular courts, notwithstanding their prohibition by canon. *Blackstone*

SERVANTS. An act laying a duty on male servants was passed in 1775. This tax was augmented in 1781 *et seq*. A tax on female servants was imposed in 1785, but this latter act was repealed in 1792. The tax on servants yielded in 1830 about 250,000*l* per annum, in 1840 the revenue from it had fallen to 201,48*l*, in 1850 it produced about the same sum.

SERVIA, a principality nominally subject to Turkey, South of Hungary. The Servians are of Slavonic origin. They embraced Christianity about A.D. 640. The emperor Manuel subjugated them in 1150, but they recovered their independence in 1180, and were ruled by princes, generally named Stophan, till their country was finally subdued by the sultan Mahomet II in 1459. Population in 1854, 985,000.

The Servians rebel but are thoroughly quelled	A.D. 1737	Milosech recognised as hereditary prince by the sultan	1829
Assist Austria by free companies	1788-90	Milosech becoming despotic is compelled to abdicate	June 13, 1839
Again rebel and capture Belgrade	1806	His son Michael also retires	Alexander son of Kara George chosen prince
Kara George, aided by the Russians, establishes a government	1807-11	Alexander becoming unpopular, is compelled to abdicate, and Alexander Milosech is elected prince	Sept. 14, 1842
The Turks break a treaty and Kara George flees	1814		Dec. 23, 1853
They appoint Milosech as governor, who rebels	March, 1815		
Kara George returning, is executed	1816		

SESSION COURTS. The sessions in England were appointed to be held quarterly, 2 Hen. V. 1413. The times for holding these courts were regulated by statute 1 Will. IV. 1831. See *Quarter Sessions*. In Scotland, a court of session was established by James I. 1425. This court was put aside in 1502, but was re-constituted, with lords to preside, in 1532. The Kirk session in Scotland consists of the minister and elders of each parish. They superintend the affairs of their own community in religious concerns, determine on matters of lesser scandal, dispense the money collected for the poor, and manage what relates to public worship.

SETTLEMENT, ACT OF, for securing the succession to the British throne, to the exclusion of Roman Catholics, was passed 1 Will. & Mary, 1689. This name is also given to the statutes 12 & 13 Will. III. by which the crown is limited to the present royal family, June 12, 1701. The Irish act of settlement was passed in 1662, but was repealed in 1689. See *Hanoverian Succession*.

SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA, to the angels (ministers) of which the Apostle John was commanded to write the epistles contained in the 2nd and 3rd chapters of his Revelation, viz., Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea, A.D. 96.

1. *Ephesus* (which see). Paul founded the church here, A.D. 87, and in A.D. 59, was in great danger from a tumult created by Demetrius. To the elders of this church he delivered his warning.

* The coif was at first a thin linen cover gathered together in the form of a skull or helmet, the material being afterwards changed into white silk, and the form eventually into a black patch at the top of the forehead wig, which is now the distinguishing mark of the degree. *Foss's Lives of the Judges*.

SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA, *continued*

- address, A.D. 60 (Acts xix., xx.). Ephesus was in a ruinous state even in the time of Justinian (A.D. 537), and still remains so.
- 2 *Smyna*. Now an important commercial city and seaport of Ionia. Polycarp, its first bishop, suffered martyrdom, A.D. 175.
- 3 *Pergamos*. Capital of the kingdom of the same name, founded by Phileterus, A.C. 283, and part of Bithynia. It was renowned for its library Attalus III the last king, bequeathed his kingdom to the Roman people, A.C. 133. It is still an important place called Bergamo. Parchment is said to have been invented here.
- 4 *Thyatira*. Now a mean town of 2000 houses, called Ak hissar, 'White Castle.'
- 5 *Sardis*. Formerly the capital of Lydia, the kingdom of Croesus (A.C. 580), is now a miserable village, named Sart.
- 6 *Philadelphia*. Was built by Attalus Philadelphus, king of Pergamos (about A.C. 150-138), was taken by Bajaset I A.D. 1380. It is now called Allah Shahr "The city of God," and is a miserable town of 3000 houses.
- 7 *Laodicea*. In Phrygia, near Lydia, has suffered much from earthquakes. It is now a deserted place called Keko hissar "The old castle."

SEVEN YEARS' WAR, a name given to the conflict maintained by Frederic II of Prussia against Austria, Russia, and France from 1756 to 1763. He gained and lost several sanguinary battles.

SEVENTH DAY BAPTISTS See article *Sabbatarians*, &c

SEVERUS'S WALL See *Roman Walls*

SEVILLE (S.W. Spain), an ancient city. It was the capital until Philip II finally established his court at Madrid, A.D. 1563. This city is the *Hispalis* of the Phœnicians, and the *Julus* of the Romans. It opened its gates to the Saracens in 712, soon after their invasion of the kingdom, and continued in their hands upwards of five centuries. It was taken from them by the Christians in 1247, after one of the most obstinate sieges in Spanish history. The peace of Seville between England, France, and Spain, and also a defensive alliance to which Holland acceded, signed Nov. 9, 1729. In the late peninsular war, Seville surrendered to the French, Feb. 1, 1810, and was taken by assault by the British and Spaniards, after the battle of Salamanca, Aug. 27, 1812, when the French left it at the general evacuation of the south of Spain in consequence of their signal defeat in that battle.

SEWING MACHINE The first practical sewing machine was the invention of Elias Howe, an American mechanic. It is now known under an improved form as Thomas' shuttle machine, by whom it was introduced into England in 1846. Two threads are wrought into the fabric to be sewn, by a needle and shuttle, which interlace the threads and form a strong seam. In some machines now in extensive use, two needles are employed to make with two threads a double chain stitch, and a more simple machine makes by the aid of one needle and a hook, the common single chain stitch with one thread. These machines are all of American origin.

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY See *Quadragesima Sunday* and *Week*

SEXTANT This instrument is used in the manner of a quadrant, and contains sixty degrees, or the sixth part of a circle. It is for taking the altitude of the planets, &c. Invented by the celebrated Tycho Brahe, at Augsburg, in 1550. *Vinc's Astron.* The Arabian astronomers under the caliphs are said to have had a sextant of fifty nine feet nine inches radius, about A.D. 995. *Ashe*

SHAKSPEARE'S GLOBE THEATRE, London, was situated near the spot still called Bankside, at the commencement of the seventeenth century. Shakspeare was himself part proprietor, here some of his plays were first produced, and he himself performed in them. It was of a horse shoe form, partly covered with thatch. After it was licensed, the thatch took fire, through the negligent discharge of a piece of ordnance, and the whole building was consumed. The house was crowded to excess, to witness the play of *Henry VIII.*, but the audience escaped unhurt. This was the end of Shakspeare's connection with this theatre: it was rebuilt the following year, much in the same style, about A.D. 1603.

SHAKSPEARE'S JUBILEE See *Jubilee*

SHAKSPEARE'S NATIVE PLACE, Stratford upon Avon, Warwick. Shakspeare was born at Stratford, April 23, 1564, and died there on his natal day, 1616. A project was originated in 1820 for the erection of an edifice to his memory in the nature of a museum, cenotaph, or temple, but it failed, another attempt to honour Shakspeare was made with better success in 1835, and a Shakspeare festival was held at Stratford, April 23, 1836. In 1847, a number of persons of distinction interested themselves for the preservation of the house in which Shakspeare was born, then actually set up for sale, they held a meeting at the Thatched House Tavern, London, Aug. 26, in that year, and took measures for promoting a subscription set on foot by the Shakspearian Club at Stratford, and a committee was

appointed to carry out their object. In the end Shakespeare's house was sold at the Auction Mart in the city of London, where it was "knocked down" to the United Committee of London and Stratford for the large sum of 3000*l*. Sept. 16, 1847. In 1856, a learned oriental scholar, John Shakespeare, no relation of the poet, gave 2500*l*. to purchase the adjoining house, that it might be pulled down, in order to ensure the poet's house from the risk of fire.

SHAMROCK. It is said that the shamrock used by the Irish was introduced by Patrick M'Alpine, since called St. Patrick, as a simile of the Trinity, A D 432. When he could not make them understand him by words, he showed the Irish a stem of clover or trefoil, thereby exhibiting an ocular demonstration of the possibility of three uniting into one, and one into three.

SHEEP were exported from England to Spain, and, the breed being thereby improved, produced the fine Spanish wool, which proved detrimental to our woollen manufacture, 8 Edw IV 1467. *Anderson*. Their exportation prohibited on pain of fine and imprisonment, 1522. The number of sheep in the United Kingdom has been variously stated—by some at 48,000,000, by others at 49,000,000, and by more at 60,000,000, in 1840. The number must have progressively increased to the present time, particularly as the unrestricted importation since 1846 vastly swells the amount. In 1851 there were imported into England 201,859 sheep and lambs, in 1858, 184,482.

SHEEPSHANKS' DONATIONS. On Feb 2, 1858, Mr John Sheepshanks, by a deed of gift, presented to the nation his valuable collection of paintings and drawings, valued at 60,000*l*. In accordance with the donor's directions, the pictures were placed at the South Kensington Museum. The collection is rich in the works of Mulready, Landseer, and Leake. —On Dec. 2, 1858, the trustees of the late Rev Richard Sheepshanks presented 10,000*l*. stock to Trinity College, Cambridge, for the promotion of the study of astronomy, meteorology, and magnetism.

SHELBURNE ADMINISTRATION, formed on the death of the marquis of Rockingham, July 1782. It terminated on the formation of the celebrated "Coalition" administration (*which see*), April 1783.

The earl of Shelburne (afterwards marquis of Lansdowne) *first lord of the treasury*
Rt. hon William Pitt, *chancellor of the exchequer*
Lord (afterwards earl) Camden, *president of the council*
Duke of Grafton, *privy seal*.

Thomas, lord Grantham, and rt. hon Thomas Townshend (afterwards lord Sydney), *secretaries*.
Viscount Kippel, *admiralty*
Duke of Richmond, *ordnance*.
Lord Thurlow *lord chancellor*.
Rt. hon Henry Dundas, Isaac Barré, sir George Yonge, &c.

SHELLS. See *Bombs*.

SHERIFF. The office of sheriff is from *shire reeve*, governor of a shire or county. London had its sheriffs prior to William I's reign, but some say that sheriffs were first nominated for every county in England by William in 1079. According to other historians, Henry Cornhill and Richard Reynere were the first sheriffs of London, 1 Rich I 1189. The nomination of sheriffs according to the present mode took place in 1461. *Stowe*. Anciently sheriffs were hereditary in Scotland, and in some English counties, as Westmoreland. The sheriffs of Dublin (first called bailiffs) were appointed in 1308, and obtained the name of sheriff by an incorporation of Edward VI 1548. Thirty five sheriffs were fined, and eleven excused, in one year, rather than serve the office for London, 1734. See *Bailiffs*.

SHERIFFMUIR. See *Dumbland*.

SHIBBOLETH. The word by which the followers of Jephthah tested their opponents the Ephraimites, on passing the Jordan, about 1143 B.C. *Judges*, ch xii. The term is now applied to any party watchword or dogma.

SHIITES, a Mahometan sect. See *Mahometanism*.

SHILLING. The value of the ancient Saxon coin of this name was five pence, but it was reduced to four pence about a century before the Conquest. After the conquest the French *solidus* of twelve pence, in use among the Normans was called *shilling*. The true English shilling was first coined, but in small quantity, 18 Hen VII 1503. *Dr Kelly*. In 1505 *Bishop Fleetwood*. A peculiar shilling, value nine pence, but to be current at twelve, was struck in Ireland, 1560, and a large but very base coinage in England for the service of Ireland, 1598. Milled shillings were coined 13 Chas. II 1662. See *Coins*.

SHIP-BUILDING. The art is attributed to the Egyptians, as the first inventors, the first ship (probably a galley) being brought from Egypt to Greece, by Danaus, 1485 B.C. *Blair*.

The first double decked ship was built by the Tyrans, 786 *n.c.* *Leuglet*. The first double decked one built in England was of 1000 tons burthen, by order of Henry VIII 1509, it was called the *Great Harry*, and cost 14,000*l.* *Stow* Before this time, 24-gun ships were the largest in our navy, and these had no port-holes, the guns being on the upper decks only. Port-holes and other improvements were invented by Descharges, a French builder at Brest, in the reign of Louis XII, about 1500. Ship building was first treated as a science by Hoste, 1696. A 74 gun ship was put upon the stocks at Van Diemen's Land, to be sheathed with India-rubber, 1829. See *Navy and Steam Vessels*.

SHIP-MONEY It was first levied about A.D. 1007 to form a navy, and caused great commotions. This impost being illegally levied by Charles I in 1634, led to the revolution. He assessed London in seven ships, of 4000 tons, and 1560 men, Yorkshire in two ships, of 600 tons, or 12,000*l.*, Bristol in one ship of 100 tons, Lancashire in one ship of 400 tons. John Hampden refused to pay the tax, and was tried in the Exchequer in 1636. Ship-money was included in a redress of grievances in 1641. The five judges, who had given an opinion in its favour, were imprisoned. Hampden received a wound in a skirmish with prince Rupert, and died June 24, 1643.

SHIPPING, BRITISH See *Navy and Navigation Acts*. Shipping was first registered in the river Thames in 1786, and throughout the empire in 1787. In the middle of the eighteenth century, the shipping of England was but half a million of tons—less than London now. In 1830, the number of ships in the British empire was 22,785.

NUMBER OF VESSELS REGISTERED IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE ON JAN. 1, 1840

Country	Vessels	Tons.	Seamen.
England	15,840	1,983,522	114,593
Scotland	3,318	878,194	25,909
Ireland	1,889	169,289	11,288
Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	633	39,630	4,473
British plantations	6,075	497,798	35,030
Total	27,745	3,068,433	181,288

The following are the numbers of the Registered Sailing and Steam Vessels (exclusive of River Steamers) of the United Kingdom, engaged in the home and foreign trade —

	1840			1846		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men employed.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men employed.
Sailing	17,807	2,068,021	144,165	18,419	3,825,022	151,080
Steamers	114	108,321	8,440	851	331,006	22,838
Total	18,221	3,096,342	152,611	19,270	4,156,077	173,918

SHIPWRECKS See *Wrecks*.

SHIRES See *Counties*.

SHIRT This now almost universal garment is said to have been first generally worn in the west of Europe early in the eighth century. *Du Fresnoy*. Woollen shirts were commonly worn in England until about the 38th of Hen. III 1253, when linen, but of a coarse kind (fine coming at this period from abroad), was first manufactured in England by Flemish artisans. *Stow*.

SHOES Among the Jews they were made of leather, linnen, rush, or wood. Moons were worn as ornaments in their shoes by the Jewish women *Isaiah* in 18. Among the Greeks shoes were of various kinds. Pythagoras would have his disciples wear shoes made of the bark of trees, probably, that they might not wear what were made of the skins of animals, as they refrained from the use of everything that had life. Sandals (at first merely soles, afterwards highly ornamented) were worn by women of distinction. The Romans wore an ivory crescent on their shoes, and Caligula wore his enriched with precious stones. The Indians, like the Egyptians, wore shoes made of the bark of the papyrus. In England, about 1462, the people wore the beaks or points of their shoes so long, that they encumbered themselves in walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees, the fine gentlemen fastened theirs with chains of silver or silver gilt, and others with laces. This was prohibited, on the forfeiture of 20*s.* and on pain of being cursed by the clergy, 7 Edw. IV 1467. See *Dress Shoes*, as at present worn, were introduced about 1633. The buckle was not used till 1668. *Stow*, *Mortimer*.

SHOEBLACK BRIGADES (Blue, Red, and Yellow,) were established at various times by the Ragged School Union (*which see*), founded 1844. In 1855, 108 boys had cleaned 544,800 pairs of boots and shoes, and thus earned 2270*l*, of which 1235*l* had been paid to the boys, 527*l* to their bank, and 516*l* to the society.

SHOP TAX The act by which a tax was levied upon retail shops was passed in 1785, but it caused so great a commotion, particularly in London, that it was deemed expedient to repeal it in 1789. The statute whereby shoplifting was made a felony, without benefit of clergy, was passed 10 & 11 Will III 1699. This statute has been some time repealed.

SHORE, JANE, the mistress of Edward IV and afterwards of lord Hastings. She did public penance in 1483, and was afterwards confined in Ludgate, but upon the petition of Thomas Hymore, who agreed to marry her, king Richard III, in 1484, restored her to liberty, and sir Thomas More mentions having seen her, which contradicts the story of her having perished by hunger. *Harleian MSS*

"SHORT LIVED" ADMINISTRATION The administration of the right hon. William Pulteney, earl of Bath, so called from its having expired two days after its partial formation on this account it was called also, in derision, the "Long lived Administration." The few members of it were the earl of Bath, lord Carlisle, lord Winchelsea, and lord Granville. It commenced Feb 10, and was dissolved Feb 12, 1746.

SHOT In early times various missiles were shot from cannon. Bolts are mentioned in 1413, and in 1418 Henry V ordered his clerk of the ordinance to get 7000 stones made at the quarries at Maudslott. Since then, chain, grape, and canister shot have been invented, as well as shells, all which are described in Scotland's work on "Projectile Weapons of War, and Explosive Compounds," 1858. *See Bombs and Cannon*.

SHREWSBURY ADMINISTRATION Charles duke of Shrewsbury was made lord treasurer, July 30, 1714, two days before the death of queen Anne, his patent was revoked soon after the accession of George I, Oct 15 following, when the earl of Halifax became first lord of the treasury. *See Halifax*. The office of lord treasurer has been executed by commissioners ever since.

SHREWSBURY, BATTLE OF, between the army of Henry IV and the army of the nobles, led by Percy (surnamed Hotspur), son of the earl of Northumberland, who had conspired to dethrone Henry. Each army consisted of about 12,000 men, and the engagement was most bloody. Henry was seen everywhere in the thickest of the fight, while his valiant son, who was afterwards the renowned conqueror of France, fought by his side, and though wounded in the face by an arrow, still kept the field. On the other side the daring Hotspur supported the renown he had acquired in many bloody engagements, and everywhere sought out the king as a noble object of his vengeance. 2300 gentlemen were slain, and about 6000 private men. The death of Hotspur by an unknown hand decided the fortune of the day, and gave the victory to the king, July 21, 1403. *Henry*

SHROPSHIRE, BATTLE OF, in which the Britons were completely subjugated, and Caractacus, the renowned king of the Silures, became, through the treachery of the queen of the Brigantes, a prisoner to the Romans, A D 50. It is asserted that while Caractacus was being led through Rome, his eyes were dazzled by the splendours that surrounded him. "Alas!" he cried, "how is it possible that a people possessed of such magnificence at home, could envy me an humble cottage in Britain?" The emperor was affected with the British hero's misfortunes, and won by his address. He ordered him to be unchained upon the spot, and set at liberty with the rest of the captives.

SHROVE TUESDAY, the day before Ash Wednesday, the first day of the Lent Fast. *See Carnival*. After the people had made confession, according to the discipline of the ancient Church, they were permitted to indulge in festive amusements, although not allowed to partake of any repast beyond the usual substitutes for flesh, and hence arose the custom yet preserved of eating pancakes and fritters at Shrove-tide, the Greek Christians eating eggs, milk, &c., during the first week of Lent. On Shrove Tuesday the people in every parish throughout England formally confessed their sins, and the parish bell for the purpose was rung at ten o'clock. In several ancient parishes the custom yet prevails of ringing the bell, and obtaining in London the name of pancake bell. Observed as a festival before 1430.

SIAM, a kingdom in India, bordering on the Burmese empire. Siam was re-discovered by the Portuguese in 1511, and a trade established, in which the Dutch joined about 1604. A British ship arrived about 1613. In 1683, a Cephalonian Greek, Constantine Phaulcon, became foreign minister of Siam, and opened a communication with France, Louis XIV

sent an embassy in 1685 with a view of converting the king, without effect. After several ineffectual attempts, sir John Bowring succeeded in obtaining a treaty of friendship and commerce between England and Siam, which was signed April 30, 1855, and ratified April 5, 1856, and one with France in August following. Two ambassadors from Siam arrived in Oct. 1857, and had an audience with the queen to deliver magnificent presents on Nov 16

SIAMESE TWINS. The two persons known under this name, are twins, born about 1811, enjoying all the faculties and powers usually possessed by separate and distinct individuals, although united together by a short cartilaginous band at the pit of the stomach. They are named Chang and Eng, and were first discovered on the banks of the Siam river by an American, Mr Robert Hunter, by whom they were taken to New York, where they were exhibited, and were afterwards consigned to the care of captain Coffin, by whom they were brought to England, and publicly shown. No connection exists between them but this band, and their proximity seems in no way to inconvenience either. They are perfectly straight and well made, and walk with a gait like other people being perfect in all their parts, and having all their functions distinct. After having been exhibited for several years in London, and the provinces, the Siamese Twins went to America, where they settled on a farm, and married sisters.

SIBYLS. The Sibyllæ were women believed to be inspired by heaven, who flourished in different parts of the world. Their number is unknown. Plato speaks of one, others of two, Pliny of three, Ælian of four, and Varro of ten, an opinion which is universally adopted by the learned. An Erythrean sibyl is said to have offered to Tarquin II nine books containing the Roman destinies, demanding for them 300 pieces of gold. He denied her, whereupon the sibyl threw three of them into the fire, and asked the same price for the other six, which being still denied, she burned three more, and again demanded the same sum for those that remained, when Tarquin conferring with the pontiffs, was advised to buy them. Two magistrates were created to consult them on all occasions, 531 n c

SICILIAN VESPERS, the term given to the massacre of the French in Sicily, commenced at Palermo, March 30, 1282. The French had become hateful to the Sicilians, and a conspiracy against Charles of Anjou was already up, when the following occurrence led to its development and accomplishment. On Easter Monday, the chief conspirators had assembled at Palermo, and while the French were engaged in festivities, a Sicilian bride happened to pass by with her train. She was observed by one Droghet, a Frenchman, who, advancing towards her, began to use her rudely, under pretence of searching for arms. A young Sicilian, exasperated at this affront, stabbed him with his own sword, and a tumult ensuing, 200 French were instantly murdered. The enraged populace now ran through the city, crying out "let the French die!" and, without distinction of rank, age, or sex, they slaughtered all of that nation they could find, to the number of 8000. Even the churches proved no sanctuary, and the massacre became general throughout the island.

SICILY (*Trinacria*, three cornered) The ancient inhabitants of this island were the Sicani, a people of Spain, and Etruscans, who came thither from Italy about 1294 B C. A second colony, under Siculus, arrived 80 years before the destruction of Troy, 1284 B C. The Phœnicians and Greeks settled some colonies here, (735 582), and at last the Carthaginians were masters of nearly the whole island (404 n.c.), they were dispossessed of it by the Romans in the Punic wars. Some authors suppose that Sicily was originally joined to the continent, that it was separated from Italy by an earthquake, and that the straits of the Charybdis were thus formed. Its government has been frequently united with and separated from that of Naples (*which see*), the two now form the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Population of Sicily in 1856, 2,231,020

Arrival of Ulysses	<i>Homer</i>	B.C. 1156	Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, invades Sicily, expels the Carthaginians from most of their settlements, but returns to Italy	278-277
Syracuse founded	<i>Eusebius</i>	732	The Romans enter Sicily	264
Gela founded.	<i>Thucydides</i>	680 or 713	Agrirentum taken by the Romans	262
Agrirentum founded		582	Palermo besieged by the Romans	254
Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, put to death			Archimedes flourishes	about 236
<i>See Brassæ Bull</i>		549	Hiero II defeated by the Romans, 263, becomes their ally, and reigns till	216
Law of Potalim instituted		460	The Romans take Syracuse, and make all Sicily a province	212
Athenian expedition fails		413	The Carthaginians lost half their possessions, 241, all the remainder	212
War with Carthage		409	The Servile wars	185, 134, and 133
Dionysius becomes master of Syracuse, makes peace with the Carthaginians and reigns		406-367	Tyrannical government of Verres (for which he was accused by Cicero)	73-71
Dionysius II sells Plato for a slave, who is ransomed by his friends		360		
Dionysius expelled by Timoleon		343		
Who governs well, and dies		337		
Usurpation of Agathocles		317		

SICILY, *continued*

Sicily held by Sextus Pompeius, son of the great Pompey A.C. 49-86

* * * * *

Invaded by the Vandals, A.D. 440, by the Goths, 483, taken for the Greek emperor by Belisarius A.D. 535

Conquered by the Saracens A.D. 832

The Greeks and Arabs driven out by a Norman prince, Roger I son of Tancred, 1068, who takes the title of count of Sicily 1061

Roger II son of the above named, unites Sicily with Naples, and is crowned king of the Two Sicilies 1131

Charles of Anjou, brother to St. Louis, king of France, conquers Naples and Sicily, deposes the Norman prince, and makes himself king 1266

The French becoming hated by the Sicilians, a general massacre of the invaders takes place. See *Sicilian Vespers* 1282

Sicily is seized by a fleet sent by the kings of Aragon, but Naples remains to the house of Anjou 1281

Alphonso king of Aragon, takes possession of Naples 1435

The kingdom of Naples and Sicily united to the Spanish monarchy under Ferdinand the Catholic 1501

Victor duke of Savoy made king of Sicily, by the treaty of Utrecht 1713

Which he gives up to the emperor Charles VI, and becomes king of Sardinia 1720

Charles, son of the king of Spain, becomes king of the Two Sicilies A.D. 1735

The throne of Spain, becoming vacant, Charles, who is heir vacates the throne of the Two Sicilies in favour of his brother Ferdinand, agreeably to treaty 1759

Dreadful earthquake at Messina, in Sicily, which destroys 40,000 persons 1783

The French conquer Naples (*which see*), Ferdinand IV retires to Sicily 1806

Political disturbances 1810

New constitution granted, under British auspices 1812

The French expelled from Naples, kingdom of the Two Sicilies re-established, Ferdinand returns to Naples 1815

He abolishes the new constitution A.D. 1815

Revolution at Palermo suppressed 1820

The great towns in Sicily rise and demand the constitution, a provisional government proclaimed Jan. 12, 1848

The king nominates his brother the count of Aquila, viceroy Jan 17, promises a new constitution Jan 29, 1848

The Sicilian parliament decrees the exclusion of the Bourbon family April 13, and invites the duke of Genoa to the throne July 11 1848

Messina bombarded and taken by the Neapolitans Sept. 7 1848

Catania taken by assault, April 8, Syracuse surrenders, April 23, and Palermo May 15, 1849

SICYON, an ancient Grecian kingdom in the Peloponnesus, founded it is said about 2080 B.C. In 252 it became a republic and joined the Achaean league formed by Aratus. It was the country of Polydeutes (456) and Lysippus (238), the sculptors

SIDON (Syria), a city of Phœnicia, to the north of Tyre. It was conquered by Cyrus about 537, and surrendered to Alexander, 332. See *Phœnicia*. The town was taken from the pacha of Egypt by the troops of the sultan and of his allies, assisted by some ships of the British squadron, under admiral the hon. sir Robert Stopford and commodore Charles Napier, Sept. 27, 1840. See *Syria* and *Turkey*

SIEGES, MEMORABLE. Azoth, which was besieged by Psammeticus the Powerful, held out for nineteen years. *Usher*. It held out for twenty nine years *Herodotus*. This was the longest siege recorded in the annals of antiquity. The siege of Troy was the most celebrated, and occupied ten years, 1184 B.C. The following are the most memorable sieges since the twelfth century, for details see separate articles.

Acre 1192, 1799, 1832, 1840
Algeiras, 1341
Algiers 1681 *Bomb vessels first used by a French engineer named Renaud* 1816
Alkmaar, 1573
Almida, Aug. 27, 1810
Amiens, 1797
Ancona, 1174, 1799
Antwerp, 1576, 1583, 1585, 1746, 1832.
Arna, 1640.
Asoff 1738
Badajos, March 11, 1811, April 6, 1812.
Bagdad, 1258
Barcelona, 1097, 1714
Belgrade, 1439, 1456, 1521, 1688, 1717, 1739, 1739
Belle-Ile, 1761
Bergen-op-Zoom, 1622, 1747, 1814.
Berwick 1283.
Bethune 1710
Bois-le-Duc, 1603, 1794
Bologna, 1512, 1796, 1799
Bommel the invention of the cover-way, 1794
Bonn, 1672, 1689, 1703
Bouchain, 1711

Boulogne, 1544
Brodia, 1625
Brescia, 1248, 1512, 1849
Breslau, 1807
Brissac, 1638, 1704
Brussums, 1605, 1748
Homarumund, 1854
Buda 1541, 1686
Burgoe, 1812, 1813.
Cadix 1812.
Calais, 1347 (*British historians affirm that cannon were used at Calais* 1740, and here in 1847 *First used here in 1888. RYMER'S FOD*), 1568, 1596
Calvi, 1794
Candia the largest cannon then known in Europe used here by the Turks 1607
Carthage, 1706-7, 1740
Chalua, 1199
Charleroi, 1693
Chartres, 1668
Cherbourg, 1758.
Ciudad Rodrigo, 1810, 1812
Colchester 1648.
Comorn, 1849
Compiegne (*Joan of Arc*), 1430
Condé, 1676, 1793, 1794

Coni, 1691, 1744
Constantinople, 1453
Copenhagen, 1658, 1801, 1807
Corfu, 1711.
Courtray 1646.
Crauw 1702
Cremona, 1703
Dantzig, 1784, 1798, 1807, 1813
1814
Dehl 1857
Douvay 1710
Dresden 1756, 1813.
Drigheda, 1649
Dublin, 1600
Dunkirk 1646, 1793.
Flushing Aug. 16 1809
Fredericksbad, Charles XII killed, 1718
Gaëta, 1435, 1734
Genoa, 1747, 1800
Gerona, 1809
Ghent, 1708.
Gibraltar 1704, 1779, 1782-3.
Glatz, 1743, 1807
Göttingen 1760
Graves, 1674.
Grenada, 1491, 1492.
Groningen, 1694
Haarlem, 1672, 1673

SIEGES, MEMORABLE, *continued*

Harder 1415	Namur, 1692, 1746, 1794	Soldo (see Greece), 1822.
Haidelberg, 1688.	Naples, 1436, 1504, 1557, 1792, 1799, 1806	Sorlingapattan, 1799
Hera, 1638	Nice, 1706	Seville, 1247-8, <i>one of the most obstinate sieges mentioned in Spanish history</i>
Ismael, 1790	Niupurt, 1600	Sibstria, 1854
Kara, 1855	Olivenza, 1801, 1811	Sinolenko, 1682, 1812
Kohl, 1733, 1796	Olmutz, 1758.	Stralsund, <i>the method of throwing red-hot balls first practised with certainty</i> , 1715
Landau, 1702, <i>et seq.</i> , 1792	Orleans, 1428, 1668	Tarragona, 1811
Landreay, 1713, 1794	Ostend, 1601, 1798	Tomeo-war, 1716.
Leon, 985, 991	Oudenaerde, 1706.	Thionville, 1792.
Leipais, 1787, <i>et seq.</i> , 1813	Padua, 1509	Thorn, 1708.
Lerida, 1647, 1707, 1810	Pampuluna, 1813	Torkos, 1811
Leyden, 1574	Paris, 806, 1490, 1694	Toulon, 1707, 1793
Lille, 1408, 1688, 1702.	Parma, 1648.	Toulouse, 1817.
Lille, 1708, 1792.	Pavia, 1524, 1655	Tournay, 1840, 1618, 1583, 1667
Limerick, 1661, 1691	Perrigau, 1642, 1648	1709 (<i>this was the best defence ever known from counter-mines</i>), 1792
Londonderry, 1689	Philippsburg, 1644, 1670, 1688 <i>first experiment of firing artillery from cocket</i> , 1734, 1709	Tribes, 1635, 1678, 1675
Louisbourg, 1758.	Pondicherry, 1748, 1793.	Tunis, 1270, 1825
Luxemburg, 1795	Prague, 1741-1744	Turin, 1644, 1706
Lyons, 1791	Quenoy, 1798, 1794.	Valencia, 1705, 1707, 1719
Maasricht, 1579, 1678 <i>Fasban first came into notice</i> , 1670, 1748	Rhede, 1469	Valenciennes, 1677, 1793, 1794
Magdeburg, 1631, 1800.	Rhodes, 1531	Vannes, 1842.
Malaga, 1487	Riga, 1700, 1710	Vannes, 1793
Malta, 1655, 1798, 1800	Rochele, 1573, 1637	Vordun, 1792.
Mantua, 1797, 1709	Rome, 1527, 1798, 1819	Vienne, 1529, 1683
Marcellas, 1594.	Romorantin, <i>artillery first used in sieges</i> , 1702, 1450	Wakofeld, 1400
Menta, 1680, 1793.	Rouen, 1410, 1440, 1591	Warsaw, 1831
Menin, 1700	Roxburgh, 1490	Xativa, 1246
Messina, 1282, 1719, 1848	St. Sebastian, 1813	Xeres, 1802
Mets, 1559-3	Saragossa, 1710, 1808, 1800 <i>The two last dreadful</i>	Ypres, 1648.
Mons, 1691, 1709, 1792.	Sobestopol, 1804-5	Yurich, 1544
Montargis, 1483	Schweidnitz <i>first experiment to reduce a fortress by springing globes of compression</i> , 1757-1762.	Zuthou, 1586.
Montauban, 1621		
Montevideo, Jan. 1807		
Moths <i>the French, taught by a Mr Muller, an English engineer, first practised the art of throwing shells</i> , 1634.		

SIERRA LEONE (West Africa) Discovered in A D 1460 In 1786, London swarmed with free negroes living in idleness and want, and 400 of them, with 60 whites, mostly women of bad character and in ill health, were sent out to Sierra Leone, at the charge of government to form a settlement, Dec 9, 1786 The settlement attacked by the French, Sept 1794, by the natives February 1802 Sir Charles MacCarthy, the governor of the colony, murdered by the Ashantee chief, Jan. 21, 1824 —16 & 17 Vlt c 86, relates to the government, &c., of this colony It is now a bishopric. See *Ashantees*

SIGNALS In the history of the Punic wars Polybius alludes to this mode of communication In the naval occurrences of modern Europe, mention is early made of signals. Elizabeth had instructions drawn up for the admiral and general of the expedition to Cadix, to be announced to the fleet in a certain latitude it was on this occasion that we meet with the first set of signals and orders to the commanders of the English fleet. Signals, as a system, were used in the navy, invented by the duke of York, afterwards James II 1665 *Guthrie*

SIKHS. See *Punjab and India*

SILICIUM (from *silex*, flint), a metal, next to oxygen, the most abundant substance in the earth, as it enters into the constitution of many earths, metallic oxides, and a great number of minerals. The mode of procuring pure silicium was discovered by Berzelius in 1823 *Gmelin*. See *Water glass* and *Ramsdell's Stone*

SILISTRIA, a strong military town in Bulgaria, European Turkey It was taken by the Russians Sept. 26, 1829, after nine months' siege, and held some years by them as a pledge for the payment of a large sum by the Porte, but was eventually returned. In 1854, it was again besieged by the Russians, 30,000 strong, under prince Paskiewitch, and many assaults were made The Russian general was compelled to return in consequence of a dangerous confusion On June 2, Musse Pacha, the brave and skilful commander of the garrison, was killed On June 9, the Russians stormed two forts, which were retaken. A grand assault took place on June 13, under prince Gortschakoff and general Schilders, which was vigorously repelled. On the 15th, the garrison assumed the offensive, crossed the river, defeated the Russians, and destroyed the siege works. The siege was thus raised, and the Russians commenced their retreat, as Omar Pacha was drawing near The garrison was ably

assisted by two British officers, captain Butler and lieutenant Nasmyth, the former of whom, after being wounded, died of exhaustion. To them, in fact, the successful defence is attributed. They were highly praised by Omar Pacha and lord Hardinge, lieutenant Nasmyth was made a major.

SILK. Wrought silk was brought from Persia to Greece, 325 B.C. Known at Rome in Tiberius's time, when a law passed in the senate prohibiting the use of plate of massy gold, and also forbidding men to debase themselves by wearing silk, fit only for women. Helio-gabalus first wore a garment of silk, A.D. 220. Silk was at first of the same value with gold, weight for weight, and was thought to grow in the same manner as cotton on trees. Silk worms were brought from India to Europe in the sixth century. Charlemagne sent Offa, king of Mercia, a present of two silken vests, A.D. 780. The manufacture was encouraged by Roger, king of Sicily, at Palermo, 1146, when the Sicilians not only bred the silk worms, but spun and wove the silk. The manufacture spread into Italy and Spain, and also into the south of France, a little before the reign of Francis I. about 1510, and Henry IV. propagated mulberry trees and silk worms throughout the kingdom, about 1600. In England, silk mantles were worn by some noblemen's ladies at a ball at Kenilworth Castle, 1586. Silk was worn by the English clergy in 1534. Manufactured in England in 1604, and broad silk wove from raw silk in 1620. Brought to perfection by the French refugees in London at Spitalfields, 1688. A silk throwing mill was made in England, and fixed up at Derby, by sir Thomas Lombe, merchant of London, modelled from the original mill then in the king of Sardinia's dominions, about 1714.

SILVER. It exists in most parts of the world, and is found mixed with other ores in various mines in Great Britain. The silver mines of South America are far the richest. A mine was discovered in the district of La Paz in 1660, which was so rich that the silver of it was often cut out with a chisel. In 1749, one mass of silver weighing 370 lb. was sent to Spain. From a mine in Norway, a piece of silver was dug, and sent to the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, weighing 560 lb. and worth 1680*l*. In England, silver plate and vessels were first used by Wilfrid, a Northumbrian bishop, a lofty and ambitious man, A.D. 709. *Tyrell's Hist. of England.* Silver knives, spoons, and cups were great luxuries in 1300. See *Mirrors.* In 1855, 561,906 oz. and in 1857, 532,866 oz. were obtained from mines in Britain.

SILVER COIN. Silver was first coined by the Lydians, some say, others, by Phœdon of Argos, 869 B.C. At Rome it was first coined by Fabius Pictor, 269 B.C. Used in Britain, 25 B.C. The Saxons coined silver pennies, which were 22½ grains weight. In 1302, the penny was yet the largest silver coin in England. See *Shillings, &c.* and *Coin.* From 1816 to 1840 inclusive, were coined at our Mint in London, 11,108,265*l* 15s. in silver, being a yearly average of 444,330*l*. The total amount of the seigniorage received on this coin was 616,747*l* 8s. 2d. *Parl. Rec.* In the ten first years of Victoria, from 1837 to 1847, the amount of silver coined was 2,440,614*l*. *Idem.* For the amount coined to 1853, see *Coin of England.* It is supposed that there are in the world about 250 millions of silver coin.

SIMONIANS, an ancient Christian sect, so called from their founder Simon Magnus, or the Magician. He was the first heretic, and went to Rome about A.D. 41. His doctrines were extravagant and presumptuous, yet he had many followers, A.D. 57. -- A sect of social reformers called St. Simonians sprung up in France in 1819, and attracted considerable attention; the doctrines were advocated in England, particularly by Dr. Prati, who lectured upon them at a meeting in London, held Jan. 24, 1834.

SIMPLOM. A mountain road leading from Switzerland into Italy, constructed by Napoleon in 1801. It winds up passes, crosses cataracts, and passes by galleries through solid rock. It has eight principal bridges. The number of workmen employed at one time varied from thirty to forty thousand.

SINGING. See *Musical Hymns.*

SINKING FUND. First projected by sir Robert Walpole, whose act was passed in 1716. The act establishing the sinking fund of Mr. Pitt was passed in March 1786. A then estimated surplus of 900,000*l* in the revenue was augmented by new taxes to make up the sum of one million, which was to be invariably applied to the reduction of the national debt. In July 1828, the sinking fund was limited to the actual surplus of revenue.

SINOPE (SINOPOLIS). An ancient sea port of Asia Minor, formerly capital of the kingdom of Pontus, said to have been the birth place of Diogenes, the cynic philosopher. On Nov. 30, 1853, a Turkish fleet of 7 frigates, 3 corvettes, and 2 smaller vessels, was attacked by a Russian fleet of 6 sail of the line, 2 sailing vessels, and 3 steamers, under admiral

Nachimoff, and totally destroyed, except one vessel, which conveyed the tidings to Constantinople. Four thousand lives were lost by fire or drowning, and Osman Pacha, the Turkish Admiral, died at Sebastopol of his wounds. In consequence of this event, the Anglo French fleet entered the Black sea, Jan 3, 1854

SION COLLEGE is situated on the site of a nunnery, which, having fallen to decay, was purchased by William Elysnge, citizen and mercer, and converted into a college and hospital, called from his name Elysnge Spital. In 1340 he changed it into an Austin priory, which was afterwards granted by Henry VIII to sir John Williams, master of the jewel office, who, with sir Rowland Hayward, inhabited it till its destruction by fire. In 1623, Dr Thomas White having bequeathed 3000*l* towards purchasing and building a college and alms house on the ancient site, his executors erected the present college. It is held by two charters of incorporation, 6 Charles I 1630, and 16 Charles II 1664

SIRENE, an instrument for determining the velocity of aerial vibrations corresponding to the different pitches of musical sounds. It was invented by Baron Cagniard de la Tour of Paris in 1819

SIX ARTICLES. See *Articles*

SIX CLERKS Officers of the Court of Chancery, who were anciently *Clerici* or *clergy*. They should conform to the laws of celibacy, and forfeit their places if they married, but when the constitution of the court began to alter, a law was made to permit them to marry, statutes 24 & 25 Hen VIII 1533. The six clerks continued for many ages officers of the chancery court, they held their offices in Chancery lane, London, where proceedings by bill and answer were transacted and filed, and certain patents issued. *Law Dict.* The Six Clerks were discontinued by 5 & 6 Vict 6 103, 1842

SKINS The raw skins of cattle were usually suspended on stakes and made use of instead of kettles to boil meat, in the north of England and in Scotland, 1 Edw III 1327 *Leland*. In 1857 4,489,163 skins of oxen, lambs, kid, &c dressed and undressed, with those of wild animals, were imported into Great Britain.

SLAVERY Slavery has existed from the earliest ages. With other abominable customs, the traffic in men came from Chaldea into Egypt, Arabia, and all over the East, and at length into every known region under heaven. In Greece, in the time of Homer, all prisoners of war were treated as slaves. The Lacedæmonian youth, trained up in the practice of deceiving and butchering slaves, were from time to time let loose upon them to show their proficiency in stratagem and massacre, and once, for their amusement only, they murdered, it is said, 3000 in one night.—Alexander, when he razed Thebes, sold the whole people for slaves 335 B.C. See *Hilots*. There were 400,000 slaves in Attica, 317 B.C. In Rome slaves were often chained to the gate of a great man's house, to give admittance to the guests invited to the feast. By one of the laws of the XII Tables, creditors could seize their insolvent debtors, and keep them in their houses, till by their services or labour they had discharged the sum they owed. C. Pollio threw such slaves as gave him the slightest offence into his fish ponds, to fatten his lampreys, 42 B.C. Cæcilius Isidorus left to his heir 4116 slaves, 12 B.C. The first Janissaries were Christian slaves, 1329.—*Serfdom*, a modified form of slavery, was abolished by Frederic I of Prussia in 1702, by Christian VII of Denmark in 1766, by the emperor Joseph II in his hereditary states in 1781, and by Nicholas I of Russia on the imperial domains in 1842 whose successor, Alexander II is effecting its total abolition, throughout his empire, amid much opposition (1860)

SLAVERY IN ENGLAND Laws respecting the sale of slaves were made by Alfred. The English peasantry were so commonly sold for slaves in Saxon and Norman times, that children were sold in Bristol market like cattle for exportation. Many were sent to Ireland and others to Scotland. Under the Normans the vassals were termed villains (of and pertaining to the *vill*). They were divisible as chattels during feudal times. Severe statutes were passed in the reign of Richard II 1377 and 1385, the rebellion of Wat Tyler, 1381, arose partly out of the evils of serfdom*. In 1574 queen Elizabeth gave a severe blow to serfdom by ordering her bondsmen in the western counties to be made free at easy rates. *Stow*. It was finally extinguished in 1660, by 12 Charles II c 24, which abolished tenures

* A statute was enacted by Edward VI that a runaway, or any one who lived idly for three days, should be brought before two justices of the peace, and marked V with a hot iron on the breast, and adjudged the slave of him who bought him for two years. He was to take the slave, and give him bread, water, or small drink, and refuse meat, and cause him to work by beating, chaining, or otherwise, and if, within that space, he absented himself fourteen days, was to be marked on the forehead or cheek, by a hot iron, with an E, and be his master's slave for ever. second desertion was made felony. It was lawful to put a ring of iron round his neck, arm, or leg. A child might be put apprentice, and, on running away, become a slave to his master, 1547

in capite, knight's service, &c In 1772 it was decided by law that slavery could not exist in England *

SLAVERY IN UNITED STATES Before the war of independence all the states contained slaves. In 1783 the statement in the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, "All men are born free and equal," was declared in the supreme court at Boston to bar slave holding in that state. Before 1790 the further introduction of slaves had been prohibited in five other states. In July 13, 1787, Congress passes unanimously the celebrated ordinance "for the government of the territory to the N W of the Ohio," which contained an "unalterable" article, forbidding slavery or involuntary servitude in the said state. After 1800, several of the states prayed without effect, to be relieved from this prohibition. In 1803 Louisiana was purchased, which act was considered by many as fatal to the constitution. In Feb 1820, the celebrated *Missouri Compromise*, drawn up by Mr Clay, was carried, by which slavery was permitted in that state, but was prohibited in all that part of it to the north of 36° 30' N Lat. In 1845 a fresh contest arose between the slave holders and their opponents at the annexation of Texas. The utmost advocates of freedom could obtain was a similar division to that of Missouri, Dec 27, 1845. In 1850 another compromise was effected (California was admitted as a free state, but the Fugitive Slave Act was passed (*which see*)). In 1854 the Missouri Compromise was abrogated by the admission of Nebraska and Kansas as slave holding states, in the latter of which civil war ensued. See *Kansas United States*, and *Democrats*. An insane attempt to create a slave rebellion took place in Virginia, and failed, in Nov 1859. See *United States*, 1859.

SLAVES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In 1790	697 897	In 1810	1 101 664	In 1820	2 069 011	In 1850	3 204 319
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In elections three slaves are reckoned as two free men — The following are the

FREE STATES.		SLAVE STATES.	
Maine	Pennsylvania.	Delaware	Mississippi
New Hampshire	Ohio	Maryland	Louisiana.
Vermont	Michigan	Virginia	Texas
Massachusetts.	Indiana.	North Carolina.	Arkansas.
Rhode Island.	Illinois.	South Carolina.	Tennessee.
Connecticut.	Wisconsin	Georgia	Kentucky
New York	Iowa and Kansas.	Florida	Missouri.
New Jersey	California.	Alabama	

SLAVE TRADE The slave trade from Congo and Angola was begun by the Portuguese in 1481. Volumes have been written, confined to facts alone, describing the horrors of the traffic. The commerce in man has brutalised a tract fifteen degrees on each side the equator, and forty degrees wide, or of four millions of square miles, and men and women have been bred for sale to the Christian nations during the last 250 years, and wars carried on to make prisoners for the Christian market. The Abbé Raynal computes that, at the time of his writing, 9,000,000 of slaves had been consumed by the Europeans. "Add 1,000,000 at least more, for it is about ten years since," says Mr Cooper, who published letters on the subject in 1787. In the year 1768, the slaves taken from their own continent amounted to 104,100. In 1786, the annual number was about 100,000, and in 1807 (the last year of the English slave trade), it was shown by the authentic documents, produced by government, that from 1792 upwards of 3,500,000 Africans had been torn from their country, and had either miserably perished on the passage, or had been sold in the West Indies. *Butler*

SLAVE TRADE OF ENGLAND Begun by sir John Hawkins, the first Englishman, after the discovery of America, who made a traffic of the human species. His first expedition with the object of procuring negroes on the coast of Africa, and conveying them for sale at

* Determined by the judgment of the court of king's bench at the instance of Mr Granville Sharpe. A poor slave named Somerset brought to England was, because of his ill state, turned adrift by his master. By the charity of Mr G Sharpe he was restored to health, when his unfeeling and avaricious master again claimed him. This was resisted, and a suit was the consequence, which established, by its result in favour of the black, the great point, that slavery could not exist in Great Britain, June 22, 1772.

† European avarice has been glutted with the murder of 180 000 000 of our fellow creatures, recollecting that for every one slave procured ten are slaughtered in their own land in war, and that a fifth die on the passage, and a third in the sailing. *Cooper's Letters on the Slave Trade*. The trade was abolished by Austria in 1782. By the French convention in 1794. By England (*see above*) in 1807. The Alicka, at Vienna, declared against it Feb 1815. Napoleon in the hundred days, abolished the trade, March 29, 1815. Treaty with Spain, 1817, with the Netherlands, May 1818. with Brazil Nov 1820. But this horrid traffic continues to be encouraged in several states. Its revival was proposed in the Congress of the United States of America, Dec. 14, 1856, and negatived by 183 votes to 58. In June, 1857, the French government gave permission to M. Regis to convey free negroes from Africa to Guadaloupe and Martinico, French colonies. This having led to abuses and consequent troubles (*see Charles de Georges*), was eventually given up in Jan 1859.

the West Indies, took place in October, 1662. See *Guinea*. In the year 1786, England employed 130 ships and carried off 42,000 slaves, and such was the extent of the British commerce in human flesh, that at the period of slave emancipation in the British plantations in 1833, the number of slaves, which had previously been considerably more, yet then amounted to 770,280. The slave trade question was debated in parliament in 1787. The debate for its abolition lasted two days in April, 1791. The motion of Mr Wilberforce was lost by a majority of 88 to 83, April 3, 1798. After several other efforts of humane and just men, the question was introduced under the auspices of lord Grenville and Mr Fox, then ministers, March 31, 1806, and the trade was finally abolished by parliament, March 25, 1807. The illustrious Thomas Clarkson, whose whole life may be said to have been passed in labouring to effect the extinction of the slave trade, died Sept 1846, aged 85.

SLAVES, EMANCIPATION OF Act for the abolition of slavery throughout the British colonies, and for the promotion of industry among the manumitted slaves, and for compensation to the persons hitherto entitled to the services of such slaves, by the grant from parliament of 20,000,000 sterling, passed 3 & 4 Will IV Aug 28, 1833. By the operation of this act, slavery terminated in the British possessions on Aug 1, 1834, and 770,280 slaves became free.

SLIDING SCALE. See *Corn Laws*

SLING, an ancient missile weapon. In *Judges* xx 16, is mentioned the skill of the Benjamite slingers (about B.C. 1406), and with a sling David slew Goliath B.C. 1063 (1 Sam. xvii). The natives of the Malacca isles (Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica) were celebrated slingers, and served as mercenaries in the Carthaginian and Roman armies. Slings are said to have been used by the Huguenots at the siege of Sancerre, in 1672, to economise their powder.

SLUYS (Holland), near which Edward III gained a signal naval victory over the French. The English had the wind of the enemy, and the sun at their backs, and began the action, which was fierce and bloody, the English archers galling the French on their approach. Two hundred and thirty French ships were taken, thirty thousand Frenchmen were killed, with two of their admirals, the loss of the English was inconsiderable. June 24, 1340. *Naval Chron., Hume*

SMALCALD (Hesse), TREATY OF, entered into between the elector of Brandenburg and the other princes of Germany in favour of Protestantism, 1529-30. See *Protestants*. The emperor, apprehensive that the kings of France and England would enter into this league, was induced to sign the treaty at Nuremberg, allowing liberty of conscience to the Lutherans. *Henault*.

SMALL POX, *Variola* (the diminutive of *varus*, a pimple), a highly contagious disease supposed to have been introduced into Europe from the East by the Saraceni. Plagues, an Arabian, was the first who accurately described it about A.D. 900. From Europe it was carried to America, soon after its discovery, and raged there with great severity, destroying the Indians by thousands. In 1694, queen Mary of England died of small pox, as did in 1711 and 1712 the emperor of Germany, dauphin and dauphiness of France and their son, in 1730 the emperor of Russia, in 1741, the queen of Sweden, and in 1774 Louis XV of France. It is stated that in the middle of the last century two millions perished by it in Russia. In London in 1723 one out of fourteen deaths was caused by small pox, and in France in 1754 the rate was one in ten. For the attempts to alleviate this scourge, see *Inoculation*, introduced into England in 1722, and *Vaccination*, the discovery of which was announced by Dr Jenner in 1798.

SMITHFIELD, WEST, situated in what may be called the heart of the city of London, was once a favourite walk of the London citizens, outside the city walls. Sir W. Wallace is said to have been put to death here in 1305, and other executions have here taken place. On June 15, 1381, Wat Tyler was met by king Richard II at this place, and was stabbed by Walworth the mayor. Many tournaments were also held here. In the reign of Mary, 277 persons perished by fire, the last sufferer was Bartholomew Leggett, in 1555. Bartholomew fair was held here till 1853.—This place is mentioned as the site of a cattle-market as far back as 1150. The space devoted to this purpose was enlarged from about three acres to four and a half, and in 1834 to six and a quarter. The ancient regulations were called the "statutes of Smithfield." In one day there were sometimes assembled 4000 beasts, and 30,000 sheep. The annual amount of the sales was about 7,000,000. In 1846 there were sold here 226,132 beasts, 1,593,270 sheep and lambs, 26,356 calves, 83,531 pigs. There were about 160 salesmen. The contracted space of the market, the slaughtering places adjoining, and many other nuisances, gave ground to much dissatisfaction, and after parliamentary investigation, an act was passed on August 1, 1851, appointing metropolitan market

commissioners with powers to provide a new market, slaughtering places, &c., and to close the market at Smithfield (14 & 15 Vict. c. 61). The act was carried into effect. Smithfield was used as a cattle-market on June 11, 1855, for the last time and the new market in Copenhagen fields was opened on June 13. See *Metropolitan Market*. A plan for erecting a dead meat market in Smithfield was laid before the common council, Dec. 15, 1859. It met with severe criticism.

SMOKE NUISANCE. After much opposition an act of parliament, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 128 (1853), was obtained to abate this nuisance, proceeding from chimney shafts and steamers above London Bridge. In 1856 another act was obtained for its further application to steamers below London Bridge, and to potteries and glass houses previously exempted. This act came into operation, Jan. 1, 1858.

SMOLENSKO (Russia) The French in a most sanguinary engagement here were three times repulsed, but ultimately succeeded, in entering Smolensko, and found the city, which had been bombarded, burning and partly in ruins, Aug. 17 19, 1812. Barclay de Tolly, the Russian commander in chief, incurred the displeasure of the emperor Alexander, because he retreated after the battle, and Kutusoff succeeded to the command.

SMUGGLERS The customs duties were instituted originally to enable the king to afford protection to trade against pirates and they afterwards became a branch of public revenue. The act so well known as the Smugglers' Act was passed in 1736. The severity of this act was mitigated in 1781, and new provisions were made in 1784. A revision of these statutes took place, Jan. 5, 1826.

SMYRNA, See *Seven Churches*

SNEEZING The custom of saying "God bless you" to the sneezer, originated, according to Strada, among the ancients, who, through an opinion of the danger attending it, after sneezing made a short prayer to the gods, as "Jupiter help me." Polydore Vergil says it took its rise at the time of the plague A.D. 558, when the infected fell down dead sneezing, though seemingly in good health.

SNUFF TAKING This practice took its rise in England from the captures made of vast quantities of snuff by sir George Rooke's expedition to Vigo in 1702. The prize having been sent home and sold the snuff taking soon became general, from which the revenue now draws, with tobacco, considerably more than 5,000,000*l*. per annum. In 1839 there were imported 1,622,493 lbs. of snuff, of which 196,305 lbs. were entered for home consumption, the duty was 88,263*l*. See *Tobacco*. In 1858, 2,571,925 lbs. of snuff and cigars were imported.

SOANE MUSEUM, No 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields, was gradually formed by sir John Soane, the architect, who died in 1837. It contains Egyptian and other antiquities, valuable paintings, rare books, &c.

SOAP This article was imperfectly known to the ancients. The first express mention of it occurs in Pliny and Galen, and the former declares it to be an invention of the Gauls, though he prefers the German to the Gallic soap. In remote periods clothes were cleaned by being rubbed or stamped upon in water. Nausicaa and her attendants, Homer tells us, washed theirs by treading upon them with their feet in pits of water. *Odyssey*, book vi. The manufacture of soap began in London in 1524, before which time it was supplied by Bristol at one penny per pound. The duty upon soap, set down by the chancellor of the exchequer (Mr. Gladstone) as yielding a yearly revenue of 1,126,000*l*. was totally abolished in the session of 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 39).

SORBAON (N.W. India) The British army, 35,000 strong under sir Hugh (afterwards viscount) Gough, attacked the Sikh force on the Sutlej, Feb. 10, 1846. The enemy was dislodged after a dreadful contest, and all their batteries taken, and in attempting the passage of the river by a floating bridge in their rear, the weight of the masses that crowded upon it caused it to break down, and more than 13,000 Sikhs were killed, wounded, or drowned. The British loss was 2338 men.

SOCIALISTS The doctrines of socialism were advocated in London, Jan. 24, 1834, by the celebrated Robert Owen. He laboured indefatigably to propagate his doctrines, and the freedom of religious thought and latitude in morals ascribed to the socialists have served to increase their numbers. He died Nov. 17, 1858, aged 90. The French socialists, termed *Communists*, became a powerful political body in that country, and were much implicated in the revolution in 1848.

SOCIAL SCIENCE. See *National Association*. **SOCIAL WARS.** See *Athens and Mars*.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC, in Great Britain. Further details of many of these will be found under their respective heads. All in the list below are

in London, except otherwise stated. An act was passed, Aug 11, 1854, "to afford facilities for the establishment of Institutions for the promotion of Literature and Science," by grants of land, &c. and for their regulation. The Royal and London Institutions are exempted from the operation of the act.

SOCIETIES, INSTITUTIONS, &c.

Royal Society	Charter 1662	Marylebone Literary Institution	1832
Society of Antiquaries	(Charter 1761)	Entomological Society	1833
Society of Dilettanti	1784	Statistical Society	1834
Royal Society of Edinburgh	(Charter 1783)	Westminster Literary Institution	1834
Society of Arts	(Charter 1847)	Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society	1835
Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society	1781	Royal Institute of British Architects (Charter 1837)	1835
Royal Irish Academy	Charter 1786		
Linnean Society	(Charter 1804)	Botanical Society	1836
Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society	1793	Numismatic Society	1836
Royal Institution	(Charter 1810)	Electrical Society	1837
Horticultural Society	(Charter 1806)	Ornithological Society	1837
Medical-Chirurgical Society	(Charter 1834)	Royal Agricultural Society	1838
London Institution	1805	Camden Society	1838
Geological Society	(Charter 1826)	Royal Botanical Society	1839
Russell Institution	1808	Microscopical Society	1839
Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society	1812	Ecological Society	1839
Newcastle Antiquarian Society	1813	Parker Society	1840
Institution of Civil Engineers	(Charter 1818)	Percy Society	1840
Cambridge Philosophical Society	(Charter 1833)	London Library	1840
Leeds Literary and Philosophical Society	1820	Shakespeare Society	1840
Royal Society of Literature	(Charter 1826)	Chemical Society	1841
Medical-Botanical Society	1821	Pharmaceutical Society	1841
Hull Literary and Philosophical Society	1822	Philological Society	1842
Yorkshire Philosophical Society	1822	Dublin Philosophical Society	1842
Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society	1822	Archæological Association	1843
Royal Asiatic Society	Charter 1823	Archæological Institute	1843
Law Society	(Charter 1831)	Sydenham Society	1843
Mechanics Institution, London	1823	Ethnological Society	1843
Athenæum Club	1824	Syro-Egyptian Society	1844
Western Literary Institution	1825	Italy Society	1844
Eastern Literary Institution	1825	Cavendish Society	1846
Zoological Society	1826	Hakluyt Society	1846
Actinoleon Society Oxford	1828	Institute of Actuaries	1848
Royal Geographical Society	1830	Arundel Society	1849
Gaelic Society	1830	Meteorological Society	1851
United Service Institution	1830	Photographic Society	1851
Royal Astronomical Society	1831	Horological Institute	1858
British Association	1831		

SOCIINIANS Persons who accept the opinions of Faustus Socinus (died 1562), and his nephew Laelius (died 1604), Siennese noblemen. They held—1 That the Eternal Father was the one only God, and that Jesus Christ was no otherwise God than by his superiority to all other creatures, 2 That Christ was not a mediator, 3 That hell will endure for a time, after which the soul and body will be destroyed, and 4 That it is unlawful for princes to make war *Hook* They established a church in Poland, and made proselytes in Transylvania, 1563

SODIUM, a remarkable metal, first obtained in 1807 by sir Humphry Davy, from soda (which was formerly confounded with potash, but proved to be a distinct substance by Duhamel in 1786) This metal, like potassium, is obtained by the agency of the electric battery

SODOM AND GOMORRAH (Palestine) These cities, with all their inhabitants, were destroyed by fire from heaven, 1898 B.C., *Gen* xix

SODOR. Sodor is a village of Icolmkill. Dr Johnson calls it "the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence," he adds, "savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge, and the blessings of religion" The bishop's seat was at Rushin, or Castletown, in the Isle of Man, and in Latin is entitled *Sodorenus* But when that island became dependent upon the kingdom of England, the western islands withdrew themselves from the obedience of their bishop, and had a bishop of their own, whom they entitled also Sodorenus, but commonly bishop of the Isles See *Isles* Germanus was settled here by St. Patrick in 447 The bishop of Sodor and Man is not a lord of parliament. See *Man*

SOLAR SYSTEM The system nearly as now accepted, after the investigations and discoveries of many enlightened centuries and ages, was taught by Pythagoras of Samos, about 529 B.C. In his system of the universe he placed the sun in the centre, and all the planets moving in elliptical orbits round it—a doctrine superseded by the Ptolemaic system (which see) The system of Pythagoras was revived by Copernicus, and it is hence called the Copernican system Its truth was fully demonstrated by sir Isaac Newton, in 1695

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME was established at Hampstead near London in Aug 1857, by the surplus of the money collected by the Central Association in aid of the wives and families of soldiers in active service during the Crimean war

SOLEBAY, or **SOUTHWOLD BAY** (Suffolk), where a fierce naval battle was fought between the fleets of England and France on one side, and the Dutch on the other, the former commanded by the duke of York, afterwards James II The English lost four ships, and the Dutch three, but the enemy fled, and were pursued by the British to their own coasts In this obstinate and bloody engagement the earl of Sandwich was blown up, and some thousand men were killed and wounded.

SOLFERINO (in Lombardy), celebrated as the site of the chief struggle on the great battle of June 24, 1859, between the allied French and Sardinian army commanded by their respective sovereigns, and the Austrians under general Hess, the emperor being present. The Austrians after their defeat at Magenta, gradually retreated across the Mincio, and took up a position in the celebrated quadrilateral, and was expected there to await the attack But the advance of Garibaldi on one side, and of prince Napoleon and the Tuscans on the other induced them to recross the Mincio and take the offensive, which they did on June 23 The conflict began early the next morning, and lasted fifteen hours. At first the Austrians had the advantage, but the successful attack of the French on Cavriana and Solferino changed the fortune of the day, and the Austrians were after desperate encounters compelled to retreat The French attribute the victory to the skill and bravery of their emperor and the generals McMahon and Niel, the Austrians, to the destruction of their reserve by the rifled cannon of their adversaries The Sardinians maintained a fearful contest of fifteen hours at San Martino, it is said against double their number Loss of the Austrians 630 officers and 19,311 soldiers, of the allies, 8 generals, 936 officers and 17,305 soldiers killed and wounded This battle closed the war, preliminaries of peace being signed at Villa Franca, July 12

SOLICITOR-GENERAL, the legal officer next in rank to the attorney general, to whom he is deputy He generally becomes attorney general.

1839 *Sir Thomas Wilde (afterwards lord Truro), Dec. 5	1850 *Sir Alex. J. R. Cockburn, July 11
1841 *Sir William Follett (second time), Sept. 6	1851 Sir W. Page Wood, March 28
1844. *Sir Frederick Thesiger (since lord Chelmsford), April 17	1852 *Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Feb
1845. *Sir Fitzroy Kelly July 17	1852 *Sir Richard Bethell, Dec.
1846 *Sir John Jervis, July 4	1856 Rt. Hon. James Stuart Wortley, Nov
— Sir David Dumas, July 18	1857 Sir Henry Keating May
1848 *Sir John Romilly, April 4	1858 Sir Hugh M. Cairns, March
	1859 Sir Henry Keating June
	1859 William Atherton, Esq., Dec.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE was founded at Jerusalem 480 years after the deliverance from Egypt, 1012 B.C. and solemnly dedicated to the Lord Jehovah, on Friday, Oct. 30, 1004 B.C. being 1000 years before the birth of the Redeemer *Usher, Lenglet*. Solomon was the author of many books, of which we have still preserved in the Bible, his *Proverbs*, the *Book of Ecclesiastes*, the *Canticles* or *Song of Songs*, and the 71st and 126th Psalms

SOLWAY MOSS, bordering on Scotland. It swelled, owing to heavy rains, and upwards of 400 acres rose to such a height above the level of the ground, that at last it rolled forward like a torrent, and continued its course above a mile, sweeping along with it houses, trees, and all in its way, Nov 13, 1771 It covered 600 acres at Netherby, and destroyed about 30 small villages Near here the Scots were defeated by the duke of Norfolk, Nov 25, 1542

SOMBRERO (West Indies) On this desert isle, Robert Jeffery, a British man of war's man, was put ashore by his commander, the hon. captain W. Lake, for the offence of having tapped a barrel of beer when the ship was on short allowance. He was miraculously saved, after sustaining life for eight days on a few limpets and rain water, by an American vessel touching at the rock, Dec 13, 1807 Jeffery returned to England, and sir Francis Burdett advocated his cause in parliament. The sufferer received 600*l* as a compensation from captain Lake, who was tried by a court-martial, and dismissed the service, Feb 10 1810

SOMERSET THE BLACK See *Slavery in England*

SOMERSET HOUSE (London) Formerly a palace, founded on the site of several churches and other buildings levelled for the purpose in 1549, by the protector Somerset, whose residence fell to the crown after his execution In this palace queen Elizabeth resided at certain times, Anne of Denmark kept her court, and Catherine queen of Charles II dwelt during a portion of the life of her volatile spouse, and continued after his death, until she retired to her native country Old Somerset-house, which was a mixture of Grecian and

* Afterwards attorney general.

Gothic, was demolished in 1775, and the present magnificent edifice, from a design by sir William Chambers, erected for the accommodation of the public offices. The Royal Academy of Arts first assembled in the apartments given to the members by the king, Jan. 17, 1771, and the Royal Society met here in 1780. Large suites of government buildings were erected in 1774. The Navy-office, Pipe office, Victualling and other offices, were removed here in 1788, and various government departments since. The east wing, forming the King's College (see *King's College*), was completed in 1833. By an act passed in 1854, the offices of the duchy of Cornwall are to be transferred to a building to be erected at Pimlico. See *Royal Society*.

SOMNATH GATES, the gates of an ancient Hindoo temple at Guzerat which was destroyed by Mahmoud of Ghurnee in 1025. The priests wished to preserve the idol but Mahmoud broke it to pieces and found it filled with diamonds, &c. He carried the gates to Ghurnee. When that city was taken by gen Nott in 1843, lord Ellenborough ordered the gates to be restored after an exile of 800 years. They are made of sandal wood, and are figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxx.

SONNITES. The orthodox Mahometans who possess the Turkish empire. See *Mahometanism*.

SONTHALS. A tribe of Northern India brought to Bengal about 1830, where they prospered, till, partly from the instigations of a fanatic, and partly from the exactions of money lenders, they broke out into rebellion in July 1855, and committed fearful outrages. They were quite subdued early in 1856, and many were removed to the newly-conquered province of Pegu.

SORBONNE. A society of ecclesiastics at Paris, founded by Robert de Sorbon in 1252. The members lived in common, and devoted themselves to study and gratuitous teaching. They attained a European reputation as a faculty of theology, their judgment being frequently appealed to from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries. The influence of the Sorbonne was declining when the society was broken up in 1789.

SORCERERS AND MAGICIANS. A law was enacted against their seductions, 33 Hen. VIII. 1541, and another statute equally severe was passed 5 Eliz. 1563. The pretension to sorcery was made capital, 1 James I. 1603. See *Witchcraft*.

SOUDAN OR SOUJAH. The title of the lieutenants generals of the caliphs, which they bore in their provinces and armies. These officers afterwards made themselves sovereigns. Saladin, general of the forces of Nouredin, king of Damascus, was the first that took upon him this title in Egypt, A.D. 1165, after having killed the caliph Caym.

SOULAGES COLLECTION. About 1827, M. Soulages of Thoulouse, collected 790 specimens of Italian art and workmanship, &c. These were bought for 11,000*l*. by 73 English gentlemen, with the view of first exhibiting them to the public, and afterwards selling them to the government. They formed part of the "Art Treasures" exhibited at Manchester in 1857.

SOUND. Fewer than thirty vibrations in a second gave no sound, and when the vibrations exceed 7520 in a second, the tones cease to be discriminated. Roberval states the velocity of sound at the rate of 560 feet in a second, Cassendi at 1473, Derham, at 1142 feet. At Paris, where cannon were fired under many varieties of weather, in 1738, it was found to be 1107. The fire of the British on landing in Egypt was distinctly heard 130 miles on the sea. See *Acoustics*.

SOUND DUTIES. Till the year 1857 no merchant ship was allowed to pass the Sound (a narrow channel separating Zealand from Sweden) without clearing at Elsinour and paying toll. These duties had their origin in an agreement between the king of Denmark and the Hanse towns (A.D. 1348), by which the former undertook to maintain lighthouses, &c., along the Cattegat, and the latter to pay duty for the same. The first treaty with England in relation to this was in 1450, other countries followed. In 1855 the United States determined to pay the dues no more and in the same year the Danish government proposed that these dues should be capitalised, which was eventually agreed to, the sum agreed on being 30,476,325 rix dollars. In Aug 1857, the British government paid 10,126,855 rix dollars (1,125,206*l*.) to the Danes as their proportion.—The passage of the Sound was effected, in defiance of strong fortresses, by sir Hyde Parker and lord Nelson, April 2, 1801. See *Baltic Expedition*.

SOUNDINGS AT SEA. Captain Ross, of H.M.S. *Ædipus*, in 1840, took extraordinary soundings at sea. One of them was taken 900 miles west of St. Helena, where it extended to the depth of 5000 fathoms. Another sounding was made in the latitude of 33 degrees S. and longitude 9 degrees W. about 300 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, when 2366 fathoms were sounded, the weight employed amounted to 450 lb.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, was discovered by capt. Sturt in 1830, and explored shortly after by capt. Barker and Mr Kent, the former of whom was killed by the natives. The boundaries of the province were fixed by 4 & 5 Will. IV c 95 (1834), and it was occupied Dec. 26, 1836 by capt. Hindmarsh, the first governor. It was colonised according to Mr E. Gibbon Wakefield's scheme, which was carried out by the South Australian Colonisation Association. The colony for several years underwent severe trials through the great influx of emigrants, land jobbing, building speculations, &c which produced almost universal bankruptcy in 1839. In five years after, the energy of the colonists had overcome their difficulties, and the prosperity of the colony appeared fully established. In 1842 the highly productive Burra Burra copper mines were discovered, and large fortunes were suddenly realised, but in 1851 the discovery of gold in New South Wales and Victoria almost paralysed this province by drawing off a large part of the labouring population. Very little gold was found in South Australia, but a reaction took place in favour of the copper mines and agriculture, &c. Before the discovery of gold little trade existed between Adelaide (the capital of South Australia) and Melbourne, but in 1852 gold was transmitted from the latter to the former to the amount of 2,215,167*l* principally for bread stuffs, farm produce, &c. The bishopric of Adelaide was founded in 1847. Population in 1855, 85,821, in 1857, 185,698.

SOUTHERN CONTINENT Of this little more is known than that it is ice bound, and contains active volcanoes. It was discovered in the first instance by capt. John Biscoe, on the 27th Feb 1831, in lat. 65° 57' S, long 47° 20' E. extending east and west 200 miles,—thus he named Enderby Land, after the gentlemen who had equipped him for the voyage. Capt Biscoe also discovered Graham's Land on the 15th Feb 1832, situated in lat 67° 1' S long 71° 48' W. The Messrs Enderby equipped three other expeditions in search of the Southern continent, the last (in connection with some other gentlemen) in 1838, when capt. Balleny had command, who, in Feb 1839 discovered the Balleny Islands, in lat 67° S, long 165° E, and in March 1839, Salvina Land, in lat. 65° 10' S, long 118° 30' E. In 1840, a French expedition under the command of admiral D'Urville, and an American expedition under the command of commodore Wilkes, greatly added to our knowledge in respect to the existence of a Southern continent, and this was again added to by the expedition which sailed from England in 1839, under the command of capt. sir James Clark Ross, who discovered much land in the years 1841, and 1842, and penetrated as far south as 78° 11'.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, near Brompton old church, (containing the pictures presented by Mr Vernon and Mr Shepphards, and those bequeathed by Turner, the great painter, as well as specimens of sculpture and art, educational collections, products of the animal kingdom, &c.), was opened on June 24, 1857.

SOUTH SEA BUBBLE This destructive speculation commenced with the establishment of the South sea company in 1710, which was at first unwisely and afterwards dishonestly managed. The bubble, which ruined thousands of families, exploded in 1720, and the directors' estates, to the value of 2,014,000*l* were seized in 1721. Mr Knight, the cashier, absconded with 100,000*l*, but he compounded the fraud for 10,000*l* and returned to England in 1743. Almost all the wealthy persons in the kingdom had become stockjobbers and speculators in this fatal scheme. The artifices of the directors had raised the shares, originally of 100*l*, to the enormous price of 1000*l*. A parliamentary inquiry took place in Nov 1720, and Aislabie, chancellor of the exchequer, and several members of parliament were expelled the house in 1721. The estates of the directors were sold to relieve the sufferings of their dupes. See *Law's Bubble*.

SOUTHCOTT, JOANNA. A fanatic of this name, born in 1750, formerly of Exeter, came to London, where her followers at one period amounted to many thousands, and among whom were colonels and generals in the army, although the low and ignorant were her principal dupes. In 1792 she announced herself as the woman spoken of in the book of Revelation, chap xii, and a disorder of rather rare occurrence gave her the outward appearance of pregnancy after she had passed her grand climacteric, favouring the delusion that she would be the mother of the promised Shiloh. She died Dec. 27, 1814. In 1851 there existed in England four congregations, professing to expect her return.

SOUTHWARK This part of London was governed by its own bailiffs till 1327. The city, however, found great inconvenience from the number of malefactors who escaped thither, in order to be out of the reach and cognisance of the city magistrates, and a grant was made of Southwark to the city of London by the crown, for a small annuity. In Edward VI's reign it was formed into a city ward, and was named Bridge Ward Without, 1550.—Southwark-bridge was begun Sept. 23, 1814, and was completed March 26, 1819, at an expense

of 800,000. It consists of three great cast-iron arches, resting on massive stone piers and abutments, the distance between the abutments is 708 feet, the centre arch is 240 feet span, the two others 210 feet each, and the total weight of iron 5308 tons.

SOUTHWOLD See *Solebay*

SOVEREIGN The name of an ancient and modern gold coin of these realms. In Henry I's reign, a coin of this denomination was issued, of the value of 22s. and one twenty fourth part of the weight of a pound of gold. In 34 Hen. VIII 1542, sovereigns were coined of the value of 20s. which afterwards in 1550 and 1552 (4 & 6 Edw VI) passed for 24s. and 30s. By 56 Geo III sovereigns of the new coinage were directed to pass for 20s. and were issued from the Mint July 1, 1817. See *Coin and Gold*

SPA FIELDS (N London) Here upwards of 80,000 persons assembled to vote an address from the distressed manufacturers, to the Prince Regent, Nov 15, 1816. A second meeting, Dec. 2 following, terminated in an alarming riot, the shops of several gunsmiths were attacked for arms by the rioters, and in the shop of Mr Beckwith, on Snowhill, Mr Platt was wounded, and much injury was done before the tumult was suppressed. For this riot, Cashman the seaman was hanged, March 12, 1817

SPAIN (the ancient Iberia and Hispania) The first settlers are supposed to have been the progeny of Tubal, fifth son of Japheth. The Phœnicians and Carthaginians (360 B.C.) successively planted colonies on the coasts, and the Romans conquered the whole country, 207 B.C. Population of Spain in 1857, 15,464,078, of the colonies, 4,528,633

The Carthaginians enriched by the mines of Spain (B.C. 480 et seq.) form settlements there, B.C. 360
 Hamilcar extends their dominions in Spain 238-233
 New Carthage (Cartagena), founded by Hasdrubal 229
 At his death, Hannibal his son takes the command, 221, and prepares for war, 220, he takes Saguntum, 219, crosses the Alps and enters Italy 218
 The Romans carry the war into Spain, two Scipios defeated and slain by Hasdrubal 212
 Pub. Cornelius Scipio Africanus takes New Carthage, 210, and drives the Carthaginians out of Spain 207
 Numantine war 153-158
 Viriathus, general of the Celtiberians and Lusitanians, subdued all West Spain, 145, makes peace with the consul Fabius Serrillanus, 142, assassinated by order of the Romans 140
 Insurrection of Sertorius, 78, subdued by Pompey, and assassinated 72
 Julius Cæsar quells an insurrection in Spain 67
 Pompey governs Spain 60-50
 Revolt through the rapacity of Cræsus 48-47
 The Vandals, Alani, and Suevi wrest Spain from the Romans A.D. 409
 Adolphus founds the kingdom of the Visigoths 414
 The Vandals pass over to Africa 427
 Theodorici I. vanquishes the Suevi 453
 Assassinated by his brother Euric, who becomes master of all Spain 466
 Recared I. expels the Franks 587
 He abjures Arianism, and rules ably till 601
 Wamba's wise administration, he prepared a fleet for defence against the Saracens 672-677
 The Arabs invited into Spain against king Roderic 709
 His defeat and death at Xeres 711
 Establishment of the Moors at Cordova 711
 Victorious progress of Musa 712 718
 Emir's rule at Cordova (the first Musa and Tarik), Felayo, of Gothic blood, rules in Asturias and Leon 718
 The Saracens defeated at Tours by Charles Martel 732 or 732
 Abderrahman the first king at Cordova 756
 Unsuccessful invasion of Charlemagne 777 778
 Sancho IIligo, count of Navarre, &c. 873
 Sancho of Navarre becomes king of Castile 1036
 The kingdom of Aragon commenced under Ramires I. 1035
 Leon and Asturias united to Castile 1087

Portugal taken from the Saracens by Henry of Burgouen A.D. 1087
 The Saracens, beset on all sides by the Christians, call in the aid of the Moors from Africa, who seize the dominions they came to protect, and subdue the Saracens 1091, et seq
 Fabulous exploits of the Cid Rodrigo placed abt. 1100
 Dynasty of the Almoravides at Cordova, 1094-1144
 The Moors defeated in several battles by Alphonsus of Leon 1144
 Dynasty of the Almohades at Cordova 1144-1235
 Cordova, Toledo, Seville, &c. taken by Ferdinand of Castile and Leon 1233-1248
 The kingdom of Granada begun by the Moors, last refuge from the power of the Christians, 1238
 The crown of Navarre passes to the royal family of France 1274
 200 000 Moors arrive to assist the king of Granada 1327
 They are defeated at Tarifa, by Alphonsus XI of Castile, with great slaughter 1340
 Reign of Pedro the Cruel 1350
 His alliance with Edward the Black prince 1365
 Defeated at Montiel and treacherously slain 1369
 Ferdinand II. of Arragon marries Isabella of Castile and nearly the whole Christian dominions of Spain are united in one monarchy 1474
 Establishment of the Inquisition 1480-4
 Persecution of the Jews 1492-3
 Granada taken after a two years' siege, and the power of the Moors is finally extirpated by Ferdinand 1492
 Columbus is sent from Spain to explore the western world 1492
 Persecution of the Mahometans, many expelled 1499-1502
 Ferdinand conquers great part of Navarre 1512
 Accession of the house of Austria to the throne of Spain, Charles I. of Spain 1516
 Able administration of Ximenes, ungratefully used, 1516, his death 1517
 Charles elected emperor of Germany 1517
 Dreadful insurrection in Castile 1520 21
 Philip of Spain marries Mary of England 1554
 Charles retires from the world 1566
 Philip II. commences his bloody persecution of the Protestants 1601
 The Escorial begun building 1563
 Revolt of the Moriscos, 1567, suppressed 1570
 Portugal united to Spain by conquest 1580
 The Spanish Armada destroyed. See *Armada*. 1588
 Philip III. banishes the Moors (and their

SPAIN, *continued*

descendants,) to the number of 900,000, from Spain	1610	Don Carlos declares himself legitimate successor to his brother's throne should the king die,	April 29, 1833
Philip IV loses Portugal	1640	Death of Ferdinand VII and his queen assumes the title of governing queen, until Isabella II. her infant daughter, attain her majority	Sept. 29, 1833
Death of Charles III, last of the house of Austria, accession of Philip V of the house of Bourbon	1700	The royalist volunteers disarmed with some bloodshed at Madrid	Oct. 27, 1833
War of the Succession	1703-13	The quadruple treaty establishes the right of Isabella to the throne	April 22, 1834
Gibraltar taken by the English	1704	Don Carlos suddenly appears in Spain, July 10	1834
Siege of Barcelona	1713	The peers vote his exclusion from the throne,	Aug. 30, 1834
Charles, son of Philip V conquers Naples	1735	Mendizabal, prime minister, Mina, and Espartero command the royalists, the rebel leader, Zumalacaregui killed near Bilbao	1835
Charles III king of the Two Sicilies, succeeds to the crown of Spain	1759	Sir De Laey Evans, lord John Hay, and others, raised a British legion for the queen of Spain,	1835
War with England	1796	They defeat the Carlists at St Sebastian	Oct. 1, 1836
Battle of Cape St. Vincent	Feb. 14, 1797	Espartero gains the battle of Bilbao	Dec. 25, 1836
Spanish treasure-ships, valued at 3,000,000 dollars, seized by the English	Oct. 23, 1804	General Kvaas takes Irun	May 17, 1837
Battle of Trafalgar See <i>Trafalgar</i>	Oct. 21, 1805	The Carlists under Maroto desert Don Carlos and conclude a treaty of peace	Aug. 29, 1839
Sway of Godoy prince of Peace	1806	Don Carlos seeks refuge in France	Sept. 13, 1839
The French enter Spain, a Spanish army sent to the Baltic	1807	Surrender of Morella	May 28, 1840
Conspiracy of the prince of Asturias against his father	July 20, 1807	Cabrera, the Carlist general, unable to maintain the war, enters France with a body of his troops	July 7, 1840
Treaty of Fontenoy	Oct. 27, 1807	The British auxiliaries evacuate St. Sebastian and Pasaos	Aug. 25, 1840
The French take Madrid	March, 1808	Revolutionary movement at Madrid, the authorities triumphant	Sept. 1, 1840
The prince of Peace dismissed	March 18, 1808	Dismissal of the ministry, and dissolution of the Cortes	Sept. 9, 1840
Abdication of Charles IV in favour of Ferdinand	March 19, 1808	Espartero makes his triumphal entry into Madrid	Oct. 5, 1840
And at Bayonne, in favour of his "friend and ally" Napoleon, when Ferdinand relinquished the crown	May 1, 1808	The queen regent appoints a new ministry, who are nominated by Espartero	Oct. 5, 1840
The French massacre at Madrid	May 2, 1808	and abdicates and leaves the kingdom, visits France, next Sicily, but returns to France,	Oct. 19, 1840
The province Asturias rises en masse	May 3, 1808	Espartero, duke of Victory, expels the papal nuncio	Dec. 20, 1840
Napoleon assembles the notables at Bayonne,	May 25, 1808	The Spanish Cortes declare Espartero regent during the minority of the young queen,	April 12, 1841
Joseph Bonaparte enters Madrid as king of Spain	July 12, 1808	Queen Christina's protest to the Spanish nation,	July 19, 1841
Battle of Vimeira	Aug. 21, 1808	Insurrection in favour of Christina is commenced at Pamplona by general O'Donnell, and Omeña	Oct. 2, 1841
Supreme Junta installed	Sept. 1808	Don Diego Leon attacks the palace at Madrid, his followers are repulsed, and numbers slain by the queen's guards	Oct. 7, 1841
Madrid retaken by the French, and Joseph restored	Dec. 2, 1808	Don Diego Leon shot at Madrid	Oct. 15, 1841
Napoleon enters Madrid	Dec. 4, 1808	Zurbano captures Bilbao	Oct. 21, 1841
The royal family of Spain imprisoned in the palace of Chiswick in Savoy	Dec. 6, 1808	Rodil, the constitutional general, enters Vittoria	Oct. 21, 1841
The French take Ferrol, Jan. 27, Saragossa, Feb. 21, Oporto, Feb. 29, Cordova and Seville	Nov. 1809	Montes de Oca shot	Oct. 21, 1841
Ney takes Ciudad Rodrigo	July 10, 1810	General O'Donnell takes refuge in the French territory	Oct. 21, 1841
The Spanish Cortes meet	Sept. 24, 1810	Espartero decrees the suspension of queen Christina's pension	Oct. 28, 1841
Wellington defeats Massena at Fuentes d'Onoro	May 6, 1811	The fueros of the Basque provinces are abolished	Oct. 29, 1841
Soult defeated at Albuera	May 16, 1811	Borio and Gobernado, implicated in the Christina plot, are put to death at Madrid,	Nov. 9, 1841
Constitution of the Cortes	May 8, 1812	Espartero enters Madrid	Nov. 25, 1841
Wellington takes Ciudad Rodrigo, Jan. 19, storms Badajoz, April 6, defeats Marmont at Salamanca	July 22, 1812	General pardon of all persons, not yet tried, concerned in the events of October, Dec. 15, 1841	1841
He occupies Madrid, and totally defeats the French at Vittoria, June 21, defeats Soult in the Pyrenees, July 28 takes St. Sebastian, Aug. 31, and enters France	Oct. 8, 1813	The effective strength of the army fixed at 150,000 men	June 28, 1842
Ferdinand VII (infamously ungrateful) restored	May 14, 1814	An insurrection breaks out at Barcelona, the national guard joins the populace, Nov. 15, battle in the streets between the national guard and the troops, the latter lose 500 in killed and wounded, and retreat to the citadel	Nov. 15, 1842
Slave trade abolished for a compensation	1817		
Insurrection in Valencia repressed	1819		
Spanish revolution began	Jan. 1820		
Ferdinand swears to the constitution of the Cortes	March 8, 1820		
The Cortes remove the king to Seville, and thence to Cadiz	March 1823		
The French enter Spain, April 7, and invest Cadiz	June 25, 1823		
Battle of the Trocadero	Aug. 31, 1823		
Despotism resumed the Cortes dissolved	Oct. 1823		
executions of liberals	Nov. 27, 1823		
Riego put to death	Sept. 21, 1823		
The French evacuate Cadiz	Feb. 24, 1823		
Cadiz made a free port	March, 1830		
Salique law abolished	March, 1830		
Queen of Spain appointed regent during the king's indisposition, and a complete change made in the ministry	Oct. 25, 1832		

SPAIN, *continued*

- Barcelona blockaded, the British consul refuses
refuge to any but British subjects on board
British ships Nov 26, 1849
- The regent Evartero arrives before Barcelona,
and demands its unconditional surrender,
Nov 29, 1849
- Bombardment and surrender of Barcelona,
Dec. 3, 4, 1849
- The disturbances at Malaga May 25, 1849
- The revolutionary junta is re-established at
Barcelona June 11, 1849
- [Coruna, Seville, Burgos, Santiago, and
numerous other towns, shortly afterwards
"pronounce against the regent Evartero.]
- Arrival of general Narvaez at Madrid, which
surrenders July 15, 1849
- Evartero bombards Seville July 21, 1849
- The siege is raised July 27, 1849
- [The revolution is completely successful, and
Evartero flies to Cadix, and embarks on
board her Majesty's ship *Madibar*]
- The new government deposes Evartero of his
title and rank Aug 14, 1849
- Evartero and his suite and friends arrive in
London Aug 23, 1849
- Reaction against the new government breaks
out at Madrid Aug 29, 1849
- The young queen Isabella II 13 years old, is
declared by the Cortes to be of age Narvaez
(husband of the queen mother), it gen. Nov 8, 1849
- The queen mother, Christina, returns to Spain,
March 23, 1844
- Zaragoza insurrection, Nov 12, 1844 he is
shot Jan 21, 1845
- Don Carlos, from Bourges, formally relinquishes
his right to the crown, in favour of his son,
May 18, 1845
- Narvaez and his ministry resign, Feb 12 they
return to power, March 17, and again resign,
March 28, 1846
- Escape of Don Carlos and others from France,
Sept. 14, 1846
- Marriage of the queen to her cousin, Don
Francisco d'Assia, duke of Cadix, and
marriage also of the infanta Louise to the
duke de Montpensier Oct. 10, 1846
- [The Montpensier marriage occasions the dis-
pleasure of England, and disturbs the friendly
relations of the French and English govern-
ments.]
- Amnesty granted to political offenders Oct. 18, 1846
- Two shots fired at the queen by an assassin
named La Riva May 4, 1847
- He is sentenced to "death by the cord" and
is executed June 21, 1847
- Evartero restored Sept. 3, 1847
- Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, British envoy,
ordered to quit Spain in 48 hours May 18, 1848
- Narvaez disarmed and recalled 1849
- Diplomatic relations between the two countries
not restored until April 18, 1850
- The queen of Spain delivered of a male child,
which lives but ten minutes July 12, 1850
- The American expeditions under Lopez against
Cuba. See Cuba and the United States 1850 1851
- Resignation of Narvaez Jan. 10, 1851
- The infante don Henrique permitted to return
to Spain Feb. 2, 1851
- Madrid Aranjuez railway opened Feb. 9, 1851
- The queen pardons the prisoners taken in the
attempt upon Cuba Dec. 11, 1851
- Her majesty gives birth to a princess Dec. 20, 1851
- Attempt made on the life of the queen, she is
slightly wounded by the dagger of Morino, a
Franciscan Feb. 2, 1852
- Gen. Castaños, duke of Baylen, renowned in the
war against the French, dies in his 96th year
Sept. 23, 1852
- Narvaez exiled to Vienna Jan. 1853
- Ministerial changes—Lersundi forms a cabinet
April 11, 1853
- Resignation of Lersundi—Sartorius's cabinet
Sept. 1853
- Birth and death of a princess Jan. 6, 1854
- General O'Donnell, Concha, and others,
banished Jan 18, 1854
- Disturbances at Saragossa, &c. Feb. 1854
- Don Francisco (father of the king consort)
marries an "unfortunate" woman March, 1854
- Military insurrection near Madrid June 28, 1854
- The movement headed by Evartero, Barce-
lona and Madrid pronounce against the
government barricades in Madrid July 17, 1854
- Triumph of the insurrection, resignation of
the ministry, the queen sends for Evartero
July 19, 1854
- Ponce restored the degraded generals ruin
stated, &c., Evartero forms an administra-
tion July 31, 1854
- The queen mother impeached, she quits Spain
Aug 28, 1854
- Ministerial crisis Evartero resigns, but re-
sumes office Nov 21—30, 1854
- New constitution of the cortes proposed
Jan 12, 1855
- The cortes vote that all power proceeds from
the people they permit liberty of belief,
but not of worship Feb. 1855
- Don Carlos dies March 10, 1855
- Insurrection at Valencia April 6, 1855
- Resignation of Evartero new cabinet formed
headed by marshall O'Donnell, insurrection
in Madrid, July 14 O'Donnell and the
government troops subdue the insurgents,
the national guard suppressed July 15, 1855
- Insurrection at Il-ruchua and Saragossa, quelled
by O'Donnell, as dictator July 15-22, 1855
- Amnesty granted to political offenders Oct. 19, 1855
- O'Donnell compelled to resign, Narvaez
becomes minister Oct. 1, 1855
- Evartero resigns as senator Feb. 1, 1857
- Insurrection in Andalusia quickly suppressed
cruel military executions, 98 insurgents
shot (24 at revile) June and July 1857
- Ministerial changes, Armero becomes minister
Oct. 26, 1857
- Isturits becomes minister Jan. 14, O'Donnell
becomes minister July 1, 1858
- Cessation of state of siege at Barcelona, &c.
Sept 30, 1858
- Joint French and Spanish expedition against
Cochin China announced Dec. 1, 1858
- War with Morocco (*which see*) Nov and Dec. 1859
- O'Donnell commands the army in Africa inde-
cisive conflicts reported, battle at Castilljos,
a Spanish "Balaklava" charge, Jan. 1, the
Spaniards near Tetuan Jan. 1860

KINGS OF SPAIN

REIGN OF THE GOTH.

- 411 Ataulfo, murdered by his soldiers
- 415 Sigurico reigned a few days only
- 415 Valia, or Wallia.
- 420 Theodorio I killed in a battle, which he gained,
against Attila.
- 451 Thorismund or Torismund assassinated by
his favourite.
- 452 Theodorio II assassinated by
466. Euric, the first monarch of all Spain.
483. Alaric II. killed in battle.
506. Gesalric, his bastard son.
- 511 Amalric, or Amalaric legitimate son of Alaric
- 531 Theudis, or Theodad assassinated by a mad
man

SPAIN, *continued.*

- 548 Theodisela, or Theodisela murdered.
 549 Agila, taken prisoner, and put to death.
 554 Tanagilda.
 557 Liuva, or Levua I
 558 Leuvigildo associated on the throne with Liuva, in 558, and sole king in 572
 559. Recardo I
 601 Liuva II. assassinated.
 608. Viterious also murdered.
 610 Gundemar
 612. Sisibut, or Sisibuth, or Sisobert.
 621 Recardo II
 621 Suintila dethroned.
 631 Sisemando.
 636 Chintilla.
 640 Tulga, or Tulca.
 642. Cindasuinto died in 652
 649 Recesuindo associated on the throne this year, and in 653 became sole king
 672. Yamba or Waumba dethroned, and died in a monastery
 680 Ervigius or Ervigio
 687 Erlon, or Ergiza
 698 Witiza, or Witiza, associated on the throne, in 701 sole king
 711 Rodrigo, or Rodric slain in battle.

[Six independent Suevic kings reigned 409—409, and Two VANDALIC kings Gunderic 409—425, his successor Genseric with his whole nation passed over to Africa.]

MAHOMETAN SPAIN

CORDOVA.

- I *Emirs* The first Tarik and Musa, the last Yusuf el Tehri A.D. 711-755
 II *Kings*. The first, Abdorahman I the last, Abu Ali 755-1238

GRANADA

- Kings* The first, Mohammed I, the last Abdalla 1238-1492

CHRISTIAN SPAIN

KINGS OF ASTURIAS AND LEON

718. Pelagius, or Pelayo overthrew the Moors, and checked their conquests.
 737 Favila killed in hunting
 739 Alfonso the Catholic.
 757 Froila murdered his brother Samaran, in revenge for which he was murdered by his brother and successor
 768 Aurelus or Aurillo
 774 Mauregato the Usurper
 788. Vermundo (Bermuda) I
 791 Alfonso II the Chaste.
 842. Ramiro I he put 70 000 Saracens to the sword in one battle *Rabbe*.
 850 Ordoño
 866. Alfonso III. surnamed the Great relinquished his crown to his son.
 910 Garcias.
 914 Ordoño II
 923. Froila II
 925 Alfonso IV the Monk abdicated
 940 Ramiro II, killed in battle
 950 Ordoño III.
 955 Ordoño IV.
 956 Sancho I the Fat poisoned with an apple
 967 Ramiro III.
 983. Vermundo II (Bermuda) the Gouty
 990 Alfonso V killed in a siege
 1027 Vermundo III (Bermuda) killed.

KINGS OF NAVARRE.

- 873 Sancho IIigo, Count.
 884. Garcia I, king
 906 Sancho Garcias a renowned warrior
 924 Garcias II. surnamed the Trembler

970. Sancho II surnamed the Great (king of Castile through his wife)

- 1035 Garcias III
 1054 Sancho III
 1076. Sancho IV Ramirez, king of Aragon.
 1094 Peter of Aragon
 1104 Alfonso I of Aragon.
 1124. Garcias IV Ramirez
 1150 Sancho V surnamed the Wise.
 1194 Sancho VI surnamed the Infirm
 1234 Theobald I count of Champagne.
 1253 Theobald II
 1270 Henry Crassus.
 1274 Joanna married to Philip the Fair of France, 1285
 1305 Louis Hutin of France.
 1316 John lived but a few days.
 1316 Philip V the Long of France.
 1322 Charles I the IV of France.
 1328 Joanna II and Philip count d'Evreux
 1343 Joanna alone
 1349 Charles II or the Bad
 1387 Chari s III or the Noble.
 1425 Blanche and her husband John II afterwards king of Aragon.
 1479 Riquar
 1479 Francis Phoebus de Foix
 1483 Catharine and John d Albrot.
 1512. Navarre conquered by Ferdinand the Catholic, and united with Castile

KINGS OF LEON AND CASTILE.

- 1035 Ferdinand the Great
 1065 Sancho II the Strong, son of Ferdinand. Alfonso in Leon and Asturias, and Garcias in Galicia.
 1072. Alfonso VI the Valiant, king of Leon.
 1109 Urraca and Alfonso VII
 1126 Alfonso VIII Raymond.
 1157 Sancho III surnamed the Beloved.
 1158 Alfonso IX the Noble
 [Leon is separated from Castile under Ferdinand II 1157-1188]
 1214 Henry I
 1217 Ferdinand III the Saint and the Holy In him Leon and Castile were perpetually annexed
 1252. Alfonso X the Wise The Alphonsine Tables were drawn up under the direction of this prince
 1284. Sancho IV the Great and the Brave.
 1295 Ferdinand IV
 1312 Alfonso XI
 1350 Peter the Cruel deposed Reinstated by Edward the Black Prince of England afterwards slain by his natural brother and successor
 1369 Henry II the Gracious poisoned by a monk
 1379 John I he united Biscay to Castile
 1390 Henry III the Sickly
 1403. John II son of Henry
 1454 Henry IV the Impotent.
 1474 Isabella now queen of Castile, her marriage with Ferdinand of Aragon led to the union of the kingdoms of Castile and Aragon.
 1504 Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, and Philip I of Austria. On her mother's death Joanna succeeded, jointly with her husband Philip but Philip dying in 1506, and Joanna becoming an imbecile, her father Ferdinand continued the reign, and thus perpetuated the union of Castile with Aragon

KINGS OF ARAGON

- 1095 Ramiro I
 1095 Sancho Ramirez (IV of Navarre)
 1094 Peter of Navarre.
 1104 Alfonso the Warrior king of Navarre.
 1134 Ramiro II the Monk.
 1137 Petronilla, and Raymond count of Barcelona.

SPAIN, *continued.*

1163. Alfonso II.
 1196. Peter II.
 1213. James I, succeeded by his son
 1276. Peter III, conquered Sicily (*which see*) in 1282.
 1285. Alfonso III the Beneficent.
 1291. James II, surnamed the Just.
 1297. Alfonso IV.
 1296. Peter IV the Ceremonious.
 1297. John I.
 1295. Martin I.
 1410. [Interregnum].
 1412. Ferdinand the Just, king of Sicily
 1416. Alfonso V the Wise.
 1468. John II king of Navarre, brother of Alfonso
 died 1479
 1479. Ferdinand II the Catholic, the next heir
 in consequence of his marriage with Isabella
 of Castile (1474), the kingdoms were united

SPAIN

1513. Ferdinand V (of Castile), the Catholic. This
 prince having conquered Granada and
 Navarre, became king of all Spain suc-
 ceeded by his grandson
 1516. Charles I son of Joan of Castile and Philip of
 Austria, became emperor of Germany, as
 Charles V in 1519 resigned both crowns,
 and retired to a monastery
 1556. Philip II his son, king of Naples and Sicily,
 a merciless bigot, married Mary queen
 regnant of England died a most dreadful
 death, being covered with ulcers from which
 vermin swarmed
 1598. Philip III son of the preceding he drove
 the Moors from Granada and the adjacent
 provinces.

1621. Philip IV his son, a reign of nearly con-
 tinuous and unfortunate wars with the
 Dutch and France he lost Portugal in 1640
 1665. Charles II son of Philip IV the last prince
 of the Austrian line he nominated, by will,
 as his successor
 1700. Philip V duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis
 XIV of France hence arose the war of the
 succession, terminated by the treaty of
 Utrecht in 1713.
 1724. Louis I who reigned only a few months.
 1724. Philip V again.
 1745. Ferdinand VI surnamed the Wise he dis-
 tinguished his reign by acts of liberality and
 beneficence.
 1759. Charles III king of the Two Sicilies, and
 brother of Ferdinand VI on ascending the
 Spanish throne he gave the Sicilies to his
 third son Ferdinand.
 1788. Charles IV son of Charles III the influence
 of Godoy prince of Peace, reached to almost
 royal authority in this reign Charles abdi-
 cated in favour of his son and successor, in
 1808, and died in 1819
 1808. Ferdinand VII whom Napoleon of France
 also forced to resign
 1808. Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon
 forced to abdicate
 1814. Ferdinand VII restored succeeded by his
 daughter
 1833. Isabella II (born Oct. 10, 1830), ascended the
 throne, Sept. 29, 1833, married her cousin
 Don Francis d'Assisi, Oct. 10, 1846. The
 present (1860) queen of Spain
 [See, Alfonso, prince of Asturias, born Nov
 28, 1857]

EMINENT SPANISH AUTHORS

	Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.
Garcilasso de la Vega	1503	1546	Quevedo	1570	1647
Bocan	1496	1548	Calderon	1601	1682
Las Casas	1474	1556	Solis	1610	1686
Cervantes	1547	1610	Feyjoo	1701	1765
Mariana	1596	1682	Yriarte	1760	1798
Herrera	1565	1635	Goudé	1765	1830
Lope de Vega	1568	1635			

SPANISH ARMADA. See *Armada*SPANISH ERA See *Eras*SPANISH MARRIAGES See *Spain*, Oct 10, 1846

SPARTA, the capital of Laconia, one of the most considerable republics of the Pelopon-
 nesus, and the formidable rival of Athens. Though without walls, it resisted the attacks
 of its enemies by the valour of its citizens, for eight centuries. The epoch of its foundation
 is much disputed. Lelex is supposed to have been the first king. From Lacedæmon the
 fourth king, and his wife Sparta, who are also spoken of as the founders of the city, it
 obtained the names by which it is most known. The Lacedæmonians were a nation of
 soldiers. They cultivated neither the arts, sciences, commerce, nor agriculture. All their
 laws, all their institutions, all their education, in a word, the very constitution of their
 republic, were calculated to make them warriors.

Sparta founded.	<i>Pausanias</i>	B.C. 1490	Reign of Orestes, the son of Agamemnon.	
Tyndarus marries Leda.	Helen born	***	<i>Pausanias</i>	B.C. 1175
Helen stolen by Theseus, king of Athens, but recovered by her brothers		1213	The kingdom is seized by the Heraclids.	
The princess of Greece demand Helen in mar- riage, she makes choice of Menelaus, of Myosene		1201	<i>Longlet</i>	1104
Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy carries off Helen		1198	Establishment of two kings, Eurytheneus and Procles, by their father Aristodemus	1102
The Trojan war commences to avenge this wrong		1103	Rule of Lycurgus, who establishes the Senate	
After a war of ten years, and a disastrous voyage of nearly eight, Menelaus and Helen return to Sparta		1176	<i>Eusebius</i>	881-884
			Charilaus declares war against Polymestor king of Arcadia	848
			Alcæmenes, known for his apophthegms, makes war upon the Messenians	813
			Niander succeeds his father, Charilaus, war with the Argives	800

SPARTA, *continued*

Theopompus introduces the Ephori into the government about B.C. 368
 War declared against the Messenians, and Amphipolis taken
 War with the Argives, and celebrated battle *
 The Progeny of the Parthenion, the sons of Virgines
 Battle of Ithome
 Ithome taken, the Messenians become vassals to Sparta, and the war ends, which had lasted nineteen years
 Conspiracy of the Parthenion with the Helots to take Sparta
 The Parthenion colonise Tarentum
 The Messenians revolt, and league with Elis, Argos, and Arcadia against the Laedæmonians. [This war lasts fourteen years.]
 Carnian festivals instituted
 The Messenians settle in Sicily
 The Staton of Greece unite against the Persians
 Leonidas, at the head of 300 Spartans, with stands the Persian arms at the defile of Thermopylae. (See *Thermopylae*, *Battle of*)
 Persians defeated by Pausanias
 He is put to death for treason, the Grecian armies choose an Athenian general
 An earthquake at Sparta destroys thirty thousand persons, rebellion of the Helots
 Platen taken by the Spartans
 The Spartans, under Agis, enter Attica, and lay waste the country
 Agis gains a great victory over the Argives and Mantinians
 The Laedæmonian fleet, under Mindarus, defeated at Cysicum, and Mindarus slain in the battle
 The Spartans, defeated by land and at sea, sue for peace, which is denied by the Athenians
 Reign of Pausanias
 The Athenians defeated at Ægospotamos by Lysander
 Athens taken by him, which ends the Peloponnesian war
 Agæus enters Lydia
 The Athenians, Thebans, Argives, and Corinthians enter into a league against the Spartans, which begins the Corinthian war

Agæus defeats the allies at Coronæ. B.C. 394
 The Laedæmonian fleet, under Lysander, defeated by Conon, the Athenian commander, near Onidos, Lysander killed in the engagement
 The Thebans drive the Spartans from Cadmeæ
 Lægas
 The Spartans lose the dominion of the seas, their fleet totally destroyed by Timotheus
 The Spartans defeated at Leuctra
 Epaminondas, heading 50,000 Thebans, appears before Sparta
 Battle of Mantinea the Thebans obtain the victory. See *Mantineæ*
 Pyrrhus invades Sparta, is defeated before the walls
 Agis endeavours to revive the laws of Lycurgus
 Leonidas vacates the throne, and flies from Sparta
 He is recalled, and becomes sole sovereign, Agis put to death
 Reign of Cleomenes III the son of Leonidas
 He re-establishes most of the laws of Lycurgus
 Antigonus defeats Cleomenes on the plains of Sellasia, routs his army and enters Sparta as conqueror
 Cleomenes retires to Egypt
 The Spartans murder the Ephori
 Machanidas ascends the throne, and abolishes the Ephori
 He is defeated and slain by Philopomen, prætor of the Achaean league
 Government of Nabis, execrable for his cruelties
 The Romans besiege Sparta, and the tyrant sues for peace
 The Ætolians obtain Sparta by treachery
 Nabis is assassinated
 The laws of Lycurgus abolished
 Sparta, under the protection or rather subjugation of Rome, retains its authority for a short time
 Taken by Mahomet II. A.D. 1460
 Burnt by Sigismund Malatesta 1403
 Rebuilt as Mistra. It is now called Sparta, and is part of the kingdom of Greece (1860).

SPARTACUS, a Thracian, said to be of noble blood, served in an auxiliary corps of the Roman army. Having deserted and been apprehended, he was reduced to slavery and made a gladiator. With some companions he made his escape, collected a body of slaves and gladiators, 73 B.C., ravaged Southern Italy, and defeated the Roman forces under the consuls sent against him. Knowing the impossibility of successfully resisting the republic, he endeavoured to conduct his forces into Sicily, but on the way was defeated and slain by Crassus, 72 B.C.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. Peter de Montfort, afterwards killed at the battle of Evesham, was the first speaker, 45 Hen. III. 1260, but sir Peter de la Mare is supposed to have been the first regular speaker, 50 Edw. III. 1376. The king refused his assent to the choice of sir Edward Seymour, as speaker, March 6, 1678, when serjeant William Gregory was chosen in his room. Sir John Trevor was expelled the chair and the house for taking a gratuity after the act for the benefit of orphans had passed, March 20, 1694.

Rt. hon. Henry Addington (afterwards viscount Sidmouth) Jan. 22, 1801
 Sir John Mitford (afterwards baron Redesdale) Feb. 11, 1801
 Rt. hon. Charles Abbot (afterwards lord Colchester) Feb. 10, 1802
 Rt. hon. Charles Manners Sutton (afterwards viscount Canterbury) June 2, 1817

Rt. hon. James Abercromby (afterwards baron Dunfermline) Feb. 19, 1835
 Rt. hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre (afterwards viscount Eversley) May 27, 1839
 Rt. hon. John Evelyn Denison, (Pemberton speaker, 1860) April 20, 1857

* This celebrated battle was fought between 300 select heroes of each nation, and all perished except two Argives and one Spartan. The latter remained on the field, whilst the two former repaired to Argos to announce their victory. Each party claimed the advantage, the Argives because they had lost the fewest men, the Laedæmonians, because they remained masters of the field. A second battle was fought, in which the Argives were beaten. Pausanias.

SPEAKING-TRUMPET A speaking trumpet is said (but on doubtful authority) to have been used by Alexander 335 B.C. One was constructed from Kircher's description by Saland, 1652 Philosophically explained and brought into notice by Moreland, 1671 This instrument is commonly used by ships at sea in hailing each other It is made of a long tin tube, and increases the sound of the human voice amazingly *Pardon.*

SPECTACLES See *Optics* Spectacles were unknown to the ancients. They are generally supposed to have been invented in the thirteenth century, by Alexander de Spina, a monk of Florence, in Italy, about A.D. 1285 According to Dr Plott, they were invented by Roger Bacon, our own illustrious countryman. The hint was certainly given by Bacon about 1280 Some affirm that the real inventor was Salvino, and Mr Manni gives proofs in favour of Salvino, in his Treatise

SPECTATOR. The first number of this periodical appeared on March 1, 1711, the last Aug 2, 1715 The papers by Addison have one of the letters *CLIO* at the end The most of the other papers are by sir Richard Steele, a few by Hughes, Budgell, Ensden, Miss Shephard, and others.

SPHERES. The celestial and terrestrial globes, and also sun dials, are said to have been invented by Anaximander, 552 B.C., and the armillary sphere by Eratosthenes about 255 B.C. The planetarium was constructed by Archimedes before 212 B.C. Pythagoras maintained that the motions of the twelve spheres must produce delightful sounds, audible to mortals, which he called the music of the spheres.

SPINNING The art was ascribed by the ancients to Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, such was their veneration for it. Arcas, king of Arcadia, taught his subjects the art of spinning about 1500 B.C. Lucretia with her maids was found spinning, when her husband Collatinus paid a visit to her from the camp. The wife of Tarquin was an excellent spinner, and a garment made by her, worn by Servius Tullius, was preserved in the temple of Fortune Augustus Caesar usually wore no garments but such as were made by his wife, sister, or daughter The spinning wheel was invented at Brunswick, about A.D. 1530 Till 1767, the spinning of cotton was performed by the hand spinning wheel, when Hargreave, an ingenious mechanic, near Blackburn, made a spinning jenny, with eight spindles. Hargreave also erected the first carding machine, with cylinders. Arkwright's machine for spinning by water was an extension of the principle of Hargreave's, but he also applied a large and small roller to expand the thread, and, for this ingenious contrivance, took out a patent in 1769 At first he worked his machinery by horses, but in 1771 he built a mill on the stream of the Derwent, at Cromford In 1779, Crompton invented the Mule (*which see*), which is a wonderful improvement in this art. *Phillips*

SPIRES (in Bavaria) The emperors held many diets at Spire since 1309, and it was the seat of the Imperial chamber till 1688, when the city was burnt by the French, and not rebuilt till after the peace of Ryswick in 1697 The diet to condemn the reformers was held at Spire, called there by the emperor Charles V 1529 See *Protestants*

SPIRITS. See *Distillation* In all nations spirituous liquors have been considered as a proper subject of heavy taxation for the support of the state In 1840 England made about ten millions of gallons of spirits, Scotland about seven millions of gallons, and Ireland about nine millions of gallons In the year 1851 the number of gallons on which duty was paid for home consumption was 23,976,596 The total amount paid was 6,017,218*l.* of which 3,758,186*l.* were paid by England, 1,252,297*l.* by Scotland, and 1,006,735*l.* by Ireland the total duty on home consumption paid in 1853 was 6,760,422*l.* in 1858, 9,195,164*l.* was paid as duty on 27,370,934 gallons. In 1855 methylated spirits of wine, for use in the arts and sciences, were made duty free by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 38

SPITZBERGEN, an archipelago in the Arctic ocean Discovered in 1553, by sir Hugh Willoughby, who called it Greenland, supposing it to be a part of the western continent. In 1595 it was visited by Barents and Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called it Spitzbergen, or sharp mountains, from the many sharp-pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds. See *Phypps*

SPORTS, BOOK OF The first "Book of Sports," under the title of "The King's Majesty's Declaration to his Subjects concerning Lawful Sports to be used" (*viz.* on Sundays after evening prayers) was published by king James I May 24, 1618 The second "Book of Sports," with a ratification by his majesty, Charles I is dated Oct 18, 1633 On the publication of the first "Book of Sports," there arose a long and violent controversy among English divines on certain points. See *Sabbatarians, Sunday, &c.* The book was ordered to be burnt by the hangman and the sports were suppressed by the parliament.

SPURS. Anciently the difference between the knight and esquire was, that the knight wore gilt spurs (*equus auratus*) and the esquire silver ones. Two sorts of spurs seem to have been in use at the time of the Conquest, one called a pryck, having only a single point, the other a number of points of considerable size. Spurs nearly of the present kind came into use about A D 1400. See *Plating*.

SPURS, BATTLE OF Henry VIII of England, the emperor Maximilian, and the Swiss, in 1513, entered into an offensive alliance against France. Henry VIII landed at Calais in the month of July, and soon formed an army of 30,000 men, counting his own troops. He was joined by the emperor with a good corps of horse, and some foot. The emperor was so mean as to act as a *mercenary* to the king of England, who allowed him a hundred ducats a day for his table! They invested Teroouenne with an army of 50,000 men, and the duc de Longueville, marching to its relief, was signally defeated on the 16th of August, at Gunne gate. This battle was called the battle of *Spurs*, because the French used their *spurs* more than they did their *swords*. The English king laid siege to Tournay, which submitted in a few days. *Henault*.

STADE DUES. At a castle near the town of Stade, in Hanover, certain dues are charged by the Hanoverian government, on all goods imported into Hamburg. The British government settled these dues in 1844, and they were resisted by the Americans in 1855. It is expected that they will be shortly abolished (1860).

STADTHOLDER. See *Holland*.

STAFF COLLEGE (Sandhurst), for providing an education to qualify military officers for the duties of the staff. The foundation stone was laid by the duke of Cambridge, on Dec. 14, 1859.

STAGE COACHES. So called from the stages or inns at which the coaches stopped to refresh and change horses. *Bailey*. The stage coach duty act passed in 1785. These coaches were made subject to salutary provisions for the safety of passengers, 50 George III. 1809. They were made subject to mileage duties, 55 Geo III. 1814. The duty upon stage-coaches was about half a million sterling, latterly much less. See *Coaches*, *Hackney Coaches*, *Mail Coaches*, &c.

STAMP DUTIES. The first institution of stamp duties was in 1671. They were re-enacted 1694, when a duty was imposed upon paper, vellum, and parchment. The stamp-duty on newspapers was commenced in 1713, and every year added to the list of articles upon which stamp duty was made payable. The American Stamp act, a memorable statute, one of those imposts levied by the Parliament of Great Britain which produced the American war, and led to the independence of that country, was passed March 22, 1765. Stamp-duties in Ireland commenced 1774. Stamps on notes and bills of exchange in 1782. The stamp-duties produced in England, in 1800, a revenue of 3,126,535*l*, in 1840, for the United Kingdom, 6,726,817*l*, in 1850, 6,867,548*l*, and in the year ending Jan 5, 1853, they were 6,287,261*l*. Many alterations were made in 1853 and 1857. By an act passed in June 1855, the stamp duty on newspapers as such was totally abolished: the stamp on them being henceforth for postal purposes only. In July and Aug 1854, 19,115,000 newspaper stamps were issued, in the same months, 1855, only 6,870,000.

STANDARD. First fixed by the law for gold and silver in England, A D 1300. Standard gold is 22 parts out of 24 of pure gold, the other two parts or carats being silver or copper. The standard of silver is 11 oz 2 dwts. of fine silver alloyed with 18 dwts. of copper, or 37 parts out of 40 of pure silver, and 3 parts copper. In A D 1300, these 12 oz. of silver were coined into 20 shillings. In 1412 they were coined into 30 shillings, and in 1527, into 45 shillings. In 1545, Henry VIII coined 6 oz of silver and 6 oz of alloy into 48 shillings, and the next year he coined 4 oz of silver and 8 oz of alloy into the same sum. Elizabeth, in 1560, restored the old standard in 60 shillings, and in 1601 in 62 shillings. It is now 66 shillings. The average proportions of silver to gold at the royal mint are 15*½* to 1. The standard of plate and silver manufactures was affirmed, 6 George I 1719 *et seq*. See *Gold* and *Coinage*.

STANDARD, BATTLE OF THE. See *Northallerton*.

STANDARD MEASURES. In the reign of Edgar a law was made to prevent frauds arising from the diversity of measures, and for the establishment of a legal standard measure to be used in every part of his dominions. The standard vessels made by order of the king were deposited in the city of Winchester, and hence originated the well known term of "Winchester measure." The bushel so made is still preserved in the guildhall of that city. Henry I also, to prevent frauds in the measurement of cloth, ordered a standard yard of the

length of his own arm to be made and deposited at Winchester, with the standard measures of king Edgar. The guildhall contains the standard measures of succeeding sovereigns. *Camden*.—The national standard of length, settled by parliament in 1824, was destroyed by the fire in 1884. A new commission was appointed to reconstruct the lost standard, and researches, for this purpose, were begun by the late Francis Baily (died in 1844), and continued by the late rev. R. Sheepshanks till his death in 1855. The work was completed by Mr G B Airy, astronomer royal, and in 1855 was passed "an Act for legalising and preserving the lost standards of weights and measures" (18 & 19 Vict. c. 72).

STANDARDS See *Banners, Flags, &c.* The practice in the army of using a cross on standards and shields arose in the asserted miraculous appearance of a cross to Constantine, previously to his battle with Maxentius, Eusebius says that he received this statement from the emperor himself, A.D. 312. For the celebrated French standard, see *Aur flamme*. **STANDARD OF MAHOMET** on this ensign no infidel dared look. It was carried in procession about 1768, when several hundred Christians, who ignorantly looked upon it, were massacred by the Turkish populace. The British **IMPERIAL STANDARD** was first hoisted on the Tower of London, and on Bedford Tower, Dublin, and displayed by the Foot Guards, on the union of the kingdoms, Jan. 1, 1801.

STANNARY COURTS of Devon and Cornwall for the administration of justice among the tin miners, whose privileges were confirmed by 33 Edw I 1305. They were regulated by parliament in 1641 and 1855.

STAR-CHAMBER, COURT OF So called haply from its roof being garnished with stars. *Coke*. This court of justice, so tremendous in the Tudor and part of the Stuart reigns, was called Star-Chamber, not from the stars on its roof (which were obliterated even before the reign of queen Elizabeth), but from the *Starræ*, or Jewish covenants, deposited there by order of Richard I. No star was allowed to be valid except found in those repositories, and here they remained till the banishment of the Jews by Edward I. The court was instituted 2 Hen VII 1486, for trials by a committee of the privy council which was in violation of Magna Charta, as it dealt with civil and criminal causes unfettered by the rules of law. In Charles I's reign (1634-37), it exercised its power upon several bold innovators in liberty, who only gloried in their sufferings, and contributed to render government odious and contemptible. It was abolished in 1641. There were in this court from 26 to 42 judges, the lord chancellor having the casting voice. *Gibbon*.

STARCH is a sediment produced at the bottom of vessels wherein wheat has been steeped in water, it is soft and friable, easily broken into powder, and is used to stiffen and clear linen, with blue, its powder is employed to powder the hair. The art of starching linen was brought into England by Mrs Dingheim, a Flemish woman, 1 Mary, 1553. *Slow*.

STARS, THE FIXED They were classed into constellations, it is supposed, about 1200 B.C. Hicetas, of Syracuse, taught that the sun and the stars were motionless, and that the earth moved round them, about 344 B.C. (thus is mentioned by Cicero, and perhaps gave the first hint of this system to Copernicus). Job, Hesiod, and Homer mention several of the constellations. The Royal Library at Paris contains a Chinese chart of the heavens, made about 600 B.C. in which 1460 stars are correctly inserted. The aberration of the stars was discovered by Dr Bradley, 1727. See *Astronomy* and *Solar System*. Maps of the stars were published by the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge in 1839, and a set of Celestial maps, issued under the superintendence of the Royal Prussian Academy, was completed in 1859.

STATES-GENERAL OF FRANCE. An ancient assembly of France, first met, it is said, in 1302 to consider the exactions of the pope. Previously to the Revolution, it had not met since A.D. 1614. The states consisted of three orders, the nobility, clergy, and commons. They were convened by Louis XVI and assembled at Versailles, May 5, 1789. Here a contest arose, whether the three orders should make three distinct houses, or but one assembly. The commons insisted upon the latter, and, assuming the title of the National Assembly, declared that they were competent to proceed to business, without the concurrence of the two other orders, if they refused to join them. The nobility and clergy found it expedient to concede the point, and they all met in one hall. See *National Assembly*.

STATES OF THE CHURCH See *Pope* and *Rome*.

STATIONERS. Books and papers were formerly sold only at stalls, hence the dealers were called stationers. The company of stationers of London is of great antiquity, and existed long before printing was invented, yet it was not incorporated until 3 Philip & Mary, 1555. Their old dwelling was in Paternoster-row. *Mortimer*.

STATUES See *Sculpture, &c* Phidias, whose statue of Jupiter passed for one of the wonders of the world, was the greatest statuary among the ancients, 440 B.C. He had previously made a statue of Minerva at the request of Pericles, which was placed in the Parthenon. It was made of ivory and gold, and measured 39 feet in height. Aclius raised a golden statue to his father, the first that appeared in Italy. Lysippus invented the art of taking likenesses in plaster moulds, from which he afterwards cast models in wax, 326 B.C. Michael Angelo was the greatest artist among the moderns. The first equestrian statue erected in Great Britain was that of Chas. I. in 1678. By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 10 (July 10, 1854), public statues are placed under the control and protection of the Board of Works. Among the public statues erected in the London squares and other public places, are the following —

Achilles, Hyde-park, in honour of the duke of Wellington, by the ladies of Great Britain	June 18	1832	George III Somerset-house	1788
Anne, queen, St. Paul's Church-yard		1711	George III Cookspur-street	1836
Bodford, duke of, Russell square		1809	Howard, John, first erected in St. Paul's	1796
Canning, George, New Palace-yard		1812	Jennor, Edward, Trafalgar square	1858
Cartwright, major, Burton Crescent		1811	James II Whitehall	1687
Charles I Charing-cross		1678	Napier gun, Sir Charles J Trafalgar-square	1856
Charles II Soho-square		1678	Nelson, Trafalgar-square	1843
Chamberlain, duke of, Cavendish-square		1770	Pitt, William Hanover square	1831
Elizabeth, queen St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street		1686	Peel Sir Robert, Cheap-side	1855
Fox, Charles James, Bloomsbury square		1816	Wellington, duke of, Royal Exchange	1844
George I Grosvenor-square		1736	Wellington, duke of, arch Hyde-park corner	1846
George I Leicester-square		1726	William III St. James's square	1717
			William IV King William street	1845
			York, duke of, Waterloo-place	1884

STATUTES See Acts of Parliament

STEAM ENGINE, AND NAVIGATION This is the most important prime mover the ingenuity of man has yet devised. It is noticed by the marquess of Worcester, in his *Century of Inventions*, as "a way to drive up water by fire," A.D. 1663. See *Railways*

Papin's digester invented	A.D.	1681	Steam power to convey coals on a railway, employed by Blackinsop	A.D.	1811
Captain Savery's engine constructed for raising water		1698	The Comet pliers on the Clyde		1811
Papin's engine, exhibited to the Royal Society about		1690	Steam applied to printing in the Times office.		1814
Atmospheric engine by Savery and Newcomen		1713	See Press		
First idea of steam navigation set forth in a patent obtained by Jonathan Hulls		1736	There were five steam vessels in Scotland (Part. Returns) in		1814
Watt's invention of performing condensation in a separate vessel from the cylinder		1765	First steam vessel on the Thames brought by Mr Dodd from Glasgow		1816
His first patent		1769	The first steamer built in England (Part. Returns)		1815
His engines upon a large scale erected in manufacturing, and his patent renewed by act of parliament		1775	The <i>Swanwich</i> steamer of 850 tons, came from New York to Liverpool in 26 days	July 15,	1819
Thomas Paine proposes the application of steam in America		1778	First steamer in Ireland		1820
Engines made to give a rotary motion		1778	Steam-gun invented by Perkins		1824
Watt's expansion engine		1778	Steam jet applied		1825
Double-act in engines proposed by Dr. Falck on Newcomen's principle		1779	Captain Johnston obtained 10,000 <i>l.</i> for making the first steam voyage to India in the <i>Enterprize</i> which sailed from Falmouth	Aug. 16	1825
Watt's double-engine and his first patent for it granted		1781	The locomotive steam-carriages on railways, at Liverpool	Oct.	1829
The marquess Jouffroy constructed an engine on the Saône		1781	The railway opened See Liverpool		1830
Two Americans published a work upon the steam-engine		1785	Penninsular and Oriental Steam Company formed		1836
W. Symington made a passage on the Forth and Clyde canal		1789	The <i>Great Western</i> arrives from Bristol at New York, being her first voyage in 18 days	June 17,	1838
First steam-engine erected in Dublin by Henry Jackson		1791	War-steamer built in England		1838
First experiment on the Thames		1801	War-steamer built at Birkenhead, named the <i>Nemesis</i> and <i>Phlegathon</i> , carrying each two thirty-two pounders, sent by government to China		1840
The experiment of Mr. Symington repeated with success		1802	The Unarmed Steamers began to sail		1840
Trevethick's high pressure engine		1802	The Collins Steamers began		1850
Woolf's double cylinder expansion engine constructed		1804	The <i>Pacific</i> crosses the Atlantic in 9 days, 19 hours, 25 minutes, arriving at Holyhead,	May 20,	1851
Manufactories warmed by steam		1806	Steam Packets leave Galway for America		1858
Fulton's steam boat on the Seine, Aug. 9, 1803 at New York		1806	See <i>Navy and Shipping</i>		
Fulton started a steam boat on the river Hudson, America		1807			

* This statue is of brass, cast by Le Sueurs in 1633 at the expense of the Howard Arundel family during the civil war. The Parliament sold it to John River, a brasier, in Holborn, with strict orders to break it to pieces, but he concealed it under ground till the Restoration, when it was erected in 1678, on a pedestal executed by Grinlin Gibbons. The first equestrian statue of bronze, founded at one cast, was that of Louis XIV of France, A.D. 1699. It was elevated about 1754.

STEAM ENGINE, *continued.*

STEAM VESSELS BELONGING TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE AT THE FOLLOWING PERIODS —

Year	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Dependencies	Total.
1814	0	5	0	1	6
1815	3	5	0	2	10
1820	17	14	3	9	43
1825	112	86	3	17	168
1830	203	61	31	20	315
1835	444	85	68	48	545
1845	694	139	79	89	1001
1850	Belonging to the United Kingdom				1181

	Long	Broad.		Long	Broad.
Great Western	226 feet	35 feet.	Persia	390 feet	45 feet.
Duke of Wellington	240 feet	60 feet.	Great Eastern *	692 feet	83 feet
British Queen	275 feet	61 feet.	Horse Power	—Paddles, 1000,	Screw 1840
Great Britain	322 feet	51 feet.	Weight of ship &c.,	12,000 tons,	ordinary
Himalaya	370 feet	48 feet.	light draught 12,000 tons.		

STEAM HAMMER. This highly useful machine was invented by Mr James Nasmyth in 1838, and patented by him in 1842. The main feature in the construction of the steam hammer is, the absolutely direct manner by which the elastic power of steam is employed to lift up and let fall the mass of iron which constitutes the hammer, which mass or block of iron is attached direct to the end of a piston rod passing through the bottom of an inverted steam cylinder placed immediately over the anvil. The vast range and perfect control over the power of the blows enable the largest or smallest forge work to be executed by the same steam hammer †. In 1842, Mr Nasmyth applied his steam hammer to driving piles, which invention has importantly assisted in the execution of every great public work in which pile driving has been required.

STEARINE (from *stear*, suet), that part of oils and fats which is solid at common temperatures. The nature of these substances was first made known by Chevreul, in 1823, who showed that they were compounds of peculiar acids with a base termed *glycerine*, of these compounds the chief are stearine, margarine, and elaine (from *elaeon*, oil).

STEEL, the well known metal, a compound of iron and carbon, exists in nature, and has been largely fabricated from the earliest times. A manufactory for cast steel is said to have been set up by Benjamin Huntsman at Handsworth, near Sheffield, in 1740. The manufacture of shear steel began at Sheffield about 1800. German steel was made at Newcastle previously by Mr Crawley. The invention of Mushat (1800) and Lucas (1804) were important steps in this manufacture. See *Engraving*. In 1859, tungsten steel was made in Germany.

STEEL PENS came into use about 1820, when the first gross of three slit pens was sold wholesale for 7l 4s. In 1830 the price was 8s, and in 1832, 6s. A better pen is now sold for 6d a gross, the cheapest sort at 2d, Birmingham produces about 1000 million pens per annum. Women and children are principally employed in the manufacture.

STEEL-YARD. An ancient instrument, the same that is translated *balance* in the Pentateuch. The *Statera Romana*, or Roman steel yard, is mentioned in 315 B.C. The **STEEL-YARD COMPANY**, London merchants, who had the steel yard assigned to them by Hen. III. A.D. 1232, were Flemings and Germans, and the only exporters, for many years after, of the staple commodities of England. *Anderson*. The Company lost its privileges in 1551.

STEENKIRK. See *Engelsen*.

* The *Great Eastern*—for a short time only (in 1857-8) called *Leviathan*—was designed by Mr I. K. Brunel (he died Sept. 15, 1859), and built by Messrs. Scott, Russell, & Co. at Millwall. Its launching lasted from Nov. 8, 1857, to Jan. 31, 1858. The capital subscribed having been all expended, a new company was formed, to fit her for sea. On Sept. 7, 1859, she left her moorings at Deptford for Portland roads. On the voyage an explosion took place (off Hastings), through some neglect in regard to the closing of one of the chimneys, when ten firemen were killed, and many persons were seriously injured. After repairs, she sailed to Holyhead, arriving there Oct. 10, she endured the storm of Oct. 25-6 well, and proceeded to Southampton for the winter Nov. 4.—She was constructed to convey 5000 persons from London to Australia, a distance of 22,500 miles, with accommodation, for 800 1st class passengers, 2000 2nd class and 1200 3rd class. Her able captain (Harrison) was drowned in the Solent, Jan. 22, 1860, deeply regretted.

† It is now employed in every country where the working of malleable iron is carried on. Owing to the vast range of power possessed by the steam hammer, forged iron work can now by its means be executed on a scale, and for a variety of purposes, with such ease and perfection as could not have been possible by the means previously existing. Parts of the most gigantic marine steam engines, anchors, and Armstrong guns, as well as the most minute details of machinery, as in Enfield rifles, are now executed by the steam-hammer.

STENOGRAPHY (from *stenos*, narrow), the art of writing in short-hand, said to have been practised by most of the ancient nations, and to have followed from the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians. Its improvement is also attributed to the poet Ennius, to Tyro, Cicero's freed man, and still more to Seneca. The *Ars Scribendi Characteris*, printed about A. D. 1412, is the oldest system extant. Peter Balca, the famous penman, published on stenography in 1590. There are now numerous systems of it, several of easy acquirement and great simplicity.

STEREOCHROMY, a mode of painting in which water-glass (an alkaline solution of flint, silicic acid) serves as the connecting medium between the colour and the substratum. Its invention is ascribed to Von Fuchs, who died at Munich on March 5, 1856. Fine specimens of this art by Kaulbach and Echter exist in the Museum at Berlin, and also at Munich.

STEREOMETER. The instrument by which is compassed the art of taking the contents of vessels of liquids by gauging, invented about A. D. 1350. *Anderson*. M. Say's stereometer for determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, and powders as well as solids, was described in 1797.

STEREOSCOPE (from *stereos*, solid, and *skopein*, to see), an optical instrument, for representing in apparent relief natural objects, &c., by uniting into one image two plane representations of these objects as seen by each eye separately. The first was constructed and exhibited by professor Charles Wheatstone in 1838. Since 1854, stereoscopes have been greatly improved, and are now exceedingly cheap.

STEREOTYPE (a cast from a page of moveable printing types). It is said that stereotyping was known in 1711, but this is doubted. It was practised by Wm. Ged of Edinburgh, about 1780. A specimen of Ged's plates is in the Royal Institution, London. A Mr. James attempted to introduce Ged's process in London, but failed, about 1735. *Nichols*. Stereotype printing was in use in Holland, in the last century, and a quarto Bible and Dutch folio Bible were printed there. *Phillips*. It was revived in London by Wilson, in 1804. Since 1850 the durability of stereotypes has been greatly increased by electrotyping them with copper.

STIRRUPS were unknown to the ancients. Gracchus fitted the highways with stones to enable the horsemen to mount. Warriors had projections on their spurs for the same purpose. Stirrups were used in the fifth century, but were not common even in the twelfth.

STOCKHOLM, capital of Sweden, was fortified by Berger Jarl in 1254. Here the Swedish nobility was massacred by Christian II in 1528. The PEACE OF STOCKHOLM, between the king of Great Britain and the queen of Sweden, by which the former acquired the duchies of Bremen and Verden as elector of Brunswick, Nov. 20, 1719. TREATY OF STOCKHOLM, between Sweden and Russia, in favour of the duke of Holstein Gottorp, March 24, 1724. Another between England and Sweden, March 3, 1813.

STOCKINGS of silk were first worn by Henry II of France, 1547. In 1560 queen Elizabeth was presented with a pair of knit black silk stockings, by her silk woman, Mrs. Montague, and she never wore cloth ones any more. *Howell*. He adds, "Henry VIII wore ordinary cloth hose, except there came from Spain, by great chance, a pair of silk stockings, for Spain very early abounded with silk." Edward VI was presented with a pair of Spanish silk stockings by his merchant sir Thomas Gresham, and the present was then much taken notice of. *Idem*. Others relate that William Rider, a London apprentice, seeing at the house of an Italian merchant, a pair of knit worsted stockings from Mantua, made a pair like them, the first made in England, which he presented to the earl of Pembroke, 1564. *Stow*.

STOCKING-FRAME. The art of weaving stockings in a frame was invented in England by the rev. Mr. Lee, of Cambridge, in 1589, twenty five years after he had first learnt to knit them with wires or needles.

STOCKPORT, an ancient town in Cheshire, has become eminent on account of the cotton trade. Heaton Norris, in Lancashire is united to it by a bridge over the river. Here was a serious religious riot, when two Roman Catholic chapels were destroyed, and the houses of many Roman Catholics were gutted, and their furniture and other contents smashed or burnt, June 29, 1852. See *Riot*.

STOCKS, see *Drunkenness*.

STOCKS. The public funding system originated in Venice, and was introduced into Florence in 1340. The English funding system may be said to have had its rise in 1694. The act to prevent stock-jobbing passed March 1734. The foundation of the Stock Exchange, in Capel-court, was laid in May 1800. The memorable Stock Exchange hoax, for which Cochrane, Johnstone, and others were convicted, and lord Cochrane (it is now said unjustly)

was afterwards expelled the house of commons, Feb. 22, 1814 Stock-exchange coffee-house destroyed by fire, Feb. 11, 1816 The number of stock holders in 1840 amounted to 387,481 The number in 1850 not ascertained. By a return of the average price of the public funds by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, it appears that *Consols* averaged in the year—

1780	£68 12 6	1800	£66 3 3	1820	£68 12 0	1845	£93 2 6
1785	68 6 6	1805	68 14 0	1825	90 0 8	1848	96 15 0
1790	71 2 6	1810	67 16 3	1830	89 15 7	1850	96 10 0
1795	74 8 6	1815	68 12 9	1840	89 17 6	1852	99 12 6

The price of £100 stock varied in

1833	from £101 0 0	to £90 15 0	1856	from £96 2 6	to £87 5 0
1834	" 96 0 0	" 85 15 0	1857	" 95 2 6	" 86 10 0
1855	" 98 12 6	" 86 5 0	1858	" 98 12 6	" 94 0 0

STOICS, disciples of Zeno the philosopher, about 290 B.C. They obtained the name because they listened to his instructions in a porch or portico at Athens, called in Greek *Stoa*. Zeno taught, that man's supreme happiness consisted in living agreeably to nature and reason, and that God was the soul of the world. *Stanley*

STONE OPERATION The operation of extracting stone from the bladder was first performed by Ammonius of Alexandria, about A.D. 240 Cutting for the stone was first performed on a criminal, at Paris, in 1474, with success. A remedy discovered by Mrs Stevens, for which she was rewarded by government, 1739 See *Lithotomy*

STONE BUILDINGS, &c. Stone buildings were introduced into England, A.D. 670 A stone bridge was built at Bow, in 1087, and is accounted the first, but a bridge exists at Crowland, which is said to have been built in 860 See *Bridges* The first stone building in Ireland was a castle, 1161 See *Building* Stone china-ware was made by Wedgwood in 1762 Artificial stone for statues was manufactured by a Neapolitan, and introduced into England, 1776 Stone paper was made in 1776 See *Ransome's Artificial Stone*

STONEHENGE, on Salisbury plain, Wiltshire, among the most celebrated monuments of British antiquity, said to have been erected on the counsel of Merlin by Aurlahs Ambrosius, in memory of 460 Britons who were murdered by Hengist the Saxon, about A.D. 450 *Geoffrey of Monmouth*. Erected as a sepulchral monument of Ambrosius, A.D. 500 *Polydore Vergil*. An ancient temple of the Britons, in which the Druids officiated. *Dr Stukeley* The Britons had annual meetings at Abury and Stonehenge, where laws were made, and justice administered, and heinous crimes punished by burning alive in wicker-baskets.

STORMS The following are among the best authenticated and most memorable. In London a storm raged which destroyed 1500 houses, A.D. 944 One in several parts of England, the sky being very dark, the wind coming from the S.W., many churches were destroyed, and in London 500 houses fell, Oct. 5, 1091 One on the coast of Calais, when Hugh de Beauvais and several thousand foreigners, on their voyage to assist king John against the barons, perished, 1215 *Holmshead*

It thundered 15 days successively, with tempests of rain and wind, A.D. 1233.

A storm, with violent lightnings, one flash passed through a chamber where Edward I. and his queen were conversing, did them no damage, but killed two of their attendants, 1285 *Hoveden*.

A violent storm of hail near Chartres, in France, which fell on the army of Edward III. then on its march. The hail was so large that the army and horses suffered very much, and Edward was obliged to conclude a peace, 1339 *Matt. Paris*. When Richard II.'s queen came from Bohemia, on her setting foot on shore an awful storm arose, and her ship and a number of others were dashed to pieces in the harbour, Jan. 1382. *Holmshead*. Richard's second queen also brought a storm with

her to the English coast, in which the king's baggage was lost, and many ships cast away, 1380 *Idem*.

A hurricane throughout Europe, which did very considerable damage, remarked upon in England as happening Sept. 3, 1658, the day that Cromwell died. *Mortimer*

A storm on the eastern coasts of England 900 colliers and coasters lost, with most of their crews, 1696.

The storm, called the "Great Storm," one of the most terrible that ever raged in England. The devastation on land was immense and in the harbours, and on the coasts, the loss in shipping and in lives was still greater, Nov. 26-27, 1703.

A snow-storm in Sweden, when 7000 Swedes, it is

* The loss sustained in London alone was calculated at 2,000,000 sterling. The number of persons drowned in the floods of the Severn and Thames, and lost on the coast of Holland, and in ships blown from their anchors and never heard of afterwards, is thought to have been 8000 Twelve men-of-war, with more than 1800 men on board, were lost within sight of their own shores. Trees were torn up by the roots, 17,000 of them in Kent alone. The Eddystone light-house was destroyed, and in it the ingenious contriver of it, Winstanley, and the persons who were with him. The bishop of Bath and Wells and his lady were killed in bed in their palace in Somersetshire. Multitudes of cattle were also lost in one level 15,000 sheep were drowned.

STORMS, *continued.*

said, perished upon the mountains, in their march to attack Drontheim, 1719.

One in India, when many hundreds of vessels were cast away, a fleet of Indiamen greatly damaged, and some ships lost, and 80,000 persons perished, Oct. 11, 1787.

A dreadful hurricane at the Havannah many public edifices and 4048 houses were destroyed, and 1000 inhabitants perished, Oct. 25, 1768. *Annual Register*

An awful storm in the north of England, in which many vessels were destroyed, and four Dublin packets foundered, Oct. 29, 1775.

At Surat, in the East Indies, destroyed 7000 of the inhabitants, April 22, 1782.

One hundred and thirty-one villages and farms laid waste in France, 1785.

One general throughout Great Britain several hundred sail of shipping destroyed or damaged, Oct. 6, 1794.

One which did vast damage in London, and through out almost the whole of England, Nov. 8, 1800.

A tremendous storm throughout Great Britain and Ireland, by which immense damage was done, and many ships wrecked, Dec. 16-17, 1814.

An awful gale, by which a great number of vessels were lost, and much damage was done to the shipping in general on the English coasts, Aug. 31, 1816.

A dreadful hurricane, which ravaged the Leeward Islands, from the 20th to 22nd Sept. 1819. At the island of St. Thomas alone, 104 vessels were lost.

A great storm along the coast from Durham to Cornwall, in which great numbers of vessels were lost, Nov. 1821.

In Ireland, particularly in the vicinity of Dublin, when many houses were thrown down, and vast numbers unroofed, Dec. 12, 1822.

Awful storm on the coast of England many vessels lost, and 18 driven ashore and wrecked in Plymouth alone, Jan. 12-13, 1828.

At Gibraltar where more than 100 vessels were destroyed, Feb. 18, 1828.

Dreadful storm at the Cape of Good Hope, where immense property was lost, July 16, 1831.

A hurricane visited London and its neighbourhood, which did great damage to the buildings, but without the destruction of human life, though many serious accidents occurred, Oct. 28, 1838.

Awful hurricane on the western coast of England, and in Ireland. The storm raged through Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire, 30 persons were killed in Liverpool, by the falling of buildings, and 100 were drowned in the neighbourhood, the coast and harbours were covered with wrecks, the value of two of the vessels lost being nearly half-a-million sterling. In Limerick, Galway, Athlone, and other places, more than 200 houses were blown down, and as many more were burnt, the winds spreading the fire. Dublin suffered dreadfully, London and its neighbourhood scarcely sustained any damage, Jan. 6-7, 1839.

[The winter of 1852-3 (Dec. and Jan) was one of storms, many of which were very destructive, particularly to shipping.]

Great storm in the Black sea, Nov. 12-16, 1854, causing much loss of life, shipping, and stores sent for the allied armies in the Crimea.

Great storm on N coast of Europe, &c., Dec. 31, 1854.

Great storm on N E coast of Scotland, 42 fishermen lost Nov. 23, 1857.

Dreadful storm on the night Oct. 25-26 the Royal Charter totally lost, and many other vessels, another storm Oct. 31, and Nov. 1, 1859.

STORTHING, the Norwegian parliament, said to have been first held at Bergen by Hacho V in 1223.

STOVES The ancients used stoves which concealed the fire, as the German stoves yet do. They lighted the fire also in a large tube in the middle of the room, the roof being open. Apartments were warmed by portable braziers. Stoves on this old principle, improved, continue in use in many houses and public establishments in England, and still generally on the continent. See *Chimneys and Cottager's Stove*.

STRAND (London) Houses were first built upon the Strand about A.D. 1353, at which period it was the court end of the town, or formed the communication between the two cities of London and Westminster, being then open to the Thames and to the fields. Somerset and other palaces were erected in 1549. *Stow* The Strand bridge was commenced Oct. 11, 1811. See *Waterloo Bridge*. The Strand improvements were commenced in 1829.

STRASBURG, the Roman *Argentoratum*, the capital of Alsace. Here Julian defeated the Allemanni, A.D. 357. This town, formerly imperial, was taken by Louis XIV in 1681. The citadel and fortifications, which he constructed, have been so much augmented, that Strasburg may be considered one of the strongest places in Europe. It was confirmed to France by the peace of Ryswick in 1697. Strasburg is remarkable for its magnificent cathedral and tower, the latter, the loftiest in the world. An attempt at insurrection in the city was made, Oct. 29, 1836, by Prince Louis Napoleon (afterwards president of the French republic, and now emperor), aided by two officers and some privates. It was instantly suppressed by their arrest. The prince was then shipped off to America by the French government. See *France*.

STRATHMORE, COUNTESS OF Miss Bowes of Durham, the then richest heiress in Europe, whose fortune was 1,040,000*l.* with vast additions on her mother's death, and immense estates on the demise of her uncle, married the earl of Strathmore, Feb. 25, 1766. Having, after the earl's death, married Mr Stoney, she was forcibly carried off by him and other armed men, Nov. 10, 1786. She was brought up to the King's Bench by *habeas corpus* and released, and he committed to prison, Nov. 23. The lady recovered her estates, which she had assigned to her husband under the influence of terror, in May, 1788.

STRATTON HILL, BATTLE OF, in Cornwall, May 16, 1643, between the royal army under sir Ralph Hopton, and the forces of the parliament under the earl of Stamford, in this battle the victory was gained over the parliamentarians, who lost numbers in killed and wounded.

STRELITZ, the imperial guard of Russia, established in 1668. Becoming frequently seditious, they were suppressed by Peter the Great, great numbers were put to death, many by the Czar's own hand, 1697-1704.

STRIKES. See *Preston*, and *London*, 1859. The tailors of London struck for increase of wages in April, 1834. The strike of the amalgamated engineers took place in 1853.

STRYCHNIA, a poisonous vegetable alkaloid, discovered in 1818 by Pelletier and Caventon in the seeds of the *strychnus ignatia*, and *nux vomica*, and also in the upas poison. It is so virulently poisonous that half a grain blown into the throat of a rabbit occasions death in four minutes. Its operation is accompanied by lock jaw. Much attention was given to strychnia in 1856, during the trial of Palmer for the murder of Cook.

STUCCO-WORK was known to the ancients, and was much prized by them, particularly by the Romans, who excelled in it. *Abbé Lenglet*. It was revived by D'Udine, about A.D. 1550, and in Italy, France, and England in the eighteenth century.

STYLE. The style was altered by Augustus Cæsar's ordering leap-year to be once in four years, and the month Sextilis to be called Augustus, 8 B.C. Again at Rome, by taking twelve days off the calendar, 1582. See *Calendar*. Introduced into most of the other states of Europe, 1710. Act passed to change the style in England from the Julian to the Gregorian, 1751. It took effect Sept. 3, 1752. See *New Style and Year*.

STYLE ROYAL. See *Majesty and Titles*. The styles of the English sovereigns is given in the later editions of Nicolas's "Chronology of History."

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH. See *Telegraph*. Professor Charles Wheatstone in 1840 drew plans of a projected submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais. In 1847 Mr John Watkins Brett submitted a similar plan to Louis Philippe without success, but in 1850 he obtained permission from Louis Napoleon to make a trial. This took place on Aug. 28, 1850. The connecting wires were placed on the government pier in Dover harbour, and in the *Goliath* steamer were coiled about 30 miles in length of telegraphic wire, enclosed in a covering of gutta serena, half an inch in diameter. The *Goliath* started from Dover, unrolling the telegraphic wire as it proceeded, and allowing it to drop to the bed of the sea. In the evening the steamer arrived on the French coast, and the wire was run up the cliff at cape Grisnez to its terminal station, and messages were sent to and fro between England and the French coast. But the wire, in settling into its place in the sea-bottom, crossed a rocky ridge, and snapped in two, and thus the enterprise for that time failed. New arrangements were soon made, and on a scale of greater magnitude, and the telegraph was opened, Nov. 13, 1851. On that day, the opening and closing prices of the funds in Paris were known on the London Stock Exchange within business hours. Guns were fired at Dover by means of electric sparks communicated from Calais. In May 1853 the Dover and Ostend line was laid down. Telegraph communications were complete between Dover and Ostend in May 1853, Holyhead and Howth,* June 1852, Paris to Bastia, Nov. 1854, London to Constantinople, May 1858, Aden and Suez, May 1859.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH, ATLANTIC. A plan to unite Europe and America by the electric telegraph was entered at the government registration office in June 1845, by Mr J. Watkins Brett, who made proposals to the government, which were not accepted. This plan was attempted to be carried out by a company in 1857 and 1858, with the concurrence of the British and American governments. 2500 miles of wire were manufactured and tested in March 1857. The laying it down commenced at Valentia, in Ireland, on Aug. 5. The vessels employed were the *Niagara* and *Susquehanna* (American vessels), and the *Leopard* and *Agamemnon* (British vessels). After sailing a few miles the cable snapped. This was soon repaired, but on Aug. 11, after 300 miles of wire had been paid out, it snapped again,

* A direct distance of sixty miles, in May 1852. The cable was shipped on board the *Britannia* steamer, the Admiralty steamer *Prospere* being in company to render aid. In the first attempt, some mismanagement caused the cable to break when only four miles from Holyhead, and the operations had to be suspended for the repair of the mischief. The second attempt was quite successful, the two vessels devoted eighteen hours to the passage, proceeding slowly and cautiously, and paying out the enormous cable with great judgment. Only 65 miles of cable were used, so direct did the vessels proceed in their course. On arriving at Howth, the end of the cable was put in communication with a loaded cannon on board the *Britannia*; the signal to "fire" was transmitted to Holyhead, the operators at this place sent back an impulse, and the cannon was fired off immediately. A message was received in London at 10 o'clock, dated from Dublin at 6 o'clock, June 1, 1853.

and the vessels returned to Plymouth. In 1858 a second attempt to lay the cable failed, through a violent storm on June 20-21, but the third voyage was successful. On Aug. 5, the junction between the two continents was completed by the laying down of 2050 miles of wire from Valentia in Ireland to Newfoundland. The first two messages, on Aug. 5, were from the queen of England to the president of the United States, and his reply. This event caused great rejoicing in both countries, but unfortunately the insulation of the wire became gradually more faulty, and on Sept. 4 the power of transmitting intelligence utterly ceased. A new company has been formed, which it is to be hoped will complete the magnificent undertaking.

SUBSIDIES. Subsidies to the kings of England formerly granted in kind, particularly in wool, 30,000 sacks were voted to Edward III. on account of the war with France, 1340 *Anderson*. Subsidies were raised upon the subjects of England for the last time by James I. 1624, but they were contained in a bill for the redress of grievances, 1639. England granted subsidies to foreign powers in several wars particularly in the war against the revolutionists of France, and the war against Bonaparte. One of the most remarkable of these latter was June 20, 1800, when a treaty of subsidies was ratified at Vienna, between Austria and England, stipulating that the war should be vigorously prosecuted against France, and that neither of the contracting powers should enter into a separate peace. Subsidies to Austria, Prussia, Russia, the Porte, and other powers, were afterwards given by England, to the amount of many millions sterling. *Phillips*

SUCCESSION, ACT OF, to exclude Roman Catholics from ascending the throne of these realms was passed 1 Will. & Mary, 1689, and the crown of England was settled upon the present royal family by the act 13 Will. III. passed June 12, 1701. By this latter act the succession of the crown of England, after the demise of William III. and of queen Anne, without issue, was limited to the princess of Hanover, and to her heirs being Protestants, she being the grand daughter of James I. See *Hanoverian Succession*.

SUCCESSION, WAR OF (1702-1713), alike distinguished by the achievements of the duke of Marlborough and the earl of Peterborough, and its barren and unprofitable results, arose on the question whether an Austrian or a French prince, grandson of Louis XIV., should succeed to the throne of Spain. The British court opposed Louis, and Marlborough was victorious, but the allies withdrew one after another, and the French prince succeeded. See *Utrecht*.

SUCCESSION DUTY ACT (16 & 17 Vict. c. 51), after much discussion, was passed Aug. 4, 1853. By this act the legacy duty was extended to real estate, and was made payable on succession to both landed and personal property.

SUEVI, a warlike Gothic tribe, which with the Alani and the Visigoths entered Spain about 408. They were overcome by the Visigoths, and absorbed into their kingdom about 584.

SUEZ CANAL. A plan for a canal between the head of the Red Sea and the Bay of Pelusium was brought forward by M. De Lesseps in 1857. The Egyptian, Turkish, Russian, French, and Austrian governments are in favour of the scheme, which is at present opposed by the British. The cost is estimated at 8,000,000*l*.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS. Power to appoint them was given by parliament in 1534 to Henry VIII. as head of the church. See *Supremacy*.

SUGAR.* *Saccharum officinarum.* Sugar is supposed to have been known to the ancient Jews. Found in the East Indies by Nearchus, admiral of Alexander, 325 B.C. *Strabo*. An oriental nation in alliance with Pompey used the juice of the cane as a common beverage. *Lucan*. The best sugar was produced in India. *Pliny*. It was prescribed as a medicine by Galen. Brought into Europe from Asia, A.D. 625. In large quantities 1150. It was attempted to be cultivated in Italy, but not succeeding, the Portuguese and Spaniards carried it to America about 1510. Our chief importations of sugar are from the

* Sugar, long considered a neutral substance, without congeners, has of late years become the head of a numerous family, daily increasing viz. Cane sugar (*sacrose*, from the sugar-cane, boiled with dilute acids it yields *glucose*), fruit-sugar (from many recent fruits), grape-sugar (*glucose* from dried fruits and altered starch), sugar of milk, *Melisso* (from Eucalyptus, by Berthelot in 1856), *sorbit* (from the berries of the mountain ash, by Pelouze), *isoscit* (from muscular tissue, Scherer), *dulcose* (by Laurent), *mannite* (from manna, obtained from the Fraxinus Ornus, a kind of ash), *querceite* (from acorns), to these have been lately added *Myceose*, by M. Mitscherlich, and *melastose* and *trivalose*, by M. Berthelot.

† About the year 1188 the sugar-cane was transported from Tripoli and Syria to Sicily, thence to Madeira, and finally to the West Indies and America. It is not known at what date sugar was introduced into England, but it seems to have been prior to the reign of Henry VIII. Mr. Whitaker, in the History of Whalley, p. 109, quotes an earlier instance in 1497. A manuscript letter from sir Edward Wotton to lord

British West Indies, the East Indies, Mauritius, and Brasil. The previous customs duties upon sugar were repealed, and moderated duties substituted, by the act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 63, passed Aug 18, 1846, by which act the same duties were levied upon the sugar of foreign countries as levied upon sugar the produce of British colonies annually reduced until July 5, 1851. The importations of sugar have in consequence considerably increased, and amounted in 1852 to upwards of eight millions of cwts., paying, notwithstanding the reduction, a duty exceeding four millions of pounds sterling. In 1855, the duty was again increased.* Sugar was first taxed by name, 1 James II. 1685. Sugar was extracted from beetroot in France by Achard, in 1799, and has been since largely manufactured.

SUGAR-REFINING This art was made known to the Europeans by a Venetian, A.D. 1503. It was first practised in England in 1659, though some authorities say that we had the art among us a few years sooner. Dr Scofield's improved processes were patented in 1848-50.

SUICIDE (from *sui*, self, *caedere*, to kill), the slayer of himself. The first instance (passing that of Samson) recorded in Jewish history, is that of Saul, 1055 B.C. *Apolodorus*. The Greek and Roman philosophers deemed it a crime, and burned the offending hand apart from the rest of the body. In the early part of the Roman history, the only instance recorded occurs in the reign of Tarquin I., when the soldiers, thinking themselves disgraced by being ordered to make common sewers, destroyed themselves, 606 B.C. Instances afterwards occurred, however, of illustrious men committing suicide, as Cato, 46 B.C.† In the Roman Catholic Church, in the sixth century, it was ordained that no commemoration should be made in the Eucharist for such as committed self murder. This ecclesiastical law continued till the Reformation, when it was admitted into the statute law of England by the authority of parliament, with the confiscation of land and goods. Till 1823 the body of the suicide was directed to be buried in a cross road, and a stake to be driven through it.

A FEW OF THE MOST MEMORABLE LATE CASES OF SUICIDE IN ENGLAND, ETC

Gen. Pichegru	April 7, 1804	Haydon, the eminent painter	June 22, 1846
Miss Champante	Aug 15, 1804	Count Bresson†	Nov 2, 1847
Sella, valet of the duke of Cumberland	May 21, 1810	Colonel King in India	July 12, 1850
Abraham Goldamid, an eminent merchant	1810	Walter Watts, lessee of the Olympic theatre	July 18, 1850
William, murderer of the Marr family	Dec. 15, 1811	Rev Dr Rice	Jan. 20, 1853
Lord French	Dec 9, 1814	Lieut.-col. Layard	Dec. 27, 1853
Marshall Borthier	June 1, 1815	Rev T Robinson (threw himself off Shakspeare's Cliff, Dover)	Aug 16, 1854
Samuel Whitbread, esq	Sept. 6, 1815	Dr. Franks, late editor of the <i>Allegiance</i>	Nov 8, 1855
Sir Samuel Romilly	Nov 2, 1818	John Sadleir, M P (In 1852, a lord of the treasury, by prussic acid, near Primrose-hill. (He was found to have been guilty of enormous frauds upon the Tipperary bank. &c.)	Feb. 16, 1856
Sir Richard Croft	Nov 6, 1818	A. Smart, a watchmaker, threw himself from the whispering gallery in St. Paul's, March 14,	1856
Christophe, king of Hayti	Oct. 8, 1820	Charles Russell, esq., late chairman of Great Western Railway	May 15, 1856
Adm. sir George Campbell	Jan. 23, 1821	Hugh Miller, geologist, author of <i>The Old Red Sandstone</i> (insane, through overwork)	Dec. 22, 1856
Marquess of Londonderry	Aug 12, 1822	Major-gen. Stalker, C.B. of Indian army (March 14), and commodore Ethersey of the Indian navy (Both through nervous depression while on the expedition against Persia, see <i>Buckire</i>)	March 17, 1857
Hon. colonel Stanhope	Jan. 26, 1825	Major Warburton, M P for Harwich, brother of Elliot, lost in the <i>Amazon</i>	Oct. 22, 1857
Mr Montgomery in Newgate (see <i>Prussic Acid</i>)	July 4, 1825		
Miss Charlotte Both	Jan 3, 1830		
Lord Greaves	Feb. 7, 1830		
Colonel Brereton	Jan. 13, 1832		
Major Thompson	June 18, 1832		
Mr Simpson, the traveller	July 24, 1840		
Lord James Beresford	April 27, 1841		
Gen. sir Rufane Shaw Donkin	May 1, 1841		
The earl of Munster	March 20, 1842		
Lord Conington	June 8, 1842		
Leman Blanchard	Feb. 15, 1845		
Colonel Gurwood	Dec. 20, 1845		
Rear-admiral Collard	March 18, 1846		

Cobham, dated Calais, 6th March, 1546, advertises him that sir Edward had taken up for his lordship twenty five sugar-loaves at six shillings a loaf, "which is eight pence a pound."

* In 1840, the imports of sugar into the United Kingdom were nearly 5,000,000 cwts. of which nearly four millions were for home consumption, and the duty amounted to about five millions and a half sterling. In 1850, the imports were 8,284,734 cwts. and the duty, which had been reduced, amounted to 4,188,951 l., in 1853, 7,572,833 cwts. were retained for home consumption, and the duty amounted to 4,083,636 l., in 1855, 8,400,256 cwts. were retained, the duty amounted to 5,848,170 l.

† There have been three instances of self-destruction by fire, that of the philosopher Empedocles, who threw himself into the crater of Mount Etna, of a Frenchman, who, in imitation of him, threw himself, in 1820, into the crater of Vesuvius, and of an Englishman, who jumped into the furnace of a forge about the year 1811. Plutarch relates that an unaccountable passion for suicide seized the Milesian virgin, from which they could not be prevented by the tears and prayers of their friends, but a decree being issued that the body of every young maid who did self murder should be drawn naked through the streets, a stop was soon put to the extraordinary frenzy.

‡ Count Bresson was the French ambassador at the court of Madrid during the negotiations of the Spanish Marriages (see *Spanish Marriages*) in 1846. He committed suicide by cutting his throat at Naples, where he had just presented his credentials as French ambassador to the Sicilian king.

SUICIDE, *continued.*

Henry M Witt, a promising young chemist, at the Government School of Mines June 19, 1858

Dr Sadleir, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin July, 1858

In 1858 inquests were held on 1275 cases of suicide in England and Wales, 909 males, 366 females.

SULPHUR, has been known from the earliest times. Basil Valentine mentions its production from green vitriol Sulphuric acid (vitriol), produced from the burning of sulphur, was introduced into England about 1720 Sulphur has been the object of research of many eminent chemists during the present century, and many discoveries have been made, such as its allotropic condition, &c. It is the inflammable constituent in gunpowder—The sulphur mines of Sicily have been wrought since the sixteenth century, but the exportation was inconsiderable till about 1820 in 1838 the trade increased so much that Great Britain alone imported 38,654 tons. In that year the Neapolitan company was induced to grant a monopoly of the trade to a French company, but a firm remonstrance from the British government led to a discontinuance of this impolitic restriction in 1841, which however gave an impetus to the British manufacture.

SULTAN A Turkish title, from the Arabic, signifying *king of kings*, and given to the grand signior or emperor of Turkey It properly signifies king, lord, or ruler, and is particularly applied to the grand signior *Pardon* It was first given to the Turkish princes Angrolipes and Musagid, about A.D 1055 *Vather* It was first given, according to others, to the emperor Mahmoud, in the fourth century of the Hegira.

SUMPTUARY LAWS. Laws to restrain excess in dress, furniture, eating, &c. Those of Zaleucus ordained that no woman should go attended by more than one maid in the street, unless she were drunk, and that she should not wear gold or embroidered apparel, unless she designed to act unchastely, 450 B.C. *Dug Laert.* The *Lex Orchia* among the Romans, limited the guests at feasts, and the number and quality of the dishes at an entertainment, and it also enforced that during supper, which was the chief meal among the Romans, the doors of every house should be left open The English sumptuary laws were chiefly in the reigns of Edward III and Henry VIII See *Dress, Luxury, &c.*

SUN Pythagoras taught that the sun was one of the twelve spheres, about 529 B.C The relative distances of the sun and moon were first calculated geometrically by Aristarchus, who also maintained the stability of the sun, about 280 B.C Numerous theories were ventured during fifteen centuries, and astronomy lay neglected until about A.D 1200, when it was brought into Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain The Copernican system was made known in 1530 See *Copernican System* and *Solar System* Galileo and Newton maintained that the sun was an igneous globe The transit of Mercury was observed by Cassendi. By the observations of Dr Halley on the spot which darkened the sun's disc in July and August, 1676, he established the certainty of its motion round its own axis. Parallax of the sun, Dr Halley, 1702 Solar spots were first observed by Fabricius and Harriot in 1610 A macula three times the size of the earth, passed the sun's centre, April 21, 1766, and frequently since Herschel measured two spots whose length taken together exceeded 50,000 miles, April 19, 1779

SUNCION, TREATY OF, between general Urquiza, director of the Argentine confederation, and C A. Lopez, president of the Republic of Paraguay, recognising the independence of Paraguay, July 15, 1852

SUN DIALS. The sun dial was invented by Anaximander, 550 B.C *Pliny*, 1, 2. The first erected at Rome was that by Papirius Cursor, at the temple of Quirinus, when time was divided into hours, 293 B.C *Aspin.* Sun-dials were first set up in churches, A.D. 613 *Abbs Lenglet.*

SUNDAY, OR LORD'S DAY Most nations have counted one day in seven holy Sunday was the day on which, anciently, divine adoration was paid to the Sun. Among Christians it is commonly called *Dies Dominica*, or Lord's day, on account of our Saviour's appearance on that day, after his resurrection The first civil law that was issued for the observance of this day, combined it with that of the Seventh-day Sabbath and other festivals. *Eusebius, Life of Constantine* and it was followed by several imperial edicts in favour of this day, which are extant in the body of Roman law, the earliest being that of Constantine the Great, dated March 7, 321 *Corpus Juris Civilis* The council of Orleans prohibited country labour, which that decree had allowed, 388 James I and Charles I authorised certain sports after divine service on Sundays See *Sports* The Sunday act was passed in 1781, See *Sabbath, Sabbath Schools, Sabbatarians, Sports, Book of, &c.* In March 1855, lord Robert Grosvenor (since lord Ebury), introduced a bill to suppress Sunday trading. It met with much opposition, and was withdrawn

orders, the nobles, the clergy, the peasants, and the burghers. The king is, as in Britain, the head of the executive. There are two universities, Upsal and Lund, and Sweden can boast, among its great men, Linnæus, Celsus, Scheele, Bergman, Berzelius, Thorwaldsen, and Andersen. Population of Sweden, in 1855, 3,639,332.

Odin arrives in the north and dies	A.D.	70	Queen Ulrica Eleanor abolishes despotic government	A.D.	1719
His son Skjoldung reigns		40	Royal Academy founded by Linnæus, afterwards called Linnæus		1741
The Skjoldungs reign till Olaf the Infant is baptised, and introduces Christianity among his people about	A.D.	1000	Conspiracy of counts Brahe and Hume, who are beheaded		1756
Waldemar I. of Denmark subdues Rugen, and destroys the pagan temples		1108	The Hats and Caps (French and Russian parties), 1788-87, put down by Gustavus III.		1770
Stockholm founded		1280	Despotism re-established		1773
Magnus Ladulus establishes a regular form of government		1379	Order of the Sword instituted		1773
The crown of Sweden, which had been hereditary is made elective, and Stenochel Magnus, surnamed Hmeek or the Foolish, king of Norway is elected		1319	Assassination of Gustavus III. by count Ankerström, at a ball, March 16 he expired the 29th		1792
Waldemar lays Gothland waste		1361	The rogildo was scourged with whips of iron throngs three successive days his right hand was cut off, then his head, and his body impaled		May 18, 1792
Albert of Mecklenburg reigns		1368	Gustavus IV dethroned, and the government assumed by his uncle, the duke of Sudermania		March 13, 1809
Treaty of union of Calmar (which see), by which Sweden is united to Denmark and Norway, under Margaret		1397	Sweden cedes Finland to the czar of Russia,		Sept. 17, 1809
University of Upsal founded		1476	Marshal Bernadotte, the prince of Ponte Corvo (one of Bonaparte's greatest generals), is chosen the crown prince of Sweden		Aug. 21, 1810
Christian II "the Nero of the North," massacres the Swedish nobility, to fix his despotism		1520	Gustavus IV arrived in London		Nov. 12, 1810
The Swedes delivered from the Danish yoke by the valour of Gustavus Vasa		1521	Swedish Pomerania seized by Napoleon Bonaparte		Jan. 9, 1812
Gustavus Vasa is raised to the throne		1523	Alliance with England		July 12, 1812
He introduces Lutheranism and religious liberty		1527	Sweden joins the grand alliance against Napoleon		March 13, 1813
Makes the crown hereditary		1544	Norway is ceded to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel		Jan. 14, 1814
Gustavus Adolphus heads the protestant cause in Germany, takes Magdeburg and Munich, He is slain at Lutzen		Nov 6 1630	Bernadotte ascends the throne of Sweden as Charles John XIV		Feb. 6, 1818
Rugen ceded to Sweden by Denmark		1648	Canals and roads constructed		1822
Abdication of Christina		1654	Treaty of navigation between Great Britain and Sweden		May 19, 1826
Charles X. overruns Poland		1657	Death of Bernadotte, whose son, Oscar, ascends the throne		March 8, 1844
Arts and sciences begin to flourish		1660	Treaty of alliance with England and France,		Nov. 21, 1855
University of Lund founded		1666	Banishment decreed against Catholic converts from Lutheranism		Oct. 1857
Charles XII. "the Madman of the North," begins his reign, he makes himself absolute, and abolishes the senate		1699	Demonstration in favour of Italian independence		Dec. 17, 1860
Battle of Poltawa, where Charles is defeated by the czar of Russia (see <i>Pultowa</i>)		1709			
He escapes to Bender, where, after three years' protection, he is made a prisoner by the Turks		1713			
He is restored, and after ruinous wars, and fighting numerous battles, he is at length killed at the siege of Frederickshald (which see)		Dec. 11, 1718			

KINGS OF SWEDEN (*previously Kings of Upsal*).

1001 Olaf Schotkonung, or Olaf Schotkonung the Infant, is styled king, 1015. Christianity introduced in this reign.	revolt of his subjects, who invite Margaret of Denmark to the throne
1026. Edmund Golbrenner	1889 Margaret, queen of Sweden and Norway, now also Denmark, and Eric XIII.
1041. Edmund Blenne	1897 [Union of Calmar, by which the three kingdoms are united under one sovereign.]
1046. Stenkil.	1412. Eric XIII. governs alone deposed.
1066. Haikan.	1440 Christopher III.
1090 Ingo I. styled the Good	1448. Charles VIII. surnamed Canute son.
1112. Philip.	1471. [Interregnum.] Sten Sture, Protector
1118. Ingo II.	1483. John II. (I of Denmark.)
1129 Swerker or Suercher I.	1502. [Interregnum.]
1155. St. Eric I.	1503. Swante Sture, Protector
1161 Charles VII. made prisoner by his successor	1512. Sten Sture, Protector
1167 Canute, son of Eric X.	1530 Christian, or Christian II., of Denmark, styled the "Nero of the North," deposed for his cruelties.
1199 Swerker or Suercher II. killed in battle.	1522. Gustavus Vasa, by whose valour the Swedes are delivered from the Danish yoke.
1210 Eric II.	1560 Eric XIV., son of Gustavus dethroned and slain by
1215. John I.	1568 John III. his brother
1222. Eric III. the Stammerer	1592. Sigismund, king of Poland, son of John III. disputes for the succession continued the whole of this reign.
1250. Birger Jarl, regent.	1604. Charles IX. brother of John III.
1266 Waldemar I.	
1275 Magnus I.	
1290 Birger II.	
1319 Magnus II., dethroned.	
1350 Eric IV.	
1359 Magnus restored.	
1393. Albert of Mecklenburg his tyranny causes a	

SWEDEN, *continued.*

1611. Gustavus (Adolphus) II the Great fell on the plains of Lützen, supposed to have been treacherously slain.
 1632. [Interregnum]
 1633. Christina, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus. Resigned the crown to her cousin died at Rome in 1689
 1654. Charles X. (Gustavus), son of John Casimir, count palatine of the Rhine.
 1660. Charles XI son of the preceding, the arts and sciences flourished in this reign.
 1697. Charles XII styled the "Alexander," the "Quixote," and the "Madman of the North" killed at the siege of Frederick's shield.
 1719. Ulrica Eleonora, his sister and her consort Frederick I landgrave of Hesse Cassel. Ulrica relinquishes the crown, and in

1741. Frederick reigned alone.
 1751. Adolphus-Frederick, of Holstein-Gottorp, descended from the family of Vasa.
 1771. Gustavus (Adolphus) III assassinated by count Ankerström at a masked ball.
 1792. Gustavus (Adolphus) IV dethroned, and the government assumed by his uncle, the duke of Södermania.
 1809. Charles XIII. duke of Södermania.
 1814. Treaty of Kiel, by which Norway falls under the sovereignty of Sweden.
 1818. Charles (John) XIV. Bernadotte the French prince of Ponte Corvo, succeeded by his son,
 1844. Oscar, March 8.
 1859. Charles XV. July 8, (born May 3, 1826), the present (1859) king of Sweden and Norway
Herres Princess Louise, born Oct. 31, 1851

SWEDENBORGIANS A sect (calling themselves "the New Church" or "the New Jerusalem Church") which holds the opinions of Baron Emanuel Swedenborg (born at Stockholm, 1688, died at London, 1772). He stated that he began to receive spiritual manifestations, correspondences, &c., in 1745, of which an account is given in his numerous works*. The sect arose about 1760, and began to spread in 1783 in England, where there were 50 congregations in 1851. The "New Church" maintains that to it is revealed a spiritual sense of the words of Scripture, not revealed to other churches. It considers the last judgment to have been accomplished in 1757, it does not receive the usual doctrine of the Trinity, believing that the three Persons are one in Christ, it rejects the doctrine of justification by faith alone, and the imputed righteousness of Christ, and holds that salvation cannot be obtained except by faith and good works. It accepts the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper, and makes use of a liturgy and hymns in public worship.

SWEET BAY, *Laurus nobilis*, was brought to these realms from Italy before 1548. The *Laurus Indica*, or Royal Bay, was brought from Madeira, in 1665. The Sweet-Fern bush, *Comptosia asplenifolia*, came from America, 1714. The *Laurus aggregata*, or the Glaucous Laurel, came from China in 1806. There are now several other species of these plants in England.

SWITZERLAND, the ancient Helvetia, was conquered by the Romans, 15 B.C., and afterwards was successively subject to the Burgundians and Germans. Franks also settled here in the early ages. The canton of Schwytz was peopled by the Cimbrians, who, leaving their original habitation in Scandinavia, invaded Italy, and were defeated by the Roman general Marius, after which they fled into Helvetia, about 100 B.C. This canton has given name to the whole confederacy.

- The Helvetians converted to Christianity by Irish missionaries A.D. 612
 Helvetia ravaged by the Huns 909
 Becomes subject to Germany 10th
 Fribourg built by Berthold IV 1179
 Berne built 1191
 Tyranny of Gessler which occasions the memorable revolt under the patriot William Tell (see Tell) 1306
 Confederation against Austria, declaration of Swiss independence Nov 7, 1307
 A malignant fever carries off, in the canton of Basle, 1100 souls 1814
 Form of government made perpetual 1815
 Leopold I. of Austria defeated at Morgarten, Nov 16, 1315
 Lucerne joins the confederacy 1335
 The canton of Zurich joins, and becomes head of the league 1850
 Basle, Glaris, and Zug join 1351
 Leopold III. of Austria defeated and slain at Mompach July 9, 1386
 The Austrians defeated at Näfels, make peace, April 9, 1389
 The Grisons league (see Caddes) 1400
 Second league of the Grisons 1424

- The third league of the Grisons 1436
 Battle of St. Jacobs on the Birn, near Basel (1600 Swiss resist 30 000 French, and are all killed, the enemy losing 10 000) Aug 26, 1444
 The Swiss defeat Charles the Bold at Granson, April 5 and at Morat June 30, 1476
 And aid the duke of Lorraine at Nancy, where Charles is slain Jan 5, 1477
 Swiss soldiers first enter into the pay of France, under Louis XI. 1490
 Union of Fribourg and Soleure 1481
 Maximilian I. emperor, acknowledges Swiss independence 1499
 Schaffhausen joins the union 1501
 The Swiss invade Milan and defeat the French at Novara June 6, 1513
 But are defeated by them at Marignano, Sept. 13, 14, 1515
 The Swiss confederacy acknowledged by France and other powers 1516
 The Reformation begins at Basle, the bishop compelled to retire 1519
 The Grison leagues join the Swiss confederacy as allies 1544
 Appenzel joins the other cantons 1567
 Charles Emanuel of Savoy attempts Geneva

* He considered the New Jerusalem, foretold in the Apocalypse, to be a church now about to be established, in which will be known the true nature of God and of man, of the Word, of heaven and of hell—concerning all which subjects error and ignorance now prevail, and in which church this knowledge will bear its proper fruits—love to the Lord and to one's neighbour, and purity of life.

SWITZERLAND, *continued.*

by surprise, scales the walls, and penetrates the town, but in the end is defeated	1603	federal government restored, and a land- damman appointed by France	May 13, 1802
[This circumstance gives rise to an annual festival commemorative of their escape from tyranny]		Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwald separate from the republic	July 13, 1802
Independence of Switzerland recognised by the treaty of Westphalia (see <i>Westphalia</i> , <i>Peace of</i>)	1648	Switzerland joins France with 6000 men,	Aug 24, 1811
[From this period until the French revolution the cantons enjoyed tranquillity, disturbed only by the changes arising out of their various constitutions.]		The allies entered Switzerland in the spring of 1814. The number of cantons was increased to 23, and the independence of Switzerland secured by the treaty of Vienna	1815
Alliance with France	May 25, 1777	Revolution at Geneva	Oct. 7, 1846
Domestic strife in Geneva, between the aristocratic and democratic parties	France interferes	Dispute about Neuchâtel, which see	
	1781	Dispute about the convents of Aargau, seven Catholic cantons form a separate league	1844
1000 fugitive Genevans seek an asylum in Ireland (see <i>Geneva</i>)	1782	Which is dissolved and the Jesuits are expelled	1847
Swiss guards ordered to quit France	1793	New federal constitution	Sept. 13, 1848
Helvetic confederation dissolved, its subjugation by France	1798	Declaration of neutrality in the coming Italian war	March 14, 1850
Helvetic republic formed	1798	Mutiny and punishment of the Swiss mercenary troops at Naples, the confederation forbid foreign enlistment	July and Aug 1850
Switzerland, the seat of war	1799-1802		
The number of cantons increased to 19, the			

SWISS CONFEDERATION OF 1815

Zürich	Uri	Solothurn	Pays de Vaud
Berne	Schwytz	Basel	Valais
Lucerne	Unterwalden	Grisons	Neuchâtel
Schaffhausen	Glarus	Aargau	Geneva
Appenzel	Zug	Thurgau	
St. Gall	Fribourg	Tessins	

SWORDS They were formed of iron taken from a mountain by the Chinese, 1879 B.C. *Univ. Hist.* The sword is one of the earliest implements of war. The Roman swords were from 20 to 30 inches long. The broadsword and scimitar are of modern adoption. The sword of state carried at an English king's coronation by a king of Scotland, 1194. Damascus steel swords are the most prized, and next the sword of Ferrara steel. The Scotch Highlanders were accustomed to procure the latter from the celebrated artificer named Andrea di Ferrara, and used to call them their *Andrew Ferraras*. The broad sword was forbidden to be worn in Edinburgh in 1724.

SYCAMORE TREE, called by some the Egyptian fig tree. The date of its being planted in England is not known, but it is very early. In Mrs Jameson's "Memoirs of Female Sovereigns," we are told that Mary queen of Scots brought over from France a little sycamore tree, which she planted in the gardens of Holyrood, and that from this have sprung all the beautiful groves of sycamore now to be seen in Scotland.

SYDNEY, capital of the province of New South Wales, founded by governor Phillip, on a cove on Port Jackson, in 1788, as a British settlement for the colony of convicts originally intended for Botany Bay, now the principal seat of the government of Australasia. It was denominated Sydney in compliment to lord Sydney. It is now considerable in extent and population, both increased by vast immigrations from Great Britain and other countries of Europe, in consequence of the late discoveries of the gold fields of Australia. It has banks, various other institutions, and a legislative council, which was first held July 13, 1829, the university was opened Oct. 11, 1852. Sydney was erected into a bishopric in 1836, afterwards into an archbishopric. It was lit with gas in May 1841, the first place so lit in Australia. See *Australia*, *New South Wales*, *Convicts*, &c.

SYNAGOGUE. This word is applied to an assembly or congregation of the Jews, and sometimes the place where such assembly is collected for religious purposes. *Pardon.* Authors are not agreed as to the time when the Jews first had synagogues. Some refer it to the time of the ceremonial law, and others to the times after the Babylonish captivity. In Jerusalem were 480 synagogues. There are in London six synagogues, of which one, in Duke's-place, is German.

* Lucerne and the other Roman Catholic cantons had joined in a league to carry out their own views, one of which was to place the education of their youth in the hands of the Jesuits. The Protestant cantons took steps to oppose the league as an illegal encroachment on the general confederation, and the question came in due course before the grand council of Geneva. The council condemned the league, but declared that public order ought to be maintained. For this decree the Protestants of the city rebelled, deposed the council, and established a provisional government. The city was the scene of some severe fighting and many lives were lost. Eventually tranquillity was restored, the leagued cantons having sent in their submission to the diet.

SYNOD The first general synods were called by emperors, and afterwards by Christian princes, but the pope ultimately usurped this power, one of his legates usually presiding (see *Councils*) National synods were those of one nation only The first of this kind held in England was at Hertford, A.D. 673 the last was held by cardinal Pole in 1555 Made unlawful to hold synods but by royal authority, 25 Hen. VIII 1533 See *Dort* and *Thurles*

SYRACUSE, S. E. Sicily, *which see*, founded by Archias, 732 B.C. *Eusebius* 749 B.C. *Univ. Hist.* The siege by the Athenians, so impressively described by Thucydides, took place 414 B.C. Taken by Marcellus, when Archimedes, the illustrious mathematician, was slain, 212 B.C. Syracuse was taken by the Saracens, A.D. 669, and retaken by count Roger the Norman, 1088 It was destroyed by earthquakes in 1542, January 1693, and nearly destroyed Aug. 6, 1757 In the last insurrection, Syracuse surrendered to the Neapolitan troops, April 8, 1849

SYRIA. Of the early history of Ancient Syria, a few particulars are gleaned from Scripture, and it otherwise affords nothing peculiar, being involved in the histories of the Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian empires (*which see*) The capital of Syria was originally Damascus, but after the battle of Ipsus, Seleucus (the chief of the Seleucids) founded the celebrated city of Antioch.

Alliance of king David and Hiram king of Syria	A.C. 1049	Demetrius Nicator restored	A.C. 128
Syria conquered by David	1040	Cleopatra, the queen, murders her son Seleucus with her own hand	134
Liberated by Balaam	980	Her son Antiochus VII Grypus, king, 125, whom she attempts to poison, but he compels his mother to swallow the deadly draught herself	123
Benhadad, king of Syria, makes war on the Jews	828	Reign of Antiochus VIII Cydrenus at Damascus, and of Grypus at Antioch	111
Syria conquered by Cyrus	537	Solomon king	95
And by Alexander	333	Antiochus Eusebes king	94
Solomon, surnamed <i>Nicator</i> , i.e. Conqueror, enters Babylon	312	Dethroned by Philip	85
Era of the Seleucids (<i>which see</i>)	312	Tigranes, king of Armenia, becomes king of Syria	83
Great battle of Ipsus, defeat and death of Antigonus	301	Antiochus X. Asiaticus, solicits the aid of the Romans	76
The city of Antioch founded	299	Defeat of Tigranes by Lucullus, 69, he submits to Pompey who enters Syria, and dethrones Antiochus Asiaticus	65
Antiochus, son of Seleucus, falling in love with his father's queen, Stratonice, he plies away nearly to death, but the secret being discovered, she is divorced by the father, and married by the son	297	Syria made a Roman province	63
Battle of Cyropedium, Lyimachus slain by Seleucus	281	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
Seleucus foully assassinated by Ceraunus, Antiochus I, king	280	Invaded by the Parthians	A.D. 162
Antiochus I defeats the Gauls, and takes the name of <i>Soter</i> , or Saviour	275	By the Persians	256
Antiochus II, surnamed by the Milesians <i>Theos</i> (God) king	261	Violent earthquakes	341
Poisoned by Laodice	246	Invaded by the Saracens, 497, 502, 529, by the Persians	607
Seleucus II (king, 246) makes a treaty of alliance with Smyrna and Magnesia	243	Conquered by the Saracens	638
Seleucus III, surnamed <i>Ceraunus</i> (or Thunder), king	236	Conquest of Syria by the Fatimite caliphs	970
Antiochus III, the Great (king 223), conquers Palestine, but is totally defeated at Raphia	217	Revolt of the emirs of Damascus	1067
Again conquers Palestine, 198, but gives it to Ptolemy	198	The emirs of Aleppo revolt	1068
Enters Greece, 192, defeated by the Romans at Thermopylae, 191 and at Magnesia	190	The crusades from Europe commence (see <i>Crusades</i>)	1095
Makes peace with the Romans, giving up to them Asia Minor	188	Desolated by the crusades (<i>which see</i>)	1096-1272
Seleucus Philopator king	187	Nouredin conquers Syria	1166
Antiochus IV, king, who assumes the title of <i>Theos-Epiphaneus</i> , or the Illustrious God	175	Saladin puts an end to the power of the Fatimite dynasty	1171
He sends Apollonius into Judaea Jerusalem is taken, the temple pillaged, 40,000 inhabitants destroyed, and 40,000 more sold as slaves	168	The Tartars overrun all Syria	1260
Antiochus V Eupator (king 164), murdered by Demetrius Soter, who seizes the throne	162	Recovered by the sultans of Egypt, who expel the Crusaders	1291
Demetrius is defeated and slain by his successor Alexander Bala, 150, who is also defeated and slain by Demetrius Nicator	146	Syria overrun by Tamerlane	1400
Antiochus VI. Sidetes (son of Demetrius Soter) rules during the captivity of his brother Demetrius Nicator (after slaying the usurper Trypho)	138	Syria and Egypt conquered by the Turks under Selim	1517
Antiochus grants peace to the Jews, and pleases the Romans, 133, invades Parthia, 129, and is defeated and slain	128	Syria continued in possession of the Turks till the invasion of Egypt by the French July 1, Bonaparte defeats the Mamelukes with great loss, Aug. 6 overruns the country, and takes Gaza and Jaffa	1798
		Siege of Acre	March 6, to May 27, 1799
		Bonaparte returns to France from Egypt	Aug. 23, 1799
		Egypt and Syria evacuated by the French army	Sept. 10, 1801
		Mehemet Ali attacks and captures Acre, and overruns the whole of Syria	1831
		Ibrahim Pasha, his son, defeats the army of the grand signor at Koniah	Dec. 31, 1832
		[Numerous battles and conflicts follow with various success.]	

SYRIA, *continued*.

And again at Neph, making 10,000 prisoners,	June 24, 1839	Capture of Sidon (see <i>Sidon</i>)	Sept. 27, 1840
The Turkish fleet arrives at Alexandria, and places itself at the disposal of Mehmet Ali,	July 14, 1839	Fall of Beyrout (see <i>Beyrout</i>)	Oct. 10, 1840
The Five Powers propose to the Porte to negotiate with Mehmet Ali	July 16, 1839	Fall of Acre (see <i>Acre</i>)	Nov. 8, 1840
The Egyptians expelled from Syria	1840	[After much expostulation with the sultan, the four powers, England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, prevail upon him to make the pachalik of Egypt hereditary in the family of Mehmet Ali. This result conciliates France. See <i>Egypt</i> .]	
Death of the celebrated lady Hester Stanhope,	June 23, 1840		
Treaty of London (not signed by France)	July 15, 1840		

T.

TABERNAACLE. The Holy Place of the Israelites, till the erection of Solomon's temple, was constructed by divine direction, 1491 B.C. When the Jews were settled in Canaan, the tabernacle was set up at Shiloh by Joshua, 1444 B.C. It was replaced by the temple erected by Solomon, 1004 B.C. —The chapel erected for George Whitfield in Moorfields in 1741, being of a temporary nature, received the name of Tabernacle, which was afterwards given to their chapels by the Calvinistic Methodists. Whitfield's tabernacle in Tottenham court-road was erected in 1756, and enlarged in 1760. His lease expired in 1828, and the chapel was opened by the Independents in 1830. A very large Tabernacle for the ministrations of Mr C. H. Spurgeon, a Baptist, is now erecting near the Elephant and Castle, Kennington road, Surrey.

TABOR, a city in Bohemia, was founded by Ziska in 1419, and became the chief seat of the Hussites, also called Taborites. Casimir of Poland, invited to be their king, was defeated here by Albert of Austria in 1438. Tabor itself was taken by the emperor in 1544.

TADMOR. See *Palmyra*.

TAFFETY One of the earliest species of silken manufacture, more prized formerly than now, woven very smooth and glossy. It was worn by our elder queens, and was first made in England by John Tyce, of Shoreditch, London, 41 Eliz. 1598. *Stow's Chron.* Taffety has been superseded by numerous descriptions of manufacture more esteemed by the female world. *Ashe*

TAGLIACOZZO, in the Abruzzi mountains, S. Italy, where, on Aug. 23, 1268, Charles of Anjou, the usurping king of Naples, defeated and made prisoner the rightful monarch, young Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufens, and grandson of the emperor Frederic II. Conradin had been invited into Italy by the Ghibeline or Imperial party, the Guelphs or papal party supporting Charles. The latter basely caused his prisoner to be beheaded, Oct. 29 following.

TAHITI The French, or abbreviated name, for Otahete. See *Otahete*.

TALAYERA DE LA REYNA, Central Spain, where a battle was fought July 27 and 28, 1809, between the united British and Spanish armies under sir Arthur Wellesley (19,000 British and 30,000 Spaniards), and the French army amounting to 47,000, commanded by marshals Victor and Sebastiani. After a battle on the 27th, both armies remained on the field during the night, and the French at break of day renewed the attack, but were again repulsed by the British with great slaughter. At noon Victor charged the whole British line, but was repulsed at all points, and sir Arthur Wellesley secured the victory, the enemy retreating with the loss of 10,000 men and 20 pieces of cannon. The British lost 800 killed, and 4000 wounded or missing. Soult, Ney, and Mortier, being in the rear, obliged the British to retire after the battle.

TALBOTYPE. See *Photography*.

TALLY OFFICE. The Tally Court in the Exchequer took its name from the French word *tallier*, to cut. A tally is a piece of wood written upon both sides, containing an acquittance for money received, which being cloven asunder by an officer of the Exchequer, one part, called the stock, was delivered to the person who paid, or lent, money to the government, and the other part, called the counter-stock, or counter-foil, remained in the office, to be kept till called for, and joined with the stock. This manner of striking tallies is very ancient. *Beaumont*. It is now, however, discontinued. See *Exchequer*.

TALMUD There are two books of the doctrine of the religion and morality of the Jews, —the Talmud of Jerusalem, and the Talmud of Babylon. The one composed by the Rabbi Juda Hakkadosh, about the close of the second century, the second, being commentaries, &c., by succeeding rabbis, were collected by Ben Eliezer, about the sixth century. Abridged by Maimonides in the twelfth century.

TANDY, JAMES NAPPER, HIS ARREST This celebrated man proposed his plan of reform in 1791. In the French expedition against Ireland he acted as a general of brigade, Aug. 1798. He failed, and fled to Hamburg, and was there delivered up to the English, Nov. 24, for which Bonaparte declared war upon Hamburg, Oct. 15, 1799. Napper Tandy was liberated after the peace of Amiens in 1802.

TANGIERS (N -W Africa) Besieged by prince Ferdinand of Portugal, who was beaten and taken prisoner, 1437. It was conquered by Alfonso V of Portugal in 1471, and given as a dowry to princess Catherine, on her marriage with Charles II of England, 1662, but he did not think it worth keeping, and, in 1683, caused the works to be blown up, and the place was abandoned. Tangiers afterwards became a piratical station, but the discontinuance of piracy has greatly diminished its importance.

TANISTRY In Ireland, upon the death of any one, his land was divided among all the males of his family, legitimate or not, and if any of them afterwards died, his portion was not shared out among his sons, but the chieftain or tanist made a new partition at his discretion among the surviving brothers. Abolished 1604. *Dances on Ireland*.

TANNING The process of tanning leather with the bark of trees was early practised by various nations. The use of tan was introduced into these countries from Holland by William III for raising orange trees. It was discontinued until about 1719, when ananas were first brought into England. Since then, tan has been in general use in gardening. Great improvements were made in tanning in 1795 *et seq*.

TANTALUM, a rare metal, discovered in an American mineral by Hatchett in 1801, and named by him Columbium, and in a Swedish mineral by Ekberg, who gave it its present name. Wollaston pointed out the identity of the two metals in 1809, and Berzelius prepared pure metallic tantalum in 1824. In 1846 Rose discovered that tantalum was really a mixture of three metals, which he named tantalum, niobium, and pelopium. *Gmelin*.

TAPESTRY An art of weaving, borrowed from the Saracens, and hence its original workers in France were called *Saracinois*. The invention of tapestry hangings belongs [the date is not mentioned] to the Netherlands. *Guiscardians*. Manufactured in France under Henry IV by artists invited from Flanders, 1606. The art was brought into England by William Sheldon, and the first manufactory of it was established at Mortlake by sir Francis Crane, 17 James I 1619. *Salmon*. Under Louis XIV the art of tapestry was much improved in France. See *Gobelins Tapestry*. Very early instances of making tapestry are mentioned by the ancient poets, and also in Scripture, so that the Saracens' manufacture is a revival of the art. For the tapestry wrought by Matilda of England, see *Bayeux Tapestry*.

TAR Liquid pitch, the turpentine of the pine or fir drained out by fire. *Spencer*. The chemist Becher first proposed to make tar from pit coal—the earl of Dundonald's patent, 1781. The mineral tar was discovered at Colebrook dale, Shropshire, 1779, and in Scotland, Oct. 1792. Tar water was first recommended for its medicinal virtues by the good Dr Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, about A.D. 1744.

TARA, a hill in Meath, Ireland, where, it is said, a conference was held between the English and Irish in 1173. Near here was fought one of the earliest battles in the rebellion of 1798 between the royalist troops, only 400 strong, and the insurgent Irish, May 26, 1798. The rebels amounted to 4000 men, yet were completely defeated, losing 500 killed.

TARBES (S France, near the Pyrenees) The French army under marshal Soult, in great strength, was forced from its position at Tarbes, with considerable loss, by the British army commanded by the duke of Wellington, March 20, 1814. This engagement shortly preceded the battle of Toulouse, the final battle of the peninsular army. See *Toulouse*.

TARENTUM (now Taranto, S Italy), was founded by the Greek Phalantus, B.C. 708. The people of Tarentum supported a war against the Romans, assisted by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, which had been undertaken B.C. 281, by the Romans, to avenge the insults the Tarentines had offered to their ships when near their harbours, it was terminated after ten years, 300,000 prisoners were taken, and Tarentum became subject to Rome. Tarentum has shared in all the revolutions of Southern Italy.

TARIFF, a book of rates or duties charged on goods exported or imported. The tariff of this country in 1840 comprised 1042 articles, the number was reduced (by sir Robert Peel) in 1845 and 1847. It comprised 439 articles in 1857

TARRAGONA (N. E. Spain), occupied as a naval station by the British before their capture of Gibraltar, in 1704. It was stormed and sacked by the French, Jan. 28, 1811, and the inhabitants, man, woman, and child, put to the sword. The military achievement was creditable to the talents, but the cruelty most dishonourable to the character, of marshal Suchet. Tarragona was besieged by general sir James Murray, in May 1813, but the siege was soon raised.

TARTAN, or **HIGHLAND PLAID**. This dress of the Scottish Highlanders is said to have been derived from the ancient Gauls, or Celts, the *Galls Non-braccati*.

TARTARIC ACID is said to have been the first discovery of the eminent chemist, Scheele, who procured it in a separate state by boiling tartar with lime, and in decomposing the tartrate of lime thus formed, by means of sulphuric acid, A.D. 1770. In 1859 Baron Laebig formed tartaric acid from other sources.

TARTARY (Asia). The name given to several nations of the East. The Tartar race was known and celebrated in antiquity under the name of Scythians. It was during the decline of the Roman empire that these tribes began permanently to forsake their own plains, in search of more fertile regions, and the first of these ravagers, whose terror and fame reached the frontier of Italy, were the Huns, the ancestors of the modern race of Mongols. The first acknowledged sovereign of this vast country was the famous Genghis Khan, A.D. 1206. His empire, by the conquest of China, Persia, and all Central Asia, became one of the most formidable ever established, but it was split into parts in a few reigns. Timur, or Tamerlane, again conquered Persia, broke the power of the Turks in Asia Minor, 1402, and founded a dynasty in India, which formed the most splendid court in Asia, till the close of the eighteenth century. See *Golden Horde*.

TASMANIA, OR **VAN DIEMEN'S LAND**, *which see*.

TAVERNS, in this country were places of entertainment, under various names, in ancient times. Taverna, as so called, may be traced to the thirteenth century. "In the reign of king Edward the Third *only three taverns* were allowed in London one in Chepe, one in Walbroke, and the other in Lombard street." *Sir Henry Spelman*. The *Boar's Head*, in Eastcheap, existed in the reign of Henry IV and was the rendezvous of prince Henry and his dissolute companions. *Shakspeare* mentions it as the residence of Mrs Quickly, and the scene of Sir John Falstaff's merriment. *Shakspeare, Henry IV*. Of little less antiquity is the *White Hart*, Bishopsgate, established in 1480. This house was rebuilt in 1829. Taverns were restricted by an act of Edward VI 1552, to 40 in London, 8 in York, 4 in Norwich, 3 in Westminster, 6 in Bristol, 3 in Lincoln, 4 in Hull, 3 in Shrewsbury, 4 in Exeter, 3 in Salisbury, 4 in Gloucester, 4 in Chester, 3 in Hereford, 3 in Worcester, 3 in Southampton, 4 in Canterbury, 3 in Ipswich, 3 in Winchester, 3 in Oxford, 4 in Cambridge, 3 in Colchester, 4 in Newcastle upon Tyne. Taverns were licensed in 1752.

TAXES. The first levied on the people were by Solon, the first Athenian legislator, 540 B.C. The first class of citizens paid an Attic talent of silver, about 55*l*. of our money. The next was by Darius, the son of Hystaspes, which was a land tax by assessment, and deemed so odious that his subjects styled him by way of derision, Darius the Trader, 480 B.C. *D'Kon's Histoire des Finances*. Taxes in specie were first introduced into England by William I 1067, and he raised them arbitrarily, yet subsidies in kind, as in wool, leather, and other products of the country, continued till the accession of Richard II 1377. *Camden*.

ASSESSED TAXES.		LAND TAX.		PROPERTY TAX.	
1800	£3,488,181	1800	£1,807,041	1801	* £5,718,578
1805	4,508,782	1805	1,596,481	1804	4,550,000
1810	6,233,161	1810	1,418,337	1805	5,887,500
1815	6,524,706	1815	1,084,251	1806	† 11,506,000
1820	6,811,846	1820	1,192,257	1808	16,648,985
1825	5,176,721	1825	1,288,893	1815 †	14,978,557
1830	5,018,405	1830	1,189,214	* 5 per cent.	
1835	3,783,997	1835	1,208,579	† 10 per cent.	
1840	3,806,467	1840	1,298,622	‡ Last year of this tax.	
1845. Land and assessed taxes	£4,328,842	1855. Land and assessed taxes	£2,945,764		
1850. Ditto ditto	4,808,849	1855. Ditto ditto	2,806,604		
1855. Ditto ditto	3,877,843	1867. Ditto ditto	2,940,771		
1858. Ditto ditto	3,158,967	1868. Ditto ditto	estimated	3,158,938	
1864. Ditto ditto	3,040,548				

The property tax ceased in 1815, the last year of the war. The unproductiveness of the assessed taxes in Ireland, and the diminution in amount, year after year, of those not abolished in the period immediately following the peace, led to the total repeal of the direct taxes in that country in 1823. For the amount of the general taxation of the United Kingdom, see *Revenue and Income Tax*.*

TOCHERNAYA, a river in the Crimea. On Aug. 16, 1855, the lines of the allied army at this place were attacked by 50,000 Russians under prince Gortschakoff without success, being repulsed with the loss of 3829 slain, 1658 wounded, and 600 prisoners. The brunt of the attack was borne by two French regiments under general D'Herbillon. The loss of the allies was about 1200, 200 of these were from the Sardinian contingent, who behaved with great gallantry under the command of general La Marmora. The Russian general Read, and the Sardinian general Montecuccio, were killed. The object of the attack was the relief of Sebastopol, then hotly besieged by the English and French.

TE DEUM A kind of hymn or song of thanksgiving used in the Romish and English Church, beginning with the words *Te Deum laudamus*—We praise thee, O God. It is generally supposed to be the composition of Augustin and Ambrose, about A.D. 390, and is still sung in the Romish Church with extraordinary pomp and solemnity on a national thanksgiving for a great victory, a bounteous harvest, or an averted evil.

TEA.† First known in Europe, being brought from India by the Dutch, 1610. It is mentioned as having been used in England on very rare occasions prior to 1657, and sold for 6*l.* and even 10*l.* the pound. In 1660 a duty of 8*d.* was charged upon every gallon of tea made for sale (12 Ch II c 18). The East India Company first imported it in 1669—It was brought into England in 1666, by lord Ossory and lord Arlington, from Holland, and being admired by persons of rank, it was imported from thence, and generally sold for 60 shillings per pound, till our East India Company took up the trade. *Anderson*. Green tea began to be used in 1715. The duty imposed on tea in America, 1767. This tax occasioned the destruction of 17 chests at New York, and 340 at Boston, Nov. 1773, and ultimately led to the American war (see *Boston*). Tea-dealers obliged to have sign boards fixed up, announcing their sale of tea, Aug. 1779. Commutation act for reducing the duty on tea from 50 to 12½ per cent. and taxing windows in lieu, June 1784. New duties were charged, 1796. The duty was 9*s.* and 100 per cent. until July 1, 1836, when by the 6th Will. IV. it was made 2*s.* 1*d.* per pound. Various charges were made in 1854, 1855, and 1856. The duty of 1*s.* 5*d.* per pound began April 1857, and will continue till March 31, 1860.

TEAS IMPORTED INTO ENGLAND, OR CHARGED WITH DUTY, IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS—

1726	lb. 700 000	1815	lb. 26,368,000	1845	lb. 51,056,979
1736	7,000,000	1820	25,662,474	1850	50,112,884
1752	18 183,000	1825	26,803,868	1854	55,702,032
1800	23,723,000	1830	30,544,404	1856	50,200,414
1805	24 183,000	1835	44,860,550	1857	59,116,000
1810	25,414,000	1840	33,063,553	1858	73,222,000*

The duty derived from the import of tea in 1850 amounted to 5,471,641*l.* and the amount in 1852 was 5,902,433*l.* The duty upon tea had been gradually reduced from 2*s.* 2½*d.* to one shilling only per pound, in 1858. "Millions of pounds' weight of sloe, liquorice, and ash tree leaves, are every year mixed with Chinese teas in England." *Report of the House of Commons*, 1818. "The consumption of the whole civilised world, exclusively of England, is about 22,000,000 of pounds, while the annual consumption in Great Britain is 30,000,000." *Evidence in House of Commons*, 1830. The first tea-sale in London on the abolition of the exclusive privilege of the East India Company took place in Minning lane, Aug. 19, 1834.

TEETOTALLER. An artisan of Preston, in Lancashire, named Richard Turner, in addressing temperance meetings in that and other towns, acknowledged that he had been a hard drinker most part of his life, and being an illiterate man, and in want of a word to express how much he then abstained from malt and spirits, used to exclaim "I am now a Teetotaller," and hence the phrase—about 1831. See *Temperance*.

* Mr Gladstone, chancellor of the exchequer, in his budget of 1853, modified and extended the Income-tax (which was made to embrace Ireland). This tax was to be gradually reduced every two years, and to be altogether abolished at the end of seven years. Many of the assessed taxes, and various of the excise and custom duties were reduced or abolished, affording relief from direct and indirect taxation to the amount of 4,384,000*l.* The expenditure consequent on the war with Russia prevented Mr Gladstone's plans from being carried into effect.

† *Tea* *Sinen*, black tea. *Tea* *Viridis*, green tea. Brought to these realms from China, about 1768. The finest tea-plant known in England was raised in Kew-gardens, but the first that ever flourished in Europe was one belonging to the duke of Northumberland at Blom. The attempts to cultivate the tea-plant, however, in England—in fact in Europe—have altogether failed. *Atka*.

TELEGRAPH See *Electric Telegraph* and *Submarine Telegraph*.

TELEGRAPHS were early in use. Polybius calls the different instruments used by the ancients for communicating information *pyrrae*, because the signals were always made by fire. The most ingenious of the moderns had not thought of such a machine as a telegraph, until 1668, when the plan was suggested by the marquis of Worcester. The first idea of a telegraph on the modern construction was suggested by Dr Hooke, 1684. M. Amontons is also said to have been the inventor of telegraphs about this period. It was not till 1793 that the instrument was applied to useful purposes. M. Chappe then invented the telegraph first used by the French. Two were erected over the Admiralty-office, London, 1796. The Semaphore was erected there 1816. The naval signals by telegraph enabled 400 previously concerted sentences to be transmitted from ship to ship, by varying the combinations of two revolving crosses, and also to spell any particular words, letter by letter. See *Electric* and *Submarine Telegraph*.

TELESCOPES. This invention is noticed by Leonard Digges, about 1571. Roger Bacon, about A.D. 1250, described telescopes and microscopes exactly, and yet neither were made till one Metius, at Alkmaar, and Jansen, of Middleburg, made them about the same time, 1590-1609, the latter from an accidental discovery made by his children. Galileo imitated their invention by its description, and made three in succession, one of which magnified a thousand times, 1630. With these he discovered Jupiter's moons and the phases of Venus. Telescopes became very popular, and were improved by Zucchi, Huyghens, Gregory, and Newton, and finally by Martin, Hall, Dollond, and Herschel. The reflecting telescope was invented by Newton in 1668. Achromatic telescopes were made by More Hall about 1723. A telescope was made in London for the observatory of Madrid, which cost 11,000*l*, in 1802, but the Herschel telescope, made 1789-1795, was superior, it had the great speculum 48 inches diameter, 3½ inches thick, weighed 2118 lbs., and magnified 6400 times. See *Herschel Telescope*. The earl of Rosse erected on his estate at Parsonstown, in Ireland, the largest telescope ever constructed, at a cost exceeding 20,000*l* (1828-1845). This wonderful instrument is 7 feet in diameter, and 52 feet in length, the machinery is supported on massive walls, and notwithstanding its great weight and size, is moved with the utmost ease, and can be lowered to any angle, while it sweeps the horizon by means of wheels running on a graduated circle. One of gigantic size, 85 feet in length, was completed at Wandsworth, in 1852, by the rev John Craig. It was very imperfect.

TELLURIUM, a rare metal, in its natural state containing small quantities of iron and gold. It was discovered by Reichenstein in 1782.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES. They originated with Mr Calhoun, who, while he was secretary of war in America, in order to counteract the habitual use of ardent spirits among the people, had them prohibited altogether to the United States army, 1818. The first public temperance society in America was projected in 1825, and formed Feb. 13, 1826. Temperance societies immediately afterwards spread in England and Scotland, and in 1831 there were 1000 such societies in the United States, and several hundreds in the latter countries. In Ireland, the rev Mr Edgar, of Belfast, published upon temperance in 1829-31, and the rev Father Mathew, a Roman Catholic clergyman, had, he affirms, in 1839, 1840, and 1841, made more than a million of converts to temperance. * See *Teetotaler*.

TEMPLARS. The first military order of Knights Templars was founded in A.D. 1118, by Baldwin II, king of Jerusalem. The Templars were numerous in several countries, and came to England in 1185. Their wealth having excited the cupidity of the French kings, the order was suppressed by the council of Vienne, and part of its revenues were bestowed upon other orders, in 1312. Numbers of the order were burned alive and hanged in 1310, and it suffered great persecutions throughout Europe. The grand-master Molay was burnt alive at Paris in 1314.

TEMPLE (London) Thus called because it was anciently the dwelling house of the Knights Templars. At the suppression of that order, it was purchased by the professors of the common law, and converted into inns, 1340. They are called the Inner and Middle Temple, in relation to Essex house, which was also a part of the house of the Templars, built in 1185, and called the Outer Temple, because it was situated without Temple Bar — St. Mary's, or the Temple Church, situated in the Inner Temple, is an ancient Gothic stone building, erected by the Templars in 1240, and is remarkable for its circular vestibule, and

* This success was probably owing to the general poverty, as the majority of the converts are stated to have relapsed on the return of prosperity. Father Mathew arrived in America in July 1869, but was not so successful there. He died Dec. 8, 1864, aged 66.

for the tombs of the Crusaders, who were buried here The church was recased with stone by Mr Smirke in 1828 — The *Temple-hall* was built in 1572, and *Temple Bar* in 1672.

TEMPLES They originated in the sepulchres built for the dead. *Eusebius* The Egyptians were the first who erected temples to the gods *Herodotus* The first erected in Greece is ascribed to Deucalion. *Apollonius* For temple of Belus, see *Babel* The temple of Jerusalem, built by Solomon, 1012 B.C., consecrated, 1004, fired by Nebuchadnezzar, 587, rebuilt, 536, pillaged by Antiochus, 170, rebuilt by Herod, 18, destroyed by Titus, A.D. 70 The temple of Apollo, at Delphi, first a cottage with boughs, built of stone by Trophonius, about 1200 B.C., burnt by the Pisistratidae, 548, a new temple raised by the family of the Alcmaeonidae, about 518 Temple of Diana at Ephesus, built seven times, planned by Ctesiphon, 544 B.C., fired by Herostratus, to perpetuate his name, 356, to rebuild it employed 220 years, destroyed by the Goths, A.D. 260 The temple of Piety was built by Acilius, on the spot where once a woman had fed with her milk her aged father, whom the senate had imprisoned, and excluded from all aliments. *Val Maz.* Temple of Theseus, built 480 years B.C., is at this day the most perfect ancient edifice in the world Most of the heathen temples were destroyed throughout the Roman empire by Constantine the Great, A.D. 331 See *Heathen Temples*

TENERIFFE (Canaries, N W coast of Africa) The celebrated Peak of Teneriffe is 15,396 feet above the level of the sea It was ascended in 1856 by professor C Piazzi Smyth for astronomical observations. An earthquake in this island destroyed several towns and many thousands of people in 1704 In an unsuccessful attack made at Santa Cruz, admiral (afterwards lord) Nelson lost his right arm, and 141 officers and men were killed, July 24, 1797 For the particulars of this heroic affair, see *Santa Cruz*

TENTHS See *Tithes*

TERMS OF LAW AND VACATIONS They were instituted in England from the Norman usage, the long vacation being suited to the time of the vintage in France, 14 Will. I 1079 *Glanville de Leg Anglie* They were gradually formed *Spelman* The terms were fixed by statute 11 Geo IV and 1 Will IV July 22, 1830 *Hilary Term* to begin Jan. 11, and end Jan 31, *Easter*, April 15, to end May 8, *Trinity*, May 22, to end June 12, *Michaelmas*, Nov 2, to end Nov 25 This act was amended 1 Will IV Nov 15, 1830

TEST ACT, a statute of Charles II directing all officers, civil and military, under government, to receive the sacrament according to the forms of the Church of England, and to take the oaths against transubstantiation, &c. This statute was enacted March, 1673 The Test and Corporation acts were repealed by statute 9 Geo IV c 17, May 9, 1828 This repealing act is entitled, "An act for repealing so much of several acts as impose the necessity of receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper as a qualification for certain offices and employments"

TESTER. *Testone* A silver coin struck in France by Louis XII 1513, and also in Scotland in the time of Francis II and of Mary, queen of Scots, 1559 It was so called from the head of the king, which was stamped upon it. In England the tester was of 12d. value in the reign of Henry VIII, and afterwards of 6d The silver sixpence of the present day is still familiarly called a tester

TEUTONES (hence *Deutsche*, German), a people of Germany, who with the Cimbræ made incursions upon Gaul, and cut to pieces two Roman armies, B.C. 113 and 105 They were at last defeated by the consul Marius at Aix, and an infinite number made prisoners, 102 B.C. See *Cimbræ*, with whom authors commonly join the Teutones. The appellation came to be applied to the German nation in general.

TEUTONIC ORDER, military knights established in the Holy Land about 1191, through the humanity of the Germans (Teutones) to the sick and wounded of the Christian army in the Holy Land, under the celebrated Guy of Lusignan, when before Acre. The order was confirmed by a bull of pope Celestine III On their return to Germany, they were invited to subdue and christianise the country now called Prussia and its neighbourhood, which they gradually accomplished. A large part of their possessions was incorporated into Poland in 1466, and into Brandenburg about 1521 In 1525 the grand-master was made a prince of the empire The order was dissolved, and its remaining possessions seized, by Napoleon I in 1809 See *Prussia*, &c.

TEWKESBURY (Gloucestershire), where Edward IV gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians, May 4, 1471 Queen Margaret, the consort of Henry VI, and her son were taken prisoners. The queen was conveyed to the Tower of London, where king Henry

expired a few days after this fatal engagement, being, as is generally supposed, murdered by the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. The queen was ransomed in 1476 by the French king, Lewis XI, for 50,000 crowns. This was the last battle between the houses of York and Lancaster. See *Roses*.

TEXAS (N America) Separated from Mexico in 1836. Its independence was acknowledged in 1840. Its proposed annexation led to war between Mexico and the United States. It was admitted into union by the latter in 1846.

TEXEL (at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee, Holland) Its vicinity has been the scene of memorable naval achievements. An engagement of three days' continuance, between the English under Blake, Dean, and Monk, and the Dutch under Van Tromp and De Ruyter, in which the latter were worsted, and admiral Van Tromp was killed, 1658. Again, in the mouth of the Texel, when D'Estrees and Ruyter were signally defeated, Aug 11, 1673. The Dutch fleet vanquished by lord Duncan, on Oct. 11, 1797. See *Camperdown*. The Dutch fleet of twelve ships of war, and thirteen Indiamen, surrendered to admiral Mitchell, who, entering the Texel, possessed himself of them without firing a shot, Aug. 28, 1799.

THAMES (London) The richest river in the world. It has been erroneously said that its name is Isis till it arrives at Dorchester, when being joined by the Thame or Tame, it assumes the name of Thames. What was the origin of this vulgar error cannot now be traced. poetical fiction, however, has perpetuated the error, and invested it with a kind of classical sanctity. It was called Thames or Tams before it came near the Thame. *Camden*. The river rose so high at Westminster that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats, 1235. Again it rose to great height, 1786, 1747, 1762, and 1791. The conservation of the Thames was given to the mayors of London, 1489. The Thames was made navigable to Oxford, 1624. It ebbed and flowed twice in three hours, 1658. Again, three times in four hours, March 22, 1682. Again, twice in three hours, Nov 24, 1777. In 1857, an act of parliament gave the conservation of the Thames to the corporation of London. twelve conservators were to be appointed—three by the government. In consequence of the great contamination of the river by the influx of the sewage of London, and the bad odours emanating from it in the summer of 1858, an act was passed empowering the Metropolitan Board of Works (*which see*) to undertake its purification by constructing new drainage. The works are now in progress (1860). See *Frosts, London Bridge, &c.*

THAMES TUNNEL. Projected by Mr I K Brunel, to form a communication between Rotherhithe and Wapping. The bill received the royal assent, June 24, 1824. The shaft was begun in 1825, the first brick was laid by Mr Smith, March 2, the excavation commenced April 1, and the first horizontal excavation in Dec 1825. At a distance of 544 feet from the shaft, the first irruption took place, May 18, 1827. The second irruption, by which six workmen perished, Jan 12, 1828. The length of the tunnel is 1300 feet, its width is 35 feet, height, 20 feet, clear width of each archway, including footpath, about 14 feet, thickness of earth between the crown of the tunnel and the bed of the river, about 15 feet. The tunnel was opened throughout for foot-passengers, March 25, 1843.

THANE. A title much in use anciently, and which sometimes signifies a nobleman, sometimes a freeman, and sometimes a magistrate, but most properly an officer under the king. The Saxons had a nobility called thanes, and the Scots also, among whom the title was more general, particularly in the time of Malcolm. The title was abolished in England at the Conquest, upon the introduction of the feudal system. Abolished in Scotland by king Malcolm III, when the title of earl was adopted, 1057.

THEATINES. An order of religious, the first who assumed the title of regular clerks, founded by Caraffa, bishop of Theate in Naples (afterwards pope Paul IV), 1524, to repress heresy. They first established themselves in France, according to the historian Henault, in Paris, 1644. The Theatines endeavoured, but vainly, to revive among the clergy the poverty of the apostles. *Ashe*.

THEATRES. That of Bacchus, at Athens, built by Philos, 490 B.C., was the first erected. Marcellus' theatre at Rome was built about 80 B.C. Theatres were afterwards numerous, and were erected in most cities of Italy. There was a theatre at Pompeii, where most of the inhabitants of the town were assembled on the night of August 24, A.D. 79, when an eruption of Vesuvius covered Pompeii. Scenes were introduced into theatres, painted by Balthazar Suenens, A.D. 1633. See *Drama, Plays, &c.*

THEATRES IN ENGLAND. The first royal licence for a theatre in England was in 1574, to master Burbage and four others, servants of the earl of Leicester, to act plays at the *Globe, Bankside*. See *Globe*. But long before that time, miracle plays were represented in

the fields. The prices of admission in the reign of queen Elizabeth were—gallery, 2d.; lords' rooms, 1s. The first play bill was dated April 8, 1663, and issued from Drury-lane; it runs thus "By his Majesty his company of Comedians at the New Theatre in Drury-lane, will be acted a comedy called the *Humorous Lieutenant*." After detailing the characters, it concludes thus "The play will begin at three o'clock exactly." Lincoln's-inn theatre was opened in 1695. The licensing act (10 Geo II c. 28, 1735) was passed in consequence of the performance of Fielding's *Passion* at the Haymarket satirising Walpole's administration. Marionettes or Puppets were produced at the Adelaide Gallery in 1852. See *Covent Garden, Drury Lane, Opera House, Drama, &c.* In Jan 1860, several of the theatres were opened on Sunday evenings for religious worship, and were filled.

DRURY LANE.

Killigrew's patent	April 25, 1662
Opened	April 8, 1663
Nell Gwynn performed	1660
Theatre burnt down	1671
Rebuilt by air Christopher Wren, and opened,	March 28, 1674
Cibber, Wilkes, Booth	1712
Garrick's <i>début</i> here	1742
Garrick and Lacy's tenure (Revival of Shakspeare)	1747
Interior rebuilt by Adams, opened	Sept. 23, 1775
Garrick's farewell	June 10, 1776
Sheridan's management	1776
Theatrical fund founded by Mr Garrick	1777
Mrs Siddons' <i>début</i> as a star	Oct 10 1782
Mr Kemble's <i>début</i> as <i>Hamlet</i>	Sept. 30, 1783
The theatre rebuilt on a large scale, and re-opened	March 12, 1794
Charles Kemble's first appearance (as <i>Malcolm</i> in <i>Macbeth</i>)	April 21 1794
Downton's first appearance (as <i>Sheva</i> in <i>the Jew</i>),	Oct 11, 1796
Hatfield fired at George III.	May 11, 1800
The theatre burnt	Feb 24, 1809
Rebuilt by Wyatt, and re-opened, with a prologue by lord Byron	Oct. 12, 1812
Edmund Keen's appearance (as <i>Shylock</i>), Jan	26, 1814
Mr Elliston lessee	Oct. 3, 1819
Madam Vestris's first appearance (as <i>Lalla</i>),	Feb. 19, 1820
Real water introduced in the <i>Cataract of the Ganges</i>	Oct. 27, 1822
Mr Price lessee	July, 1826
Miss Ellen Tree's appearance (as <i>Violante</i>),	Sept. 23, 1826
Charles Keen's appearance (as <i>Norval</i>), Oct. 1,	1827
Mrs. Nibbitt's first appearance (as the <i>Widow Cherry</i>)	Oct. 9, 1829
Mr Alexander Lees and Captain Polhill's management	1830
Mr Alfred Bunn lessee	1831
Mr Forrest's first appearance (as <i>Spartacus</i>),	Oct 17, 1836
Mr Hammond's management	1839
German operas commenced at this theatre,	March 15, 1841
Mr Macready's management	1841
Mr Bunn again lessee	1843
Miss Clara Webster burnt on the stage, Dec. 14,	
and died	Dec. 16, 1844
Mr Anderson's management	1849
Mr Macready's farewell	Feb. 23, 1851
Mr Bunn, lessee and manager	1852
Mr E. T. Smith	1853
English Opera (Mr Harrison and Miss Pyne)	1858
Italian opera	1859

COVENT GARDEN

Str William Davenant's patent	April 25, 1662
The theatre opened by Rich	Dec. 7, 1722
Beef-steak Society, founded by Rich and Lambert	1735
Theatrical fund instituted	1765
Mr Harris's tenure	1767
Lewis's first appearance in the character of <i>Belshazzar</i>	Sept. 15, 1773

Miss Reay killed by Mr Hackman, coming from the house	April 7, 1779
Jack Johnstone's first appearance in Irish characters	Oct. 3, 1783
Munden's appearance	Dec. 2, 1790
Fawcett's first appearance here (as <i>Calio</i>),	Sept. 21, 1791
G F Cooke's appearance (as <i>Richard III</i>)	Oct. 31, 1800
Braham's appearance	Dec. 9, 1801
Mr Komble's management	1802
Appearance of Master Betty, the <i>Infant Roscius</i> ,	Dec 1, 1803
Lewis's last appearance (as the <i>Copper Captain</i>),	May 23, 1803
Theatre burnt down	Sept. 30, 1808
Rebuilt by E Smirke, R.A., and re-opened with <i>Macbeth</i>	Sept. 18, 1809
The O P riot (see <i>O P Riot</i>) from Sept. 18 to Dec. 10	1809
Horses first introduced, in <i>Bluebeard</i> , Feb. 18,	1811
The firework benefit of Mrs. Siddons (immense house)	June 29, 1812
[Mrs Siddons, however, performed once afterwards, in June 1819, for Mr and Mrs. G. Komble's benefit.]	
Miss Stephens's first appearance (as <i>Mandane</i>),	Sept. 7, 1813
Miss Foote's appearance here (as <i>Amanthia</i>),	May 26, 1814
Miss O'Neill's appearance here (as <i>Julia</i>), Oct. 6,	1814
Miss Kelly fired at by George Barnett, in the house	Feb 7, 1816
Mr Macready's first appearance (as <i>Orestes</i>),	Sept. 16, 1816
Mr J P Kemble's farewell (as <i>Coriolanus</i>),	June 25, 1817
Henry Harris's management	1818
Charles Kemble's management	1822
Miss Fanny Kemble's appearance (as <i>Juliet</i>),	Oct. 5, 1829
Mr Fawcett's farewell	May 21, 1830
Charles Young's farewell	May 30, 1832
Mr Macready's management	1837
Madame Vestris's management	1839
Miss Adelaide Kemble's appearance (as <i>Norma</i>),	Nov. 2, 1841
Charles Kemble again	Sept. 10, 1842
Mr Laurent's management	Dec. 26, 1844
Opened for Italian Opera	April 6, 1847
Destroyed by fire (during a <i>bal masqué</i>)	March 5, 1856
New theatre opened by Mr F Gye (as <i>Le Figaro</i>)	May 15, 1858
English Opera (Miss Pyne and Mr Harrison),	Oct. 1859

ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE, or QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Opera-house opened. Permanent.	(See Opera-house)	1768
The theatre was enlarged		1770
Burnt down		June 17, 1778
Re-built and re-opened		Sept. 23, 1791
Exterior improved by Mr Nash		1815
The retew by Mr Bubb		1821
Madame Rachel's appearance		May 10, 1841

THEATRES, continued

Mr Lumley's management 1842
 Jenny Lind's first appearance May 4, 1847
 Association formed for conducting financial affairs of the house 1852
 Juillien's Concerts Oct. 1857
 Festive performances on the marriage of the princess royal Jan. 1859

HAYMARKET

Built 1792
 Opened by French comedians Dec. 29, 1792
 Beggar's Opera, by Gay, produced 1797
 Fielding's Mogul company 1784-5
 A French company prohibited from acting by the audience 1798
 Mr Frots patent 1747
 The Bottle-conjuror's dupery (see *Bottle Conjuror*) Jan. 16, 1744
 The theatre rebuilt 1767
 Mr Colman's tenure Jan. 1 1777
 Miss Farren's appearance here (afterwards countess of Derby) 1777
 Royal visit—great crowd—16 persons killed and many wounded Feb. 3, 1794
 Mr Elliston's debut here June 24, 1796
 First appearance of Mr Mathews (as *Lingo*), May 16, 1808
 Mr Morris's management 1805
 Appearance of Mr Liston (as *Sheepface*) June 8, 1805
 The tailors riot Aug. 15, 1805
 Appearance here of Mr Young (as *Hansel*), June 22, 1807
 Of Miss F Kelly (as *Miretta*) June 12, 1810
 Theatre rebuilt by Nash opened July 4, 1841
 Miss Paton (Mrs. Wood), her appearance (as *Swanwick*) Aug. 3, 1822
 Mr Webster's management June 12, 1837
 Mr Charles Kean's appearance here 1839
 Mr Webster's management (16 years) term! dates with his farewell appearance, March 14 1853
 Mr Buckstone's management 1853-9

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, or LYCEUM

Built by Dr Arnold 1794-5
 Winsor experiments with gas-lighting 1803-4
 Opened as the Lyceum in 1809
 Appearance of Mr Wrench here (as *Belcoru*), Oct. 7 1809
 Re-opened with an address spoken by Miss Kelly June 17, 1816
 House destroyed by fire Feb. 16 1830
 Re-built, and re-opened July 14, 1834
 Equestrian performances Jan. 16, 1844
 Mrs. Keeley's management April 8, 1844
 Madame Vestris and Mr C Mathews management Oct. 1847-56
 Retirement of Mr C Mathews March, 1855
 Appearance of Madame Ristori June, 1856
 Taken by Mr Gye for Italian opera for forty nights April 14, 1857
 Opened for English opera by Miss Louisa Payne and Mr Harrison Sept. 21, 1857
 Ballo's opera, *Rose of Castile*, produced, Oct. 1857
 Mr G Webster and Mr Falconer, July, 1858 closed
 Opened by Madame Celeste April, 1859
 Nov 1859

THE ADELPHI THEATRE

Formerly called the *Sans Pareil*, opened under the management of Mr and Miss Scott, Nov 27 1806
 Under Rodwell and Jones, who gave it the present name 1820-1
 Terry and Yates 1825
 Messrs. Mathews and Yates' management join (*Mathews at Home*) 1838
 New front 1840
 Madame Celeste's management Sept. 20, 1844
 Mr and Mrs. Barney Williams here, July, 1857

Rebuilt and opened, with improved arrangements Dec. 27, 1859
 Mr B. Webster, present lessee 1844-59

PRINCE'S, LANE ST JAMES'S

This theatre was built by, and opened under the management of, Mr Braham Dec. 14, 1835
 German operas performed here under the management of Mr Bunn 1840
 Mr Mitchell's tenure, performance of French plays Jan. 23, 1844
 German plays 1852
 Mrs Seymour's tenure Oct. 2, 1854-5
 French plays 1857
 Neapolitan Buffo-opera Nov 1857
 Italian plays 1858
 French opera Jan 1859
 French plays May, 1859
 English comedy, under Mr F Chatterton, manager Oct. 1859

PRINCESS'S THEATRE, OXFORD STREET

First opened 1840
 Sold for 16,400l. Sept. 9 1841
 Mr Bartley's farewell here Dec 15, 1853
 Mr Charles Kean's management, 1850 closed, Aug 29 1859
 Mr A Harris's management, opened, Sept. 29, 1859

OLYMPIC

Erected by the late Mr Astley, and opened with horsemanship Sept. 18, 1806
 Hero the celebrated Elliston (1813), and afterwards Madame Vestris, had managements, the latter until 1839
 Mr George Wild's tenure 1840
 Miss Davenport's tenure Nov 11, 1844
 Mr Watt's management 1848
 The theatre destroyed by fire March 29, 1849
 Rebuilt, and opened—Mr Watts resumes his management Dec. 26, 1849
 Mr William Farren's management 1850
 Lessee and manager M A Wigan Oct. 17, 1852-7
 Messrs Robson and Emden's management, Aug 1857-60

STRAND THEATRE

First opened—Mr Rayner and Mrs. Waylett 1831
 Mr William Farren's management 1849
 Lessee, Mr F Allcroft manager Mr T Payne, 1855
 Present lessee, Miss Swanborough 1858-60

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE

Built by Philip Astley, and opened 1773
 Destroyed by fire, with numerous adjacent houses Sept. 17, 1794
 Rebuilt 1795
 Burnt again, with forty houses Sept. 1, 1803
 Ducrow's management 1827
 Again destroyed by fire June 8, 1841
 Rebuilt and re-opened by Mr Batty, April 17, 1848
 Present lessee and manager, Mr W Cooke 1858-60

CIRCUS, now SURREY THEATRE

[Originally devoted to equestrian exercises, under Mr Hughes] Nov 4, 1793
 Opened for performances Nov 4, 1793
 Destroyed by fire Aug. 12, 1805
 Mr Elliston's management 1809
 Mr Elliston again June 4, 1837
 Mr Davidge's tenure 1838

COBURG, now VICTORIA.

[The erection was commenced under the patronage of the late princess Charlotta and the prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg] 1816
 The house was opened 1818

THEATRES, *continued*.

Messrs. Egerton and Abbott had the management in 1833
 Mr. Osbaldiston's tenure 1840
 Alarm of fire, sixteen persons killed, Dec. 27, 1858

SADLER'S WELLS.

Opened as an orchestra 1838
 Present house opened 1765
 Eighteen persons trampled to death on a false alarm of fire Oct. 15, 1807
 Management of Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps, May 20, 1844-50

OTHER THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre, Tottenham-court-road 1828
 Garrick Theatre, Goodman's-fields 1830
 Bowery Theatre, Lambeth ****
 City Theatre Norton Folgate 1837
 Miss Kelly's Theatre 1840
 Marylebone opened 1812
 Its stage enlarged Oct. 7, 1854
 Pavilion Theatre burnt Feb. 28, 1856

DUBLIN THEATRES.

Werburgh-street commenced 1835
 Orange-street, now Smock-alley 1862
 Aungler-street (*Victor*) 1728
 Ditto, management of Mr. Hitchcock 1783
 Crow-street Music-hall 1741
 Rainford street Theatre 1782
 Smock-alley Theatre, rebuilt 1735
 Fishamble-street Music-hall 1741
 Capel-street Theatre 1745
 Crow-street, Theatre Royal 1768
 Ditto, Mr. Daly's patent 1778
 Ditto Mr. Fred. Edw. Jones's patent 1798
 Peter-street, Theatre Royal 1789
 Hawkins-street, Theatre Royal 1821
 Ditto, Mr. Abbott, leases 1824
 Ditto, Mr. Bunn, leases 1827
 Ditto, Mr. Calcraft, leases 1830
 Queen's Theatre, Brunswick street 1844

EDINBURGH THEATRES

Theatre of Music 1672
 Allan Ramsey's 1786
 Theatre, Shakespeare-square 1769
 The Caledonian Theatre 1822
 Adelphi theatre burnt down May 24, 1853

FIRST OR LAST APPEARANCES.

Quin's first appearance 1716
 Macklin's, at Lincoln's-inn fields 1725
 Garrick's at Goodman's-fields, as *Richard III* Oct. 19, 1741

Miss Farren (afterwards countess of Derby) first appears at Liverpool 1772
 Garrick's last appearance June 10, 1776
 Mrs. Robinson, *Perdita* her last appearance, Dec. 24, 1779
 Braham's first appearance at the Royal, April 20, 1787
 Madame Storaes, her first appearance in London Nov. 24, 1789
 Incledon's first appearance as *Lydia Langmaid* Jan. 31, 1795
 Liston's first appearance in London June 1, 1805
 Romeo Coates, his appearance as *Lothario* April 10, 1811
 Mrs. Jordan's last appearance, as *Lady Triss* June 1, 1814
 Mr. Macready's first appearance at Bath, as *Romeo* Dec. 20, 1814
 Booth's first appearance Feb. 12, 1817
 W. Yarron's first appearance 1818
 Munden's last appearance May 31, 1824
 Fanny Kemble's first appearance Oct. 5, 1829
 Edmund Kean's farewell 1833
 Liston's last appearance May 31, 1838
 Adelaide Kemble's first appearance Nov. 2, 1841
 Jenny Lind's first appearance May 4, 1847
 Mrs. Glover's farewell July 12, 1840
 Mr. Bartley's farewell Dec. 18, 1852
 Mr. W. Farren's farewell July 17, 1855

MEMORANDA.

Mr. Palmer died on the stage, at Liverpool, Aug. 2, 1798
 Bannister retired from the stage 1815
 Talma died in Paris 1826
 Weber came to London Feb. 1836
 The Brunswick Theatre fell, owing to the weight of a newly-erected roof, and numbers of persons were wounded and some killed, Feb. 23, 1823
 Madame Mallbrán died at Manchester Sept. 23, 1826
 Paganini died May 29, 1840
 Power lost in the *President* steamer about March 18, 1841
 Kiton lost in the *Pegasus* July 19, 1843
 Theatres Registry act passed Aug. 23, 1843
 Madlle. Mars died at Paris March 23, 1847
 Madame Catalani died at Paris June 18, 1849
 Alexander Lee died Oct. 9, 1851
 Mrs. Warner died Sept. 5, 1854
 C. Kemble died Nov. 5, 1854
 John Braham died Feb. 17, 1856
 Madame Vestris died Aug. 4, 1856
 Madlle. Rachel died Jan. 4, 1858
 Mrs. Nisbett (Lady Boothby) died Jan. 16, 1858
 Louis Lablache (buffo singer) died Jan. 23, 1858
 John Fritt Harley died Aug. 23, 1858

THEBES OR LUXOR, in Egypt, called also Hecatompylos on account of its hundred gates, and Diospolis, as being sacred to Jupiter. In the time of its splendour, it extended above thirty three miles, and upon any emergency could send into the field, by each of its hundred gates, 20,000 fighting men and 200 chariots. Thebes was ruined by Cambyses, king of Persia, B.C. 521, and few traces of it were seen in the age of Juvenal. *Plutarch*. **THEBES** (the capital of the country successively called Aonia, Messapia, Ogygia, Hyantis, and Boeotia) was called Cadmeia, from Cadmus, its founder, B.C. 1493. It rose to a celebrated republic, about 820 B.C. It was taken by the Romans, 198. See *Boeotia* and *Greece*.

THEFT This offence was punished by heavy fines among the Jews. By death at Athens, by the laws of Draco. See *Draco*. The Anglo Saxons nominally punished theft with death, if above 12*l.* value, but the criminal could redeem his life by a ransom. In the 9th of Henry I this power of redemption was taken away, 1108. The laws against theft, until lately, were very severe in England they were revised by Mr (afterwards sir Robert) Peel's acts, 9 & 10 Geo IV. See *Acts*.

THEISTS (*Theos*, God) A kind of deists about 1660. *Dean Martin*.

THELLUSSON'S WILL. One of the most singular testamentary documents ever executed. Mr Peter Isaac Thellusson, an affluent London merchant, left 100,000*l.* to his widow and children, and the remainder, amounting to more than 600,000*l.*, he left to trustees, to accumulate during the lives of his three sons, and the lives of their sons, then the estates, directed to be purchased with the produce of the accumulating fund, were to be conveyed to the eldest male descendant of his three sons, with the benefit of survivorship. This will being contested by the heirs at-law, was finally established by a decision of the house of lords, June 26, 1805, but an act was passed in 1799 to prevent testators exercising any power over their property beyond twenty years after their decease. Mr Thellusson died July 21, 1797, and from that time the stock may accumulate to a period of about 120 years, and amount to 140,000,000*l.* sterling. Should no heir then exist, the whole is to be applied, by the agency of the sinking fund, to the discharge of the national debt. The last surviving grandson died in Feb 1856. A dispute then arose whether the eldest male descendants or the descendants of the eldest son should inherit the property. The question was decided on appeal to the house of lords (June 9, 1859), in favour of the latter, lord Rendlesham, and Charles S. Thellusson, confirming the decision of the Master of the Rolls in 1858. In consequence of legal expenses the property is said not to exceed greatly its value in the testator's lifetime.

THEOLOGY (from the Greek *Theos*, God) The science which treats of the nature and attributes of God, of his relations to man, and of the manner in which they may be discovered. It is generally divided into two heads. 1. *Inspired* (including the Holy Scriptures, their interpretation, &c), 2. *Natural*, which latter lord Bacon calls the first part of Philosophy—Butler's Analogy of Religion (1736) and Paley's Natural Theology (1802), are eminent books on the latter subject.—The "Summa Totius Theologiæ" by Thomas Aquinas (born about 1224), a standard Roman Catholic work, was printed with commentaries, &c. in 1696

THERMOMETER. The invention of this instrument is ascribed to several scientific persons, all about the same time. To Galileo, 1597 *Libra*. Invented by Drebbel of Alcmæa A.D. 1609 *Boerhaave* Invented by Paulo Sarpi, 1609 *Fulgentio* Invented by Sanctorio in 1610 *Borelli*. Fahrenheit's thermometer was invented about 1726, and the scale called Reaumur's soon after, 1730 The mode of construction by substituting quicksilver for spirits was invented some years subsequently Halley proposed it in 1697

THERMOPYLÆ, in Doris, N Greece Leonidas at the head of 300 Spartans, at the defile of Thermopylæ, withstood the whole force of the Persians during three days, Aug 7, 8, 9, 480 B.C., when Ephialtes, a Trachinian, perfidiously leading the enemy by a secret path up the mountains, brought them to the rear of the Greeks, who, thus placed between two assailants, devoted themselves to the good of their country, and perished gloriously on heaps of their slaughtered foes. Of the 300 heroes who engaged in this conflict with hundreds of thousands of the Persians one man only returned home, and he was received with reproaches and insults for having fled from a battle in which his brave companions with their royal leader had fallen Twenty thousand Persians perished by the hands of the Spartans. Here Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, was defeated by the Romans, 191 B.C.

THESSALONICA, a city in Macedonia (now Salonica) Here Paul preached, A.D. 53, and to the church here he addressed two epistles in 54 In consequence of seditions, a frightful massacre of the inhabitants took place in 390, by order of the emperor Theodosius. Thessalonica partook of the changes of the Eastern empire. It was sold to the Venetians by the emperor Andronicus in 1425, taken by the Turks in 1430, burnt, July 11, 1856

THESSALY (N Greece) A country much celebrated in classical history, as being the seat of many of the adventures described by the poets. The first king of whom we have any certain knowledge was Hellen, son of Deucalion, from whom his subjects were called Hellenists, a name afterwards extended to all Greece. From Thessaly the most powerful tribes of Greece derived their origin, as the Achæans, the Ætolians, the Dorians, the Hellenists, &c. The two most remarkable events in the early history of this country are the deluge of Deucalion, 1548 B.C. and the expedition of the Argonauts, 1263 B.C. *See them severally* Thessaly was conquered by the Great Philip, 352 B.C. and partook of the fortunes of Macedonia. It is now part of the kingdom of Greece.

THIMBLE. This simple, yet useful, and now indispensable appendage to the ladies' work table is of Dutch invention. The art of making it was brought to England by John Lofting, a mechanic, from Holland, who set up a workshop at Islington, near London, and practised the manufacture in various metals with profit and success, about 1695. *Anderson.*

THIRTY NINE ARTICLES. *See Articles.*

THIRTY YEARS' WAR, in Germany, between the Catholics and Protestants. It began with the latter in Bohemia in 1618, and ended with the peace of Westphalia in 1648. It is renowned for the victories of Wallenstein and Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

THISTLE, ORDER OF THE, SCOTLAND Founded by James V 1540 It consisted originally of himself, as sovereign and twelve knights, in imitation of Christ and his twelve apostles. Some Scottish historians make the origin of this order very ancient. The abbot Justinian says it was instituted by Achaius I of Scotland, A.D. 809, when that monarch made an alliance with Charlemagne, and then took for his device the thistle. It is stated that king Hungus, the Pict, had a dream, in which St. Andrew made him a midnight visit, and promised him a sure victory over his foes, the Northumbrians, and that the next day St. Andrew's cross appeared in the air, and the Northumbrians were defeated. On this story, it is said, Achaius framed the order more than 700 years before James V revived it. In 1542, James died, and the order was discontinued. This was about the time of the Reformation, when religious disputes ran to a great height, and it was deemed impious to imitate, in an order of knighthood, Christ and his apostles. This honourable order was renewed by James VII of Scotland and II of England, by making eight knights, May 29, 1687, increased to twelve by queen Anne in 1703, to sixteen by George IV in 1827

THE ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF 1687

George, duke of Gordon.
John, marquess of Athol.
James, earl of Arran, afterwards duke of Hamilton,
killed in a duel, 1712
Alexander, earl of Moray

James, earl of Perth attainted.
Kenneth, earl of Seaforth, attainted.
George, earl of Dumbarton
John, earl of Melford, attainted.

THISTLEWOOD'S CONSPIRACY See *Cato-street Conspiracy*

THOMITES, a name given to a body of enthusiasts who assembled at Boughton, near Canterbury, May 31, 1838. A lunatic named Thom assumed the name of sir W. Courtenay, knight of Malta and king of Jerusalem, and having been released from confinement, incited the rabble against the Poor Law Act. On this day, a farmer of the neighbourhood, whose servant had joined the crowd which attended this sir W. Courtenay, or Thom, sent a constable to fetch him back, but on his arrival on the ground he was shot dead by Thom. The military were then called out, and lieut. Bennett proceeded to take the murderer into custody, but Thom advanced, and, firing a pistol, killed the lieutenant on the spot. One of the soldiers fired at Thom, and laid him dead by the side of lieut. Bennett. The people then attacked the military, who were compelled to fire, and several were killed before the mob dispersed. Many considered Thom a saint.

THORACIC DUCT, discovered first in a horse, by Eustachius, about A.D. 1563, in the human body, by Ol. Rudbeck, a Swedish anatomist. Thomas Bartholine, of Copenhagen, and Dr. Joliffe, of England, also discovered it, about 1654. See *Lacteals*.

THORINUM, a very rare metal (a grey heavy powder), discovered by Berzelius in 1828.

THORN (on the Vistula, Poland), was founded by the Teutonic knights in 1231. Many Protestants were slain here (after a religious riot) at the instigation of the Jesuits in 1724.

THRACE (now *Roumelia*, in Turkey), derived its name from Thrax, the son of Mars. *Aspis*. Thracians, the people, were descendants of Tiras, son of Japhet, and hence their name. They were a warlike people, and therefore Mars was said to have been born, and to have his residence among them. *Eurypides*. Thrace was conquered by Philip and Alexander, and annexed to the Macedonian empire about 335 B.C., and it so remained till the conquest of Macedonia by the Romans, 168 B.C. Byzantium was the capital of Thrace, on the ruins of which Constantinople was built. The Turks under Mahomet II took the country A.D. 1453. *Prædilect*

THRASHING-MACHINES The flail was the only instrument formerly in use for thrashing corn. The Romans used a machine called the *tribulum*, a sledge loaded with stones or iron, drawn over the corn-sheaves by horses. The first machine attempted in modern times was invented by Michael Menzies, at Edinburgh, about 1782, Micklethwait invented a machine in 1776. Many improvements have been since made.

THRASYMENUS (N Italy). A most bloody engagement took place here between the Carthaginians under Hannibal and the Romans under Flaminius, 217 B.C. No less than 15,000 Romans were left dead on the field of battle, and 10,000 taken prisoners, or according to Livy, 6000, or Polybius, 15,000. The loss of Hannibal was about 1500 men. About 16,000 Romans made their escape, all covered with wounds. *Livy*, *Polybius*. On the same day an earthquake occurred which desolated several cities in Italy.

THREATENING LETTERS. Sending letters, whether anonymously written, or with a fictitious name, demanding money, or threatening to kill a person or fire his house, was made punishable as a felony without benefit of clergy, 1730. Persons extorting money by threatening to accuse others of such offences as are subjected to death, or other infamous punishments, were to be adjudged imprisonment, whipping, or transportation, by 30 Geo II 1756, and other acts, the latest 10 & 11 Vict. c. 66, 1847.

THUMB-SCREW, an inhuman instrument, commonly used in the first stages of torture by the Spanish inquisition. It was in use in England also. The rev Wm Carstairs was the last who suffered by it before the privy council, to make him divulge secrets intrusted to him, which he firmly resisted. After the revolution in 1688, the thumb-screw was given him as a present by the council. King William expressed a desire to see it, and tried it on, bidding the doctor to turn the screw, but at the third turn he cried out, "Hold, hold! doctor, another turn would make me confess anything."

THUNDERING LEGION. During a contest with the invading Marcomanni, the prayers of some Christians in a Roman legion are said to have been followed by a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which tended greatly to discomfit the enemy. Hence the legion received the name above, A.D. 179.

THUROT'S INVASION. An enterprising Irish commodore in the French service, named Thurot, had so signalled himself by his courage and daring, that his name became a terror to all the merchant ships of this kingdom. He had the command of a small armament, and landed 1000 men at Carrickfergus in Ireland, which place he soon quitted, after having plundered the town. On leaving Ireland, he reached the lake of Man, but was overtaken by captain Elliot, with three frigates, who engaged his little squadron, which was taken, and the commodore killed. Thurot's true name was O'Farrell, his grandfather had followed the fortunes of James II, but his mother being of a family of some dignity in France, he assumed her name. The engagement was fought Feb 28, 1760. *Burns*.

THURSDAY. The fifth day of the week, derived from Thor, a deified hero worshipped by the northern nations, particularly by the Scandinavians and Celts. The authority of this deity extended over the winds and seasons, and especially over thunder and lightning. He is said to have been the most valiant of the sons of Odin. This day, which was consecrated to Thor, still retains his name in the Danish, Swedish, and Low Dutch languages, as well as in the English. Thursday, or Thor's-day, is in Latin *dies Jovis*, or Jupiter's day.

THURLES (S Ireland). Here was held a synod of the Roman Catholic archbishops, bishops, inferior clergy, and religious orders, under the direction of archbishop Cullen, the Roman Catholic primate, Aug 22, 1850. It closed its deliberations, having condemned the Queen's Colleges, and recommended the foundation of a Roman Catholic university, Sept. 10, following. The acts of this synod were forwarded to Rome for approval of the pope, Pius IX.

TIARA. The triple crown of the pope, indicative of his civil rank, as the keys are of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and on the death of a pope, his arms are represented with the tiara alone, without the keys. The ancient tiara was a high round cap. Pope Damasus II first caused himself to be crowned with a tiara A.D. 1053. John XIX. was the first who encompassed the tiara with a crown, 1276. Boniface VIII added a second, 1295, and Benedict XII formed the tiara about 1334.

TICKETS OF LEAVE. See *Transportation and Crime*.

TIDES. Homer is the earliest profane author who speaks of the tides. Pomponius of Apamea accounted for the tides from the motion of the moon, about 79 B.C., and Caesar speaks of them in his fourth book of the Gallic War. The theory of the tides was first satisfactorily explained by Kepler, A.D. 1598, but the honour of a complete explanation of them was reserved for sir Isaac Newton, about 1683.

TIERRA DEL FUEGO. See *Missions*, note.

TILES were originally flat and square, and afterwards parallelogrammic, &c. First made in England about A.D. 1246. They were taxed in 1784. The number of tiles taxed in England in 1820 was 81,924,626, and in 1830, 97,313,264. The tax was discontinued as discouraging house building and interfering with the comfort of the people, in 1833.

TILSIT (on the river Niemen), where a treaty was concluded between France and Russia. Napoleon restored to the Prussian monarch one-half of his territories, and Russia recognised the Confederation of the Rhine, and the elevation of Napoleon's three brothers, Joseph,

Louis, and Jerome, to the thrones of Naples, Holland, and Westphalia. Signed July 7, 1807, and ratified July 19 following

TILTS. See *Tournaments*

TIMBER. The annual demand of timber for the royal navy, in war, was 60,000 loads, or 40,000 full grown trees, a ton each, of which thirty-five will stand on an acre, in peace, 32,000 tons, or 48,000 loads. A seventy four gun ship consumed 3000 loads or 2000 tons of trees, the produce of fifty seven acres in a century. Hence the whole navy consumed 102,600 acres, and 1026 per annum *Alnus*. Iron is now much used in preference to timber. In 1843 we imported 1,317,645 loads of timber (cut and uncut), in 1857, 2,495,964 loads.

TIMBER-BENDING. Apparatus was invented for this purpose by Mr T Blanchard, of Boston, U S, for which a medal was awarded at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. A company was formed for its application in this country in 1856

TIME-MEASURE. That of Scipio Nasica was invented 159 B.C. Early authors inform us that Alfred's time keeper was six large wax tapers, each twelve inches long, but as they burnt unequally, owing to the wind, he invented a lantern made of wood, and thin plates of ox horns, glass being a great rarity, A.D. 887. The ancients had three time measures, hour-glasses, sun dials, and a vessel full of water with a hole in its bottom. See *Clocks, Watches, &c*

TIMES NEWSPAPER. On Jan 13, 1785, Mr John Walter published the first number of the *Daily Universal Register*, price 2d, printed on the logographic system (invented by Henry Johnson a compositor), in which types containing syllables and words were employed instead of single letters. On Jan 1, 1788, the name of the paper was changed to the *Times*. In 1803, when Mr Walter gave up the paper to his son, the circulation was about 1000, that of the *Morning Post* being 4500. Dr Stoddart (satirised as Dr Slop, by Moore the poet), became editor in 1812, but five years after retired and set up in opposition the *New Times*, an unprofitable speculation. Dr Barnes was the next editor. On Nov 28, 1814, the *Times* was first printed by steam power. The powerful articles contributed by Edward Sterling gained the paper the name of the *Thundrer*. On Jan. 29, 1829, the first double number appeared. In July 1834 an attack of Mr O Connell in the house of commons on the correctness of the reports of the debates in the *Times* was signally defeated. Shortly after began the convenient summary of the debates, written in the first instance by Mr Horace Twiss. In 1841 the *Times* was instrumental in detecting and exposing a scheme organised by a company, to defraud by forgery all the influential bankers of Europe. This brought on the proprietors an action for libel (in the case Bogle v Lawson). The jury found the charge to be true, giving a verdict of *one farthing* damages, but the judge refused costs. Subscriptions were set on foot in all parts of Europe to reimburse the proprietors for their immense outlay in defending the action. This they firmly declined, and the money was expended in establishing *Times Scholarships* at Oxford and Cambridge, and at Christ's Hospital, and other schools, marble tablets also, commemorating the event, were set up in the Royal Exchange and in other places. These were the greatest honours ever conceded to a newspaper. In Oct. 1845, the *Times* express was for the first time conveyed to India overland, by the agency of Laent. Waghorn. Of the number of the *Times* containing the life of the duke of Wellington for Nov 19, 1852, 69,000 were sold—the ordinary number being then 36,000, the present circulation is stated to vary from 47,000 to 56,000 (1860). In 1854 the proprietors sent Mr W H Russell as their special correspondent to the seat of war in the Crimea, and in 1857 to India.*

TIN. The Phœnicians traded with England for this article for more than 1100 years before the Christian era. It is said that this trade first gave them commercial importance in the ancient world. Under the Saxons, our tin mines appear to have been neglected, but after the coming in of the Normans, they produced considerable revenues to the earls of Cornwall, particularly to Richard, brother of Henry III. A charter and various immunities were granted by Edmund, earl Richard's brother, who also framed the Stannary laws (*stannicæ*), laying a duty on the tin payable to the earls of Cornwall. Edward III confirmed the tinners in their privileges, and erected Cornwall into a dukedom, with which he invested his son, Edward the Black Prince, 1337. Since that time, the heirs-apparent to the crown of England, if eldest sons, have enjoyed it successively. Tin mines were discovered in

* *Times Fund.* On the 12th of October 1854, sir Robert Peel originated by a letter in the *Times* a subscription for the sick and wounded in the Crimean war, and in less than a fortnight, 15,000*l.* were sent to the *Times* Office to be thus appropriated. Mr Macdonald was sent out by the proprietors as Special Commissioner to administer the fund, from which large quantities of food and clothing were supplied to the sufferers, with inestimable advantage. See *Scutari* and *Nightingale*. In Dec. 1854, the *Times* drew attention to the state of the houseless poor of London, and in a few days, 2000*l.* were subscribed for their relief.

Germany, which lessened the value of those in England, till then the only tin-mines in Europe, A.D. 1240 *Anderson*. Discovered in Barbary, 1640, in India, 1740, in New Spain, 1782. We export at present, on an average, 1600 tons of unwrought tin, besides manufactured tin and tin plates, of the value of about 400,000*l*. In 1857, 9783 tons of tin were procured from British mines, and tin-plates and pewter wares to the value of 1,533,505*l*. were exported

TINCHEBRAY (N W France), where a battle was fought between Henry I of England, and Robert, duke of Normandy. England and Normandy were re united under Henry, on the decease of William Rufus, who had already possessed himself of Normandy, though he had no other right to that province than by a mortgage from his brother Robert, at his setting out for Palestine. Robert, on his return, recovered Normandy by an accommodation with Henry, but the two brothers having afterwards quarrelled, the former was defeated by the latter in the battle of Tinchebray, in 1106, and Normandy was annexed to the crown of England. *Henault*.

TITANIUM, a rare metal, discovered by Gregor in Menakite, a Cornish mineral, in 1791, and in 1794 by Klaproth.

TITHES AND TENTHS. Tithes were commanded to be given to the tribe of Levi, 1490 A.C. *Lev xxvii. 30* Abraham returning from his victory over the kings (*Gen. xiv*), gave tithes of the spoil to Melchisedek, king of Salem, priest of the most high God (1913 A.C.) For the first 800 years of the Christian church they were given purely as alms, and were voluntary *Wicliffe*. "I will not put the title of the clergy to tithes upon any divine right, though such a right certainly commenced, and I believe as certainly ceased, with the Jewish theocracy" *Blackstone*. They were established in France by Charlemagne, about 800 *Henault*. Tithes were confirmed in the Lateran councils, 1215 *Rassald*.

TITHES IN ENGLAND The payment of tithes appears to have been claimed by Augustine, the first archbishop of Canterbury, and to have been allowed by Ethelbert, king of Kent, under the term "God's fee," about A.D. 600. The first mention of them in any English written law, is a constitutional decree made in a synod strongly enjoining tithes, A.D. 786. Offa, king of Mercia, gave unto the church the tithes of all his kingdom, to expiate the death of Ethelbert king of the East Angles, whom he had caused to be basely murdered, A.D. 794 *Burn's Eccles Law*. Tithes were first granted to the English clergy in a general assembly held by Ethelwold, A.D. 844 *Henry's Hist. of Eng*. In 1545 tithes were fixed at the rate of 2*s* 9*d*. in the pound on rent since then many acts have been passed respecting them. The important tithe commutation act was passed 6 & 7 Will. IV. Aug. 13, 1836. It was amended in 1837, 1840 and 1846. **TITHES IN IRELAND** Several acts relating to tithes have been passed in 1832, 1838, 1839, 1840 and 1841, altering and improving the tithe system.—A *rector* is entitled to all the tithes, a *vicar* to a small part only, frequently to none.

TITHING The number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society, of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called (tothingman) tithingman, but now he is nothing but a constable, formerly called the headborough. *Cowel*.

TITLES ROYAL. The following is the succession in which the royal titles swelled in England. Henry IV had the title of "Grace" and "My liege" conferred upon him, 1399. The title of "Excellent Grace" was conferred upon Henry VI 1422. Edward IV had that of "Most High and Mighty Prince," 1461. Henry VII had the title "Highness," 1485, and Henry VIII had the same title, and sometimes "Grace," 1509 *et seq*. But these two last were absorbed in the title of "Majesty," being that with which Francis I of France addressed Henry at their memorable interview in 1520. See *Field of the Cloth of Gold*. Henry VIII was the first and last king who was styled "Dread Sovereign." James I. coupled to "Majesty" the present "Sacred," or "Most Excellent Majesty." "Majesty" was the style of the emperors of Germany, the first king to whom it was given was Louis XI of France, about 1463.

TOBACCO *Nicotiana tabacum*. This plant received its name from Tabacco, a province of Yucatan, New Spain. Some say from the island of Tobago, one of the Caribbees, others from Tobasco, in the gulf of Florida. It was first observed at St. Domingo, A.D. 1496, and was used freely by the Spaniards in Yucatan in 1520. Tobacco was first brought to England 7 Elis. 1566, by sir John Hawkins, but sir Walter Raleigh and sir Francis Drake are also mentioned as having first introduced it here, 1586. It was manufactured only for exportation for some years. *Stow's Chron*. The Pied Bull inn, at Islington, was the first house in

England where tobacco was smoked. In 1584 a proclamation was issued against it. The star-chamber ordered the duties to be 6s 10d. per pound, 1614 Its cultivation was prohibited in England by Charles II. Act laying a duty on the importation was passed, 1684 The cultivation was forbidden in England in 1684, and allowed in Ireland, 1779 The tax was increased and put under the excise, 1789 *Anderson, Ashe*. Various statutes have passed relative to tobacco Act to revive the act prohibiting the culture of tobacco in Ireland passed 2 Will. IV Aug 1831 Act directing that tobacco grown in Ireland be purchased in order to its being destroyed, March 24, 1832 The quantity consumed in England in 1791 was nine millions and a half of pounds, and in 1829 about fifteen millions of pounds. *Chan. of the Ex.* In 1840 the quantity had reached to forty millions of pounds. In 1857 were imported 43,747,961 lbs., of which 1,699,131 lbs. were manufactured (cigars and snuff)

TOBAGO (West Indies) Settled by the Dutch, A.D. 1642. Taken by the English, 1672, retaken, 1674 In 1748 it was declared a neutral island, but in 1763 it was ceded to the English. Tobago was taken by the French under De Grasse in 1781, and confirmed to them in 1783 Again taken by the English, April 14, 1793, but restored at the peace of Amiens, Oct. 6, 1802 The island was once more taken by the British under general Grinfield, July 1, 1803, and was confirmed to them by the peace of Paris in 1814

TOKENS, BANK These were silver pieces issued by the Bank of England, of the value of 5s, Jan. 1, 1798 The Spanish dollar was at first impressed with a small profile of George III, it was stamped on the neck of the Spanish king They were raised to the value of 5s 6d Nov 14, 1811 Bank tokens were also current in Ireland, where those issued by the bank passed for 6s and lesser sums until 1817 They were called in on the revision of the coinage

TOLBIAC (now ZULPICHI), near the Rhine, where Clovis totally defeated the Allemanni, A.D. 496

TOLENTINO (in the Papal States), where a treaty was made between the pope and the French, Feb 19, 1797 Here Murat was defeated by the Austrians, May 2, 1815

TOLERATION ACT, for exempting their majesties' Protestant subjects dissenting from the Church of England from the penalties of certain laws, was passed in 1689 The dissenters' liberties were, however, greatly endangered in the latter end of queen Anne's reign She died on the very day that the memorable Schism bill was to become a law, Aug 1, 1714 See *Test Act*.

TOLLS They were first paid by vessels passing the Stade on the Elbe, A.D. 1109 They were first demanded by the Danes of vessels passing the Sound, 1341 See *Sound* Toll-bars in England originated in 1267, on the grant of a penny for every waggon that passed through a certain manor, and the first regular toll was collected a few years after for mending the road in London between St. Giles's and Temple bar Gathered for repairing the highways of Holborn inn lane and Martin's lane, 1346 Toll gates or turnpikes were used in 1668 A few toll gates still remain in the neighbourhood of London, against which an agitation arose in 1857

TONNAGE. See *Tunnage*

TONTINES. Loans given for life annuities with benefit of survivorship, so called from the inventor, Laurence Tonti, a Neapolitan They were first set on foot at Paris to reconcile the people to cardinal Mazarin's government, by amusing them with the hope of becoming suddenly rich, A.D. 1653 *Voltaire* A Mr Jennings was an original subscriber for a 100l. share in a tontine company, and being the last survivor of the shareholders, his share produced him 3000l. per annum. He died worth 2,115,244l. aged 103 years, June 19, 1798

TORGAU (N Germany), the site of a battle between Frederick II of Prussia and the Austrians, in which the former obtained a signal victory, the Austrian general, count Daun, being wounded, Nov 3, 1760 Count Daun, a renowned warrior, had, in 1757, obtained a great victory over the Prussian king, and had been distinguished by his zeal and glory in the Austrian service Torgau was taken by the allies in 1814

TORRES VEDRAS (a city of Portugal) Near here Wellington, retreating from the French, took up a strong position, called the *Lines of Torres Vedras*, Oct. 10, 1810.

* The toleration granted was somewhat limited. It exempts persons who take the new oath of allegiance and supremacy and make also a declaration against popery from the penalties incurred by abstaining themselves from church and holding unlawful conventicles, and it allows the Quakers to substitute an affirmation for an oath, but does not relax the provisions of the Test act (*which see*). The party spirit of the times checked the king in his liberal measures.

TORTURE. It has disgraced humanity in the earliest ages in every country. It was only permitted by the Romans in the examination of slaves. It was used early in the Roman Catholic Church against heretics. Occasionally used in England so late as the 1st Eliz. 1558, and in Scotland until 1690. The trial by torture was abolished in Portugal 1776, in France, by order of Louis XVI, in 1789, although it had not been practised there for some time before. Ordered to be discontinued in Sweden by Gustavus III 1786. It yet continues in some countries.

TORY Various authors have differently described this term. It is said to be derived from an Irish word, originally signifying a savage, or rather a collector of tithes and taxes. *Encyclop.* The names of Cavaliers and Roundheads, which existed in the time of Charles I, were changed, some tell us, into those of Tories and Whigs. The Tories were those who vindicated the divine right of kings, and held high notions of their prerogatives, while "the Whigs" denoted friends to civil and religious liberty. *Ashe* The name of Tory was given by the Country party to the Court party, comparing them to popish robbers, and arose out of the Meal tub plot (*which see*), in 1679. The terms are defined by extreme politicians as of two parties in the aristocracy the Whigs, who would curb the power of the crown, and the Tories, who would curb the power of the people. *Phillips* See *Whigs*. The recent Tory administrations have been those of Pitt, Perceval, Liverpool, Peel, and Derby (*all which see*). The party now take the name of Conservatives (*which see*).

TOULON (S. France), an important military and naval port. It was taken by Charles V in 1536. In 1707 it was bombarded by the allies, both by land and sea, by which almost the whole town was reduced to a heap of ruins, and several ships burned, but the allies were at last obliged to raise the siege. It surrendered Aug 27, 1793, to the British admiral lord Hood, who took possession both of the town and shipping, in the name of Louis XVII, under a stipulation to assist in restoring the French constitution of 1789. A conflict took place between the English and French forces, when the latter were repulsed, Nov 15, 1793. Toulon was evacuated by the British, Dec 17, same year, when great cruelties were exercised towards such of the inhabitants as were supposed to be favourable to the British.—A naval battle off this port was fought Feb 10, 1744, between the English under Mathews and Lestock, against the fleets of France and Spain in this engagement the brave captain Cornwall fell. The victory was lost by a misunderstanding between the English admirals. Mathews was afterwards dismissed by the sentence of a court-martial for misconduct.

TOULOUSE (S France) Founded about 615 B.C. It was the capital of the Visigothic kings in 419, but was taken by Clovis in 507. A dreadful tribunal was established here to extirpate heretics, A.D. 1229. The troubadours, or rhetoricians of Toulouse, had their origin about A.D. 850, and consisted of a fraternity of poets, whose art was extended throughout Europe, and gave rise to the Italian and French poetry. See *Troubadours*. The allied British and Spanish army entered this city on April 12, 1814, immediately after the **BATTLE OF TOULOUSE**, fought between the British Peninsular army under lord Wellington and the French, April 10, 1814. one of the most bloody that had been fought from the time lord Wellington had received the command of the troops in Portugal. The French were led by marshal Soult, whom the victorious British here forced to retreat, after twelve hours' fighting, from seven o'clock in the morning until seven at night. the British forcing the French intrenched position before Toulouse. The loss of the allies in killed and wounded was between 4000 and 5000 men, that of the French exceeded 10,000. At the period of this battle Napoleon had abdicated the throne of France, but neither of the commanders was aware of that fact, or of the close of the war at Paris.

TOULOUSE the county was created out of the kingdom of Aquitaine by Charle magne, in 778. It enjoyed great prosperity till the dreadful war of the Albigenes (*which see*), when the count Raymond VI was expelled, and Simon de Montfort became count. At his death, Raymond VII obtained his inheritance. His daughter Jane and her husband Alphonse (brother of Louis IX. of France) dying without issue, the county of Toulouse was united to the French monarchy in 1271.

TOURNAMENTS, or JOUSTS. Some authors refer them to Trojan origin, such as Ascanus instituted among the Romans. The tournament is a martial sport or exercise which the ancient cavaliers used to perform, to show their bravery and address. It is derived from the French word *tourner*, "to turn round," because, to be expert in these exercises, much agility, both of horse and man, was necessary. Tournaments were very frequent A.D. 890, and were regulated by the emperor Henry I, about 919. The Lateran council published an article against their continuance in 1136. One was held in Smithfield so late as the twelfth century, when the taste for them declined in England. Henry II. of France, in a tilt with the count de Montgomery, had his eye struck out, an

accident which caused the king's death in a few days, June 29, 1559. Tournaments were from this event abolished in France.—A magnificent and costly feast, and splendid tournament, took place at Eglintoun castle, Aug. 29, 1839, and the following week many of the visitors assumed the characters of ancient knights, lady Seymour being the "Queen of Beauty," as fairest of the female throng. But this festivity did not lead to a revival of the old tournament.

TOURNAY (S. Belgium) was very flourishing till it was ravaged by the barbarians in the fifth century. It has sustained many sieges. Taken by the allies in 1709, and ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht, but the Dutch were allowed to place a garrison in it, as one of the barrier towns. It was taken by the French under general Labourdonnaye, Nov. 11, 1792. Battle near Tournay, between the Austrians and British on one side, and the French on the other, the former victorious, May 8, 1793.

TOURNIQUET (from *turner*, to turn). An instrument for stopping the flow of blood into a limb, by tightening the bandage, employed in amputations. It is said to have been invented by Morelli at the siege of Besançon, A.D. 1674. J. L. Petit, in France, invented the screw tourniquet in 1718.

TOURS, an ancient city, central France, near which Charles Martel gained a great victory over the Saracens, and from which he acquired the name of *Martel*, signifying *hammer*. But for this timely victory of Charles Martel, all Europe, as well as Asia and Africa, would probably have become Mahomedan. Fought Oct. 10, A.D. 732.

TOWERS. That of Babel, the first of which we read, built in the plains of Shinar (*Genesis* xi.) 2247 B.C. See *Babel*. The Tower of the Winds at Athens, built 550 B.C. The Tower of Pharos (see *Pharos*), 280 B.C. Towers were built early in England, and the round towers in Ireland may be reckoned among most ancient curiosities. They were the only structures of stone found in Ireland before the first arrival of the English, except some buildings in the maritime towns founded by the Danes. These towers were tall hollow pillars, nearly cylindrical, but narrowing towards the top, pierced with lateral holes to admit the light, high above the ground, and covered with conical roofs of the same material. Fifty-six of them still remain, from 50 to 130 feet high. See *Piaz*.

TOWER OF LONDON. Anciently a royal palace, and consisted of no more than what is now called the White Tower, which appears to have been first marked out by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1076, commenced in 1078, and completed by his son, William Rufus, who, in 1098, surrounded it with walls, and a broad, deep ditch. Several succeeding princes made additions to it, and king Edward III. built the church. In 1638, the White Tower was rebuilt, and since the restoration of king Charles II. it has been thoroughly repaired, and a great number of additional buildings made to it. Here are the Armoury, Jewel office, and various other divisions and buildings of peculiar interest, and here were many executions of illustrious persons, and many murders (king Henry IV. 1471, king Edward V. and his brother, 1486, sir Thomas Overbury, 1613). See *England*. The armoury and 280,000 stand of arms, &c., were destroyed by fire, Oct. 30, 1841. The "New Buildings" in the Tower were completed in 1850.

TOWTON (Yorkshire), where a battle was fought—supposed to be the most fierce and bloody that ever happened in any domestic war—between the houses of York (Edward IV.) and Lancaster (Henry VI.), to the latter of whom it was fatal, and on whose side more than 37,000 fell. Edward issued orders to give no quarter, and the most merciless slaughter ensued. Henry was made prisoner, and confined in the Tower, his queen, Margaret, fled to Flanders. Fought March 29, 1461.

TOXOPHILITES (from *toxon*, a bow, and *philos*, a lover) a society established by sir Aston Lever in 1781. In 1834 they took grounds in the inner circle of Regent's park, and built the archery lodge. They possess a very curious piece of plate, given by Catherine, queen of Charles II., to be shot for by the Finsbury archers, of whom the Toxophilites are the representatives.

TRACTARIANISM. This term is applied to certain opinions on church matters propounded in the "Tracts for the Times," of which ninety numbers were published, 1833-41. The principal writers were the revs. Dr. E. Pusey, J. H. Newman, J. Keble, J. Froude, and I. Williams. See *Puseyism*.

TRADES' MUSEUM. Its formation was undertaken in 1853, jointly by the commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and the Society of Arts. The animal department was opened May 17, 1855, when a paper on the Mutual Relations of Trade and Manufactures was read by professor E. Solly. The contents of this museum were removed to the South Kensington Museum, which was opened June 24, 1857.

TRAFALGAR (Cape, S. Spain), off which a great naval victory was gained by the British, under Nelson, against the combined fleets of France and Spain, commanded by admiral Villeneuve and two Spanish admirals, Oct 21, 1805. The enemy's force was eighteen French and fifteen Spanish vessels, all of the line, that of the British, twenty seven ships. After a bloody and protracted fight, admiral Villeneuve and the other admirals were taken, and nineteen of their ships captured, sunk, or destroyed. Nelson was killed, and admiral Collingwood succeeded to the command. Nelson's ship was the *Victory*, and his last signal on going into the engagement was, "England expects every man to do his duty." See *Nelson's Funeral*.

TRAGEDY A dramatic representation of some mournful event. The Tragedy of *Alcestis* was the first represented by Thespis, the first tragic poet at Athens, 536 B.C. *Arund. Marbles* Prizes instituted, and the first gained by *Eschylus*, 486 B.C. *Ibid.* Another prize carried by *Sophocles*, 470 B.C. *Ibid.* Another by *Euripides*, 442 B.C. *Ibid.* Another by *Astydamas*, 377 B.C. *Ibid.* See *Drama, Plays, Theatres*.

TRAINING SCHOOLS The first of these useful establishments was founded at Battersea, in 1840, by Mr J. Kay Shuttleworth, and Mr E. C. Tufnell, the latter, who was then in the Poor Law Commission, devoting a year's salary towards the expenses. Mr Mann stated (1855) that there were about forty of these schools in different parts of the country.

TRAJAN'S PILLAR (in Rome), erected A.D. 114, by his directions, and executed by Apollodorus. The column, which still exists, was built in the large square called the *Forum Romanum*, it is 140 feet high, of the Tuscan order, and commemorates the victories of the emperor. This is one of the most valuable monuments that have descended from ancient to modern times.

TRANSFIGURATION, THE. The miraculous change of Our Saviour's appearance on Mount Tabor, in the presence of Peter, James, and John, when he appeared in his glory, in company with Moses and Elias, A.D. 32 (*Matt. xvii*). The word is applied to a feast held in the Romish Church on the 6th of August, in commemoration of the event.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD See article *Blood*.

TRANSIT See *Venus*.

TRANSLATION TO HEAVEN The translation of Enoch to heaven for his piety at the age of 365 years, took place 3017 B.C. The prophet Elijah was translated to heaven in a chariot of fire, 896 B.C. —The possibility of translation to the abode of eternal life has been maintained by some extravagant enthusiasts. The Irish house of commons expelled Mr Aagill from his seat, for his book asserting the possibility of translation to the other world without death, 1708.

TRANSMARINE TELEGRAPH See *Submarine Telegraph*.

TRANSPORTATION The first criminals were ordered for transportation instead of execution, A.D. 1590, but banishment for lighter offences than those adjudged death was much earlier. England is reproached abroad for transporting persons whose offences are comparatively venial. John Eyre, esq. a man of fortune, was sentenced to transportation for stealing a few quires of paper, Nov 1, 1771. *Phillips*. More recently, the reverend Dr Halloran, tutor to the earl of Chesterfield, was transported for forging a frank (10d. postage), Sept. 9, 1818. The first transportation of felons to Botany Bay was in May 1787, they arrived at the settlement in Jan 1788. Returning from transportation was punishable with death until 5 Will IV c. 67, Aug 1834, when an act passed making the offence punishable by transportation for life. The discontinuance of transportation to Australia was announced by lord John Russell, in the house of commons, as determined upon by government, Feb. 10, 1853. —In consequence of the recent difficulty experienced in transporting felons, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 19 was passed to provide other punishment, namely penal servitude, empowering her majesty to grant pardon to offenders under certain conditions, and licences to others to be at large such licences being liable to be revoked if necessary, and many have been. These licences are termed "tickets of leave." See *Crime*. By an act passed in 1857, transportation to Western Australia is renewed.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION The pretended miraculous change of the bread and wine in the Eucharist into the very flesh and blood of Christ by the consecration. The doctrine was broached in the days of Gregory III (A.D. 731), and accepted by Amalarius and Rabbertus (about 840), but rejected by Rabanus Maurus, Johannes Scotus Erigena, Berengarius, and others. In the Lateran council, held at Rome by Innocent III, the word "transubstantiation" was used to express this doctrine, which was decreed to be incontrovertible, and all who opposed it were condemned as heretics. This was confirmed by the Council of Trent,

Jan. 18, 1562 John Huss, Jerome of Prague, and other martyrs of the reformation suffered for denying this dogma, which is renounced by the Church of England (28th Article) and by all protestant dissenters

TRANSYLVANIA, an Austrian province, was part of the ancient Dacia (*which see*) In 1526, John Zapoly rendered himself independent of the emperor Ferdinand I by the aid of the Turks His successors ruled with much difficulty till 1699, when the emperor Leopold I finally incorporated Transylvania into the Austrian dominions.

PRINCES OF TRANSYLVANIA

1526-40 John Zapoly
1571 John Sigismund.
1571 Stephen Zapoly I Bathori
1581 Christopher Bathori.
1602. Sigismund Bathori
1606 Stephen II Botkaiak.

1613 Gabriel I Bathori
1629 Gabriel II Bothlem (Bethlem Gabor)
1648 George I Ragotaki
1661 George II Ragotaki.
1690 Michael I Abaffi
1699 Michael II Abaffi

TRAPPISTS. The first abbey of La Trappe in Normandy was founded in 1140 by Retrou, count de Perche The present order of Trappists owes its origin to the learned Bouthillier de la Rancé (editor of *Anacreon* when aged 14), who, from some cause not certainly known, renounced the world, and sold all his property, giving the proceeds to the abbey of La Trappe, to which he retired in 1662, to live there in great austerity After several efforts he succeeded in reforming the monks, and in establishing a new rule, which commands silence, prayer, reading, and manual labour, and which forbids study, wine, fish, &c Rancé was born in 1620, and died 1700 *

TRAVELLING IN ENGLAND In 1707, it took in summer one day, in winter nearly two days, to travel from London to Oxford (46 miles) In 1817, the journey was accomplished in six or seven hours By the Great Western Railway express (63 miles) it is done in 1½ hour In 1828, a gentleman travelled from Newcastle to London (273 miles) inside the best coach in 35 hours, at an expense of 6l 15s 3d or 6d per mile (including dinner, &c.) In 1857, the charge of the Great Northern Railway (275½ miles) first class express (6 hrs) was 50s 9d

TREAD MILL. An invention of the Chinese, and used in China to raise water for the irrigation of the fields. The tread mill introduced into the prisons of Great Britain is of a more complicated construction It is the invention of Mr Cubitt of Ipswich The first was erected at Brixton gaol, 1817 The tread mill was immediately afterwards introduced into most of the large prisons.

TREASON *See High Treason* It was punished in England only by banishment till after Henry I *Baker's Chronicle* Ascertained by law, Edw III 1349 Trials regulated, and two witnesses required to convict, 1695 The laws relating to treason are numerous, and formerly the punishment was dreadful—hanging, quartering, beheading, &c and even burning alive Mr Martin brought in a bill for the abolition of burning alive for treason, which passed both houses in 1788 PETTY TREASON may happen three ways a wife's murder of her husband, a servant's murder of his master, and an ecclesiastical person's murder of his prelate or other superior—so declared by statute 25 Edw III 1350

TREASURER OF THE CHAMBER. Formerly an officer of great consideration, and always a member of the privy council He discharged the bills of all the king's tradesmen, and had his office in Cleveland row, in the vicinity of the royal palace His duties were transferred, and the office suppressed at the same time with the offices of master of the great wardrobe and cofferer of the household, in 1782 *Boatson*

TREASURER. *See Lord High Treasurer*

TREATIES. The first formal and written treaty made in England with any foreign nation was entered into A D 1217 The first commercial treaty was with the Flemings, 1 Edw 1272, the second with Portugal and Spain 1308 *Anderson*. The chief treaties of the principal civilised nations of Europe will be found described in their respective places the following forms an index *See Conventions, Coalitions, Leagues, &c.*

Abo, peace of	1743	Aix-la-Chapelle peace of	1748	America, peace with	1783
Adrianople	Sept 14, 1820	Akersmann, peace of	Oct. 7, 1829	Amiens, peace of	1802
Aix-la-Chapelle	1698	Alt Alstadt	Sept. 14, 1706	Armed Neutrality	1800

* A number of these monks driven from France in the revolution of 1790 were received by Mr Weld, of Lulworth, Dorsetshire, who gave them some land to cultivate, and a habitation, where they remained till 1815 This order was charged with rebellion and conspiracy in France, and sixty-four English and Irish Trappists were shipped by the French government at Paimbœuf, Nov 19, and were landed from the *Régie* French frigate at Cork, Nov 30, 1831 They have established themselves at Mount Mellary, county of Waterford, but do not maintain there the extreme rigour of their order

TREATIES, *continued.*

Arras, treaty of	1435	Holy Alliance	1815	Reichenbach treaties	June, 1818
Arras, ditto	1482	Hubersberg, peace of	1763	Religion, peace of	1555
Augsburg, league of	1696	Interim treaty	1648	Rhine, Confederation of the	1806
Baden, peace of	1714	Jay's treaty	Nov 19, 1794	Ryswick, peace of	1697
Balta Liman	Aug 16, 1898	Kaynardji, or Koutschou-		St. Germain's, peace of	1570
Barrier treaty	1715	Kaynardji (Turks and		St. Germain-en Laye	1679
Basle, peace of	1795	Russians)	July 21, 1774	St. Idelfonso, alliance of Spain	
Bassein, India	1802	Kiel, treaty of	1814	with France	1796
Bayonne, treaty of	1808	Laybach, congress of	1821	Seville, peace of	1792
Belgium, treaty of London	1839	League	1876	Silbith, peace of	1613
Belgrade, peace of	1739	Leipsic, alliance of	1631	Sistova	Aug 4, 1791
Berlin, peace of	1743	Leoben, peace of	1797	Smalcald, league of	1629
Berlin decree	1806	Lisbon, peace of	1668	Spain, pacification of (London)	1834
Berlin convention	1808	London, treaty of (Greece)	1832	Stettin, peace of	1670
Byzara	Aug 31, 1880	London, convention of	1840	Stockholm	1680
Breda, peace of	1667	(Turkey)		Stockholm, peace of	1719
Bretigny, peace of	1360	London, treaty between		Stockholm, treaty of	1724
Bucharest, treaty of	1812	France and England,		Stockholm, treaty of	1813
Cambray, league of	1558	April 16, 1854		Stockholm, treaty of (Sweden	
Cambray, peace of	1559	Lubeck, peace of	1639	and allies)	Nov 21, 1856
Campo Formio, treaty of	1797	Lunenburg, peace of	1801	Sundon, treaty of	July 16, 1862
Carlowitz, peace of	1699	Madrid, treaty of	1526	Temeswar, truce of	1664
Carlsbad, congress of	1819	Methuen treaty	1708	Teschon, peace of	1779
Cateau-Cambresis, peace of	1559	Milan decree	1807	Tien tsin, peace of	1564
Chaumont, treaty of	1814	Milan (Austria and Sardinia),		Tien tsin, China	June 28, 1858
Chunar, India	1781	Aug 6, 1849		Tilsit, peace of	1807
Cintru, convention of	1808	Munster, peace of	1648	Tolentino, treaty of	1793
Clussemereen, convention of	1767	Nankin (see China)	1842	Toplitz, treaty of	1813
Coalition, first, against France,	1792	Nantes, edict of	1598	Triple Alliance of the Hague	1668
Coalition, second ditto	1799	Naumburg treaty of	1554	Triple Alliance	1717
Coalition third, ditto	1805	Nicos, treaty of	1818	Troppau, congress of	1820
Coalition fourth, ditto	1806	Nimeguen, peace of	1678	Troyes, treaty of	1420
Coalition fifth, ditto	1809	Noyon, treaty of	1516	Turkmanchay peace of	1828
Coalition, sixth, ditto	1813	Nuremberg, treaty of	1593	Ulm peace of	1620
Commerce (Great Britain and		Oliva, peace of	1660	Unkiaraskeski	July 8, 1833
Turkey)	Nov 16, 1839	Paris, peace of (see Paris)	1763	Utrecht, union of	1679
Commerce (Great Britain and		Paris, treaty of	1796	Utrecht, peace of	1713
the Two Sicilies)	June 25, 1845	Paris, peace of (Sweden)	1810	Valenpuy treaty of	1813
Concordat (see) see)	1801	Paris, capitulation of	1814	Verona, congress of	1822
Confiance, treaty of	1466	Paris, treaty of	1814	Versailles, peace of	1763
Constantinople, peace of	1712	Paris, peace of	1815	Vienna, treaty of	1725
Constantinople, treaty of	1833	Paris, treaty of	1817	Vienna, treaty of alliance	1731
Constantinople, treaty of,		Paris, treaty of (and Russian		Vienna, definitive peace	1748
May 8, 1854		war)	April, 1856	Vienna, peace of	1809
Copenhagen, peace of	1660	Paris (settlement of Neufchâ-		Vienna, treaty of	March 25, 1815
Copenhagen (composition for		teau)	May 26, 1857	Vienna, treaty of	May 31, 1815
sound dues)	March 14, 1857	Partition, first treaty	1698	Vionus, treaty of	June 9, 1815
Cressy	1544	Partition, second treaty	1700	Vienna (Austria and Prussia),	
Dresden	1835	Pasarsowitz, peace of	1718	commercial	Feb 19, 1853
Elköt convention	April, 1884	Pasau, treaty of	1562	Villa Franca (preliminary),	
Evros Monte	May 26, 1884	Persia, treaty with	1857	July 12, 1849	
Family Compact	1761	Petersburg St. peace of	1703	Vossem, peace of	1678
Fontainebleau, peace of	1679	Petersburg St. treaty of	1772	Warsaw, treaty of	1708
Fontainebleau, treaty of	1785	Petersburg St. treaty of	1806	Warsaw, alliance of	1663
Fontainebleau, concordat at	1818	Petersburg St. treaty of	1810	Washington, Reciprocity	
Friedwald, treaty of	1551	Peterswald, convention of	1818	treaty between Great	
Fussien, peace of	1745	Pluita, convention of	1791	Britain and the United	
Ghent, pacification of	1876	Poland, partition of	1795	States, respecting New	
Ghent, peace of (America)	1814	Pragmatic Sanction	1489	foundland fishery, com-	
Golden Bull	1356	Pragmatic Sanction	1718	merce, &c.	July 2, 1854
Grand Alliance	1689	Prague, peace of	1663	Westminster, peace of	1674
Greece, treaty of London	1832	Freiburg, peace of	1805	Westminster (with Holland)	1716
Hague, treaty of the	1609	Public good, league for the	1464	Westphalia, peace of	1648
Hague, treaty of the	1609	Pyrenees, treaty of the	1669	Wilna, treaty of	1561
Halla, treaty of	1610	Quadruple Alliance	1718	Worms, edict of	1531
Hamburgh, peace of	1762	Rastadt, peace of	1714	Wurtsburg league	1610
Hanover treaty	1725	Rastadt, congress of	1797	Zurich (Austria, France, and	
Hanover and England, July 21,	1834	Ratisbon, peace of	1680	Sardinia)	Nov 10, 1859
Holland, peace with	1784	Ratisbon, treaty of	1806		

TREBIA, now *Trebbia*, a river in North Italy, where Hannibal defeated the Roman consul Sempronius, B.C. 218, and Suvarrow defeated the French marshal Macdonald and compelled him to retreat, June 17 19, 1799

TREBIZOND, an ancient port of Asia Minor in the Black Sea, was colonised by the Greeks, and became subject to the kings of Pontus. It enjoyed self government under the Roman empire, and when the Latins took Constantinople in 1204, it became the seat of an empire which endured till 1461, when it was conquered by the Turks under Mahomet I.

TREBIZOND, *continued.*

EMPERORS OF TREBIZOND

1304. Alexis I. Comnenus.	1398. Alexis II.	1484. John III
1322. Andronicus I.	1399. Andronicus II	1485. Alexis III.
1325. John I.	1392. Manuel II	1490. Manuel III.
1328. Manuel I.	1393. Basil I.	1412. Alexis IV
1363. Andrew	1340. Irene	1447. John IV
1366. George I.	1341. Anna.	1488-91. David.
1380. John II.	1341-50. Michael.	

TRECENTO See *Italy*, note.

TRENT, COUNCIL of, reckoned in the Roman Catholic Church as the eighteenth or last general council. Its decisions are implicitly received as the standard of faith, morals, and discipline in that church. It first sat Dec. 13, 1545, and continued (but with interruptions) under pope Paul III Julius III and Pius IV to Dec. 3, 1563,* its last sitting (the 25th) Trent (the ancient Tridentum) is in the Tyrol, and belongs to Austria.

"*TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO*" Three joined in one The motto of the knights of the military order of the Bath, signifying the three theological virtues, "faith, hope, and charity" It is supposed to have been first used by Richard II and adopted by Henry IV in 1399, as the motto of this order it was continued when the order was revived by his majesty George I in 1725 See *Bath*

TRIALS. Regulations for conducting trials were made by Lothaire and Edric kings of Kent about A.D. 673 to 680 Alfred the Great is said to have been the contriver of trial by jury, but there is good evidence of such trials long before his time. In a cause tried at Hawardon, nearly a hundred years before the reign of Alfred, we have a list of the twelve jurors, confirmed, too, by the fact that the descendants of one of them, of the name of Corbyn of the Gate, still preserve their name and residence at a spot in the parish yet called the Gate *Phillips*

REMARKABLE TRIALS

Of the infamous colonel Charteris, for the rape of Ann Bond Feb 25, 1730	Of the great cause between the families of Hamilton and Douglas Feb. 27, 1769
Of captain Porteous, at Edinburgh, for murder (see <i>Porteous</i>) July 6, 1736	Of the great Valencía cause in the house of peers, in Ireland March 13, 1772
Of the celebrated <i>Jenny Diver</i> , for felony, executed March 13, 1740	Of the cause of Somerset the slave See <i>Slavery</i> June 27, 1772
Of William Duell, executed for murder at Tyburn, but who came to life when about undergoing dissection at Surgeon's Hall, Nov 24, 1740	Of Elisabeth Horring for the murder of her husband hanged, and afterwards burnt at Tyburn Sept. 13, 1773
Of Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino, for high treason July 23, 1746	Of the two brothers, Messrs. Perreau, bankers and wine-merchants, for forgery, hanged Jan 17, 1776
Of Mary Hamilton, for marrying with her own sex 14 wives Oct. 7, 1746	Of the duchess of Kingston, for marrying two husbands, guilty See <i>Kingston</i> April 15, 1776
Of lord Lovat, 30 years of age, for high treason beheaded March 9 1747	Of Dr Dodd for forging a bond of 4200l in the name of the earl of Chesterfield, found guilty, Feb. 22. See <i>Forgery</i> executed June 27, 1777
Of Freney, the celebrated Irish robber, who surrendered himself July 9, 1749	Of admiral Koppel, by court martial honourably acquitted Feb. 11, 1779
Of Amy Hutchinson, burnt at Ely for the murder of her husband Nov 5, 1750	Of Mr Hackman, for the murder of Miss Ray, when coming out of the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden April 16, 1779
Of Miss Blandy, for the murder of her father, hanged March 3, 1752	Of lord George Gordon on a charge of high treason acquitted Feb. 5, 1781
Of Ann Williams, for the murder of her husband, burnt alive April 11, 1753	Of Mr Woodfall the celebrated printer, for a libel on lord Loughborough, afterwards lord chancellor Nov 10, 1786
Of Eugene Aram, for murder at York, executed Aug 13, 1759	Of lord George Gordon, for a libel on the queen of France, guilty Jan. 23, 1788
Of the earl Ferrers, for the murder of his steward executed April 16, 1760	Of Mr Warren Hastings a trial which lasted seven years and three months. See <i>Hastings</i> , Trial of commenced Feb. 13, 1788
Of Mr Mac Naughten, at Strabane, for the murder of Miss Knox Dec 8, 1761	Of <i>The Times</i> newspaper, for a libel on the prince of Wales guilty Feb. 3, 1790
Of Ann Bedingfield, for the murder of her husband, burnt alive April 6, 1763	Of Renwick Williams, called the <i>Monster</i> , for stabbing women in the streets of London. See <i>Monster</i> July 3, 1790
Of Mr Wilkes, alderman of London, for an obscene poem, called an "Essay on Woman" Feb 21, 1764	Of Barrington, the pick pocket, the most extraordinary adept in his art, transported Sept. 22, 1790
Of the murderers of captain Glas, his wife, daughter mate, and passengers, on board the ship <i>Bari</i> of <i>Strandwick</i> , at sea March 3, 1766	
Of Elisabeth Browning, for the murder of one of her female apprentices, hanged Sept. 12, 1767	
Of lord Baltimore, the libertine, and his female accomplices, for rape March 28, 1768	

* At this council was decreed, with anathemas the canon of scripture (including the apocrypha), and the church its sole interpreter, the traditions to be equal with scripture, the seven sacraments (baptism, confirmation, the Lord's supper penance, extreme unction, orders, and matrimony), transubstantiation, purgatory indulgences, obduracy of the clergy, auricular confession, &c.

TRIALS, continued

Of Thomas Paine, the political writer and
delist, for libels in the *Rights of Man* guilty
Dec. 18, 1792
Of Louis XVI of France See France 1792, 1793
Of Archibald Hamilton Rowan, for libel im-
prisoned and fined Jan 29, 1794
Of Mr Puresfoy, for the murder of colonel
Roper, in a memorable duel, acquitted
Aug 14, 1794
Of Mr Robert Watt and Downie, at Edinburgh,
for treason Sept. 3, 1794
Of Messrs Hardy Horne Tooke, Thelwall, and
Jorro, for high treason, acquitted Oct. 29, 1794
Of the earl of Abingdon, for his libel on Mr
Borman, guilty Dec. 6, 1794
Of the celebrated major Semple, *alias* Lisle,
for felony Feb 18 1795
Of Mr Redhead Yorke, at York, for a seditious
libel Nov 27, 1795
Of lord Westmeath v Bradshaw, for *crim. con.*
damages 10,000L March 4, 1796
Of lord Valentia v Mr Gawler, for adultery
damages 2000L June 16, 1796
Of Daniel Immo Eaton, for libels on king's
government, guilty July 8, 1796
Of sir Godfrey Webster v lord Holland for
adultery, damages, 6000L Feb 27 1797
Of Parker, the mutineer at the Nore, called
admiral Parker See *Mutines* June 27, 1797
Of Boddington v Boddington, for *crim. con.*
damages, 10 000L Sept. 5 1797
Of William Orr at Carrickfergus, for high
treason executed Oct. 12 1797
Of Mrs. Phopoe, *alias* Benson, the celebrated
murderess Dec. 9, 1797
Of the murderers of colonel St. George and
Mr Uniacke, at Cork April 16, 1798
Of Arthur O'Connor the barrister, and O'Cooley
at Maldstone, for treason, the latter hanged
May 21, 1798
Of sir Edward Crobie and others, for high
treason, hanged June 1 1798
Of Beauchamp Bagwell Harvey, at Wexford for
high treason June 21 1798
Of the two Messrs Sheares, at Dublin, for high
treason, executed July 12, 1798
Of Theobald Wolfe Tone, by court-martial
(he died on the 18th) Nov 10 1798
Of sir Harry Browne Hayes, for carrying off
Miss Pike of Cork April 13, 1800
Of Hatfield, for shooting at George III See
Hatfield June 26, 1800
Of Mr Tighe of Westmeath v Jones, for *crim.*
con. damages 10,000L Dec 2, 1800

FROM 1800 TO THE YEAR 1810

Of the mutineers at Bantry Bay, hanged. See
Bantry Bay Jan 8, 1802
Of Charles Hayes, for the obscene libel *The*
Man of Fashion Jan 9, 1802
Of governor Wall for cruelty and murder,
twenty years before. See *Gore* Jan. 28, 1802
Of Crowley, for the murder of two females in
Peter's-row Dublin March 4, 1802
Of colonel Despard and his associates, for
high treason, hanged on the top of Horse-
mouler lane goal See *Despard* Feb. 7, 1803
Of M. Feltier, for a libel on Napoleon Bonaparte,
then first consul of France, in *L'Amig* guilty
Feb 21, 1803
Of Robert Aslett, cashier of the Bank of Eng-
land, for embezzlement and frauds; the loss
to the Bank, \$30,000L, found not guilty, on
account of the invalidity of the bills, July 18, 1803
Of Robert Emmett, at Dublin, for high treason
executed next day Sept. 19, 1803
Of Keenan, one of the murderers of lord
Kilwarden, hanged Oct. 2, 1803
Of Mr Smith, for the murder of the supposed
Hammerwith Ghost Jan. 13, 1804

Of Lockhart and Laudon Gandon, for carrying
off Mrs. Lee March 6, 1804
Of the rev C Masy v marquess of Headfort
for *crim. con.* damages, 10,000L July 27, 1804
Of William Cooper the *Hackney Monster*, for
offences against females April 17, 1805
Of Hamilton Rowan, in Dublin pleaded the
king's pardon July 1, 1805
Of judge Johnson, for a libel on the earl of
Hardwicke guilty Nov 23, 1805
Of general Platon, for applying the torture to
Louisa Calderon, to extort confession, at
Trinidad, tried in the court of King's Bench,
guilty Feb. 21, 1806
Of Mr Patch, for the murder of his partner,
Mr Bligh April 6 1806
Of lord Melville, impeached by the house of
commons, acquitted June 12, 1806
Of the Warrington gang, for unnatural offences,
executed Aug 23, 1806
Of Palm, the bookseller, by a French military
commission at Brennau Aug 26, 1806
Of lord Cloncurry v sir John B. Piers, for
crim. con. damages 20,000L Feb. 19, 1807
Of Holloway and Haggerty, the murderers of
Mr Steele thirty persons were crushed to
death at their execution, at the Old Bailey
Feb. 20, 1807
Of sir Home Popham, by court martial, repri-
manded March 7, 1807
Of Knight v Dr Wolcott, *alias* Peter Pindar
for *crim. con.* June 27, 1807
Of Lieut. Berry of H M S *Hazard* for an un-
natural offence Oct 2, 1807
Of lord Elgin v Ferguson, or *crim. con.*
damages, 10 000L Dec. 22, 1807
Of Simmons, the murderer of the Boreham
family at Hoddendon March 4, 1808
Of sir Arthur Paget, for *crim. con.* with lady
Borrington July 14 1808
Of major Campbell, for killing captain Boyd in
a duel, hanged Aug 4, 1808
Of Peter Finerty and others, for a libel on the
duke of York Nov 9, 1808
Of the duke of York, by inquiry in the house
of commons, on charges preferred against
him by colonel Wardle from Jan. 26 to
March 20 1809
Of Wollesley v lord Paget, for *crim. con.*
damages, 20 000L May 12, 1809
Of the king v Valentine Jones, for breach of
duty as commissary-general May 26, 1809
Of the earl of Leicester v *Morning Herald*, for a
libel damages, 1000L June 29, 1809
Of Wright v colonel Wardle, for Mrs. Mary
Ann Clarke's furniture July 1, 1809
Of William Cobbett, for a libel on the German
legion, convicted July 9, 1809
Of the hon captain Lake, for putting Robert
Jeffery, a British seaman, on shore at Som-
brero, dismissed the service. See *Sombro*
Feb. 10 1810
Of Mr Perry, for libels in the *Morning*
Chronicle acquitted Feb 24, 1810
Of the Vere-street gang, for unnatural offences
guilty Sept. 20, 1810

FROM 1810 TO THE YEAR 1820

Of Peter Finerty, for a libel on lord Castle-
reagh, judgment Jan 21, 1811
Of the king v Messrs. John and Leigh Hunt,
for libels, guilty Feb 22, 1811
Of ensign Hepburn and White the drummer
both were executed March 7, 1811
Of Walter Cox, in Dublin, for libels he stood
in the pillory March 12, 1811
Of the king v W Cobbett, for libels, convicted
June 15, 1811
Of lord Louth, in Dublin, sentenced to ten
prisonment and fine June 16, 1811

TRIALS, *continued*

Of the Berkeley cause, before the house of
peers, concluded June 28, 1811
Of Dr Sheridan, physician, on a charge of
sedition, acquitted Nov 21 1811
Of Gale Jones, for seditious and blasphemous
libels, convicted Nov 26, 1811
Of Daniel Isaac Eaton, on a charge of blas-
phemy, convicted March 6, 1812
Of Bellingham, for the murder of Mr Perceval,
prime minister May 15, 1812
Of the king v Mr Lovell, of the *Statesman*,
for libel, guilty Nov 19 1812
Of Messrs John and Leigh Hunt, for libels in
the *Examiner* convicted Dec 9, 1812
Of the marquess of Sligo, for concealing a sea-
deserter Dec 14, 1812
Of the murderers of Mr Horrold, at York,
executed Jan 7, 1813
Of Mr Hugh Fitzpatrick for publishing
Scully's *History of the Penal Laws* Feb 6 1813
Of the divorce cause against the duke of
Hamilton, for adultery April 11, 1813
Of Mr John Magee, in Dublin, for libels in the
Evening Post guilty July 26, 1813
Of Nicholson, the murderer of Mr and Mrs.
Bonar hanged Aug 21 1813
Of Tuite, the murderer of Mr Goulding,
executed Oct 7, 1813
Of the celebrated Mary Ann Clarke, for a libel
on the right hon. Wm Vesey Fitzgerald, Feb 7 1814
Of admiral Bradley, at Winchester for frauds
in ship letters Aug 18, 1814
Of lord Cochrane Cochrane Johnstone for a
murder but, and others, for frauds in the
public funds convicted. See *Accts* Feb 22, 1814
Of colonel Quentin, of the 10th hussars, by
court-martial Nov 10, 1814
Of sir John Henry Mildmay, bart. for *crim.*
con. with the countess of Rosberry damages,
15 000*l.* Dec. 5 1814
Of George Barnett, for shooting at Miss Kelly,
of Covent-garden theatre April 8, 1816
Of captain Hutchinson sir Robert Wilson, and
Mr Bruce, in Paris, for aiding the escape of
count Lavalette. See *Lavalette's Escape*
April 24 1816
Of "captain Grant," the famous Irish robber,
at Maryborough Aug 16, 1816
Of Vaughan, a police officer Mackay and
Browne, for conspiracy to induce men to
commit felonies to obtain the reward, con-
victed Aug 21 1816
Of colonel Stanhope, by court-martial at
Cambray, in France Sept. 28 1816
Of Cashman, the intrepid seaman for the Spa-
nish riots, and outrages on Snow hill con-
victed and hanged. See *Spa fields* Jan 20
Of count Maubreuil, at Paris, for robbing the
queen of Westphalia May 2 1817
Of Mr R. G. Butt, for a libel on lord Elliot
justice Ellenborough May 23, 1817
Of Mr Wooler for libels on the government
and ministers June 6, 1817
Of Thistlewood, Dr Watson, Hooper, and
others, for treason June 9 1817
Of the murderers of the Lynch family at Wild
goose-lodge, Ireland July 19, 1817
Of Mr Roger O'Connor, on a charge of robbing
the mail, acquitted Aug 6, 1817
Of Brandreth, Turner, and others, at Derby for
high treason Oct. 15 1817
Of Home, the bookseller, for parodies thro
his trials before lord Ellenborough, remarkable
for his extemporaneous and successful defence
Dec. 18, 19, 20, 1817
Of Mr Dick, for the abduction and rape of Miss
Crookatt March 21, 1818
Of the memorable appeal of murder case, Ash-
ford, the brother of Mary Ashford, against

her murderer, Abraham Thornton. See *Battel*,
Wager of April 16, 1818
Of the rev Dr O Halloran, for forging a frank.
See *Transportation* Sept 9 1818
Of Robert Johnston, at Edinburgh, his droll
ful execution Dec 30, 1818
Of sir Manasseh Lopez, for bribery at Grain
penon. See *Bribery* March 18 1819
Of Moseley Woolfe, and others, merchants, for
conspiracy and fraud April 20, 1819
Of Carlisle, for the publication of Paines's *Age*
of Reason &c. Oct. 15, 1819
Of Mr John Scanlan at Limerick for the
murder of Ellen Hanly March 14 1820
Of sir Francis Burdett, at Leicester, for a sedi-
tious libel March 28, 1820
Of Mr Henry Hunt and others, for their con-
duct at the Manchester meeting, convicted
See *Manchester Reform Meeting* March 27, 1820
Of sir Charles Wolseley and rev Mr Harrison,
for sedition guilty April 10, 1820
Of Thistlewood, Ings, Brunt, Davidson and
Tidd, for the conspiracy to murder the king's
ministers commenced (see *Cato-street Con-*
spiracy) April 17, 1820
Of Louvel in France, for the murder of the
duke de Berri June 7, 1820
Of lord Glamswley v Mr John Burn, for *crim.*
con. June 18, 1820
Of mayor (artwright and others, at Warwick,
for sedition Aug 3, 1820
Of "Little Waddington," for a seditious libel,
acquitted Sept 19, 1820
Of lieutenant-colonel French 6th dragoon
guards, by court-martial Sept. 19, 1820
Of Caroline queen of England, before the house
of lords, for adultery commenced Aug 16,
it terminated (see *Queen Caroline's Trial*)
Nov 10, 1820

FROM 1820 TO THE YEAR 1830

Of the female murderers of Miss Thompson,
in Dublin hanged May 1, 1821
Of David Haggart, an extraordinary robber
and a man of singularly eventful life, at
Edinburgh, for the murder of a turnkey
June 9 1821
Of Samuel D Hayward, the favourite man of
fashion, for burglary Oct. 8, 1821
Of the murderers of Mrs. Torrance, in Ireland,
convicted and hanged Dec. 17 1821
Of Cusson, Leahy and others, for the abduc-
tion of Miss Gould July 29, 1822
Of Bartholomew in Paris, for the abduction of
Elizabeth Florence Sept. 23, 1822
Of Cuthbert v Browne, singular action for
deceit Jan 28, 1823
Of the famous "Bottle Conspiracy," in
Ireland by *ex-officio* Feb 23, 1823
Of the extraordinary earl of Portsmouth's
case, commenced March 18, 1823
Of Probert, Hunt, and Thurtell, the murderers
of Mr Ware Robert turned king's evidence,
but was afterwards hanged. See *Executions*
Jan. 5, 1824
Of Mr Henry Fantleroy, banker of London,
for forgery hanged Oct. 30, 1824
Of Foote v Haynes, for breach of promise of
marriage damages 3000*l.* Dec. 22, 1824
Of Mr Henry Savary, a banker's son at Bristol,
for forgery April 4, 1825
Of O'Keefe and Bourke, the murderers of the
Franks family Aug 18, 1825
Of John Grosseit Muirhead, esq for indecent
practices Oct. 21, 1825
Of the case of Mr Wellesley Pole and the
Misses Long, commenced Nov 9, 1825
Of captain Bligh v the hon. Wm Wellesley
Pole, for adultery Nov 26, 1825

TRIALS, continued

Of Fisher v Stockdale, for a libel in *Harriette Wilson* March 30, 1836
 Of Edward Gibbon Wakefield and others, for abduction of Miss Turner March 24, 1837
 Of the rev Robert Taylor, for blasphemy, found guilty Oct. 24, 1837
 Of Richmond Seymour esq and Munkin for an unnatural crime March 12, 1838
 Of Richard Gillam for the murder of Maria Bagster, at Taunton April 8, 1838
 Of Mr Montgomery, for forgery, he committed suicide in prison on the morning appointed for his execution July 4, 1838
 Of Brinklett, for the death of lord Mount Sandford by a kick July 16, 1838
 Of William Corder, for the murder of Maria Marten executed Aug 6, 1838
 Of Joseph Huntou, a quaker merchant, for forgery, hanged Oct. 28, 1838
 Of Burke, at Edinburgh, for the Burking murders, Hare, his accomplice, became approver See *Burking* Dec 24, 1838
 Of the king v Buxton and others, for a fraudulent marriage March 21, 1839
 Of Jonathan Martin, for setting fire to York Minster March 31, 1839
 Of Stewart and his wife, noted murderers, at Glasgow, hanged July 14, 1839
 Of Reinbauer, the Bavarian priest, for his murders of women Aug 4, 1839
 Of captain Dickenson, by court-martial, at Portsmouth, acquitted Aug 26, 1839
 Of Mr Alexander editor of the *Morning Journal*, for libels on the duke of Wellington convicted Feb 10, 1839
 Of Clune &c., at Ennis, for cutting out the tongues of the Doyles March 4, 1839
 Of Mr Cumyn, for burning his house in the county of Clare hanged March 6, 1839
 Of Mr Lambrecht, for the murder of Mr Clayton, in a duel April 2, 1839
 Of captain Mohr, for the murder of William Malcolm, hanged July 30, 1839
 Of captains Smith and Markham, for killing Mr O Grady in a duel Aug 24, 1839
 Of captain Holsham, for the murder of Lieut. Crowther in a duel Oct. 8, 1839
 Of Mr St John Loug for the manslaughter of Miss Cashin. See *Quacks* Oct. 30, 1839
 Of Polignac, Peyrounet, and others, ministers of France See *France* Dec. 21, 1839

FROM 1839 TO THE YEAR 1840

Of Carlisle, for a seditious libel, inciting to a riot, guilty Jan 10, 1839
 Of Mr D O Connell, for breach of proclamation, pleaded guilty Feb 12, 1839
 Of St John Long, for manslaughter of Mrs. Lloyd. See *Quacks* Feb. 19, 1839
 Of Mr Luke Dillon, for the violation of Miss Friell, convicted April 14, 1839
 Of major Dundas, for the seduction of Miss Adams, damages 8000L May 26, 1839
 Of Mr Cobbett, for a seditious libel, the jury could not agree July 7, 1839
 Of the rev Robert Taylor (who obtained the revolting distinction of "the Devil's Chaplain"), for reviling the Broomfield, convicted, July 6, 1839
 Of Mr and Mrs. Deacle v Mr Bingham Baring, M P July 14, 1839
 Of Bird, a boy 14 years of age, for the murder of a child hanged Aug 1, 1839
 Of the great cause, earl of Kingston v lord Lorton, commenced Nov 9, 1839
 Of Bishop and Williams, for murder of the Italian boy See *Burking* Dec. 3, 1839
 Of the earl of Marr, in Scotland, for shooting at Mr Oldham Dec. 17, 1839

Of Elizabeth Cooke, for the murder of Mrs. Walsh, by "Burking" Jan. 6, 1839
 Of colonel Brereton, by court-martial, at Bristol See *Bristol* Jan 29, 1839
 Of the murderers of Mr Blood, of Applegate, county of Clare Feb. 28, 1839
 Of William Duggan, at Cork, for the murder of his wife and others March 26, 1839
 Of Mr Hodgson (son of the celebrated Miss Aston) v Greene July 26, 1839
 Of the mayor of Bristol, for neglect of duty in the Bristol riots Oct. 26, 1839
 Of rev Mr Irving, by his own (the Scots) church, for heresy March 18, 1839
 Of lord Teynham and Donlan, a tailor for swindling, guilty May 10, 1839
 Of Mr Baring Wall, M P, most honourably acquitted May 11, 1839
 Of the Attorney-general v Shore (lady Hewley's charity, which is taken from the Unitarians), Dec. 23, 1839
 Of captain Wathen, 15th hussars, by court-martial at Cork honourably acquitted, his colonel, lord Brudenell, removed from his command Jan —, 1839
 Of the proprietors of the *True Sun*, for libels, guilty Feb 6, 1839
 Of Mary Ann Burdock, the celebrated murderer, at Bristol April 10, 1839
 Of sir John de Beauvoir, for perjury, acquitted, May 29, 1839
 Of Fieschi, at Paris, for attempting the life of the king, Louis Philippe, by exploding an infernal machine. See *Fieschi* Jan. 30, 1839
 Of the hon. G C Norton v lord Melbourne, in Court of Common Pleas, for *crim. con.* with the hon. Mrs Norton, verdict for the defendant June 22, 1839
 Of lord de Roos v Cumming for defamation, charging lord de Roos with cheating at cards, verdict for Mr Cumming Feb 10, 1839
 Of James Greenacre and Sarah Gale, for the murder of Hannah Browne, Greenacre convicted and hanged Gale transported, April 10, 1839
 Of Francis Hastings Melihurst, esq for killing Mr Joseph Aloop, guilty April 13, 1839
 Of Bolam, for the murder of Mr Millie verdict manslaughter July 30, 1839
 Of rev Mr Stephens, at Chester, for inflammatory language Aug 16, 1839
 Of John Frost, an ex magistrate, and others, on a charge of high treason, guilty sentence commuted to transportation. See *Newspost* Dec. 31, 1839
 Of Courvoisier, for the murder of lord William Russell, hanged June 18, 20, 1840
 Of Gould, for the murder of Mr Templeman, transported June 22, 1840
 Of Edward Oxford, charged with attempting the life of the queen adjudged insane, and confined in Bethlehem hospital. See *Oxford* July 9, 10, 1840
 Of madame Lafarge, in France, for the murder of her husband, guilty Sept. 2, 1840
 Of prince Louis Napoleon, for his descent upon France. See *France* Oct. 6, 1840
 Of captain R. A. Reynolds, 11th hussars, by court-martial, guilty the sentence excited great popular displeasure against his colonel, lord Cardigan Oct. 20, 1840

FROM 1840 TO THE YEAR 1850

Of lord Cardigan, before the house of peers, capitally charged for wounding captain Harvey Tuckett, in a duel, acquitted, Feb 16, 1841
 Of the Wallace, brothers, merchants, for having wilfully caused the destruction of the ship *Dryad* at sea, to defraud the underwriters, transported March 4, 1841

TRIALS, *continued.*

- Of Josiah Miter, for attempting the life of Mr Mackreth, guilty March 23, 1841
- Of Bartholomew Murray, at Chester, for the murder of Mrs. Cook April 5, 1841
- Of the earl of Waldegrave, and captain Duff, for an aggravated assault on a police constable guilty judgment, six months imprisonment, and fines of 200*l.* and 20*l.* May 8, 1841
- Of madame Lafarge again, for robbery of diamonds Aug 7, 1841
- Of the great case, Allen Bogle v Mr Lawson, publisher of the *Times* newspaper for an alleged libel, in stating the plaintiff to be connected with numerous bank forgers throughout Europe in their schemes to defraud Messrs. Glyn and Company, bankers of London, by means of fictitious letters of credit damages, one farthing. This exposure, so honourable to the *Times*, led to the *Times* *Testimonials* Aug 16, 1841
- Of Mr MacLeod, at Utica, America, for taking part in the destruction of the *Caroline*, commenced acquitted after a trial that lasted eight days Oct 4, 1841
- Of Robert Blakeley, for the murder of Mr Burdon, of Eastcheap hanged Oct 23, 1841
- Of Mr Beaumont Smith for the forgery of Exchequer bills to an immense amount, he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to transportation for life Dec 4, 1841
- Of Sophia Darbon v Rosser, breach of promise of marriage, damages 1600*l.* Dec 8, 1841
- Of Dr Webster for bribery at an election of St. Alban's, acquitted March 3, 1842
- Of Mr John Levick and Antonio Mattel, principal and second in the duel in which Lieut. Adams was killed at Malta both acquitted March 10, 1842
- Of Vivier, courier of the *Morning Herald*, at Boulogne, for conveying the Indian mail through France, for that journal, contrary to the French regulations April 13, 1842
- Of Daniel Good for the murder of Jane Jones, the memorable Roehampton murder found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged May 13, 1842
- Of John Francis, for attempting to assassinate the queen (see article *France*) June 17, 1842
- Of Thomas Cooper for the murder of Daly, the policeman hanged July 4, 1842
- Of Nicholas Suisse, valet of the late marquess of Hertford, at the prosecution of that nobleman's executors, charged with enormous frauds, acquitted July 6, 1842
- Of M^r Gill and others, for the abduction of Miss Crellin guilty Aug 8, 1842
- Of Nicholas Suisse again, upon like charges, and again acquitted Aug 24, 1842
- Of Bean, for pointing a pistol at the queen, 18 months' imprisonment Aug 26, 1842
- Of the rioters in the provinces, under a special commission at Stafford Oct 1, 1842
- Of the Cheshire rioters, under a special commission, before lord Abinger Oct 6, 1842
- Of the Lancashire rioters, also under a special commission Oct 10, 1842
- Of Alice Lowe, at the prosecution of lord Frankfort, acquitted Oct 21, 1842
- Of Mr Howard, attorney, v. sir William Gosset, sergeant-at-arms Dec 5, 1842
- Of Mr Egan, in Dublin for the robbery of a bank parcel acquitted Jan 17, 1843
- Of the rev W Bailey, LL.D. for forgery, guilty, transportation for life Feb. 1, 1843
- Of Mac Naughten, for the murder of Mr Drummond, secretary to sir Robert Peel, acquitted on the ground of insanity March 4, 1843
- Of the Bebecoates, at Cardiff, under a special commission Oct 27, 1843
- Of Mr Samuel Sidney Smith for forgery, sentenced to transportation for life Nov 29, 1843
- Of Edward Dwyer for the murder of his child at Southwark, guilty Dec. 1, 1843
- Of Mr Holt, of the *Age* libel on the duke of Brunswick, guilty Jan. 29, 1844
- Of Lieut. Grant, second to Lieut. Munro, in his duel with colonel Fawcett acquitted, Feb. 14, 1844
- Of Fraser v Bagley, for crim. con. verdict for the defendant Feb. 19, 1844
- Of lord William Paget v earl of Cardigan, for crim. con. verdict for defendant Feb. 26, 1844
- Of Mary Furley for the murder of her child in an agony of despair April 16, 1844
- Of the will forgery, Wm. Henry Barber (since pardoned*), Joshua Fletcher Georgiana Dorey, Sanders, and Wm Susannah, his wife all found guilty, April 16, sentenced, April 22, 1844
- Of Crouch, for the murder of his wife found guilty May 8 hanged May 27, 1844
- Of Messrs. O'Connell sen., O'Connell jun., Steele, Ray, Barrett, Gray, Duffy and rev Thomas Tierney at Dublin, for political conspiracy the trial commenced Jan 15, and lasted twenty four days all the traversers were found guilty Feb 12 Proceedings on motions for a new trial, &c., extended the case into Easter term and sentence was pronounced upon all but the clergymen, on whom judgment was remitted May 30, 1844
- Of Augustus Dalmas, for the murder of Sarah Macfarlane guilty June 14, 1844
- Of Wm Burton Newenham, for the abduction of Miss Wortham, guilty June 17, 1844
- Of Bellamy for the murder of his wife by prussic acid acquitted Aug 21, 1844
- Of John Tawell, for the murder of Sarah Hart, hanged March 14, 1845
- Of Thomas Henry Hoocker, for the murder of Mr James Delarus April 11, 1845
- Of Joseph Connor, for the murder of Mary Brothers May 16, 1845
- Of the Spanish pirates, for the murder of ten Englishmen at sea July 26, 1845
- Of rev Mr Wetherell, for crim. con. with Mrs. Cooke, his own daughter Aug 16, 1845
- Of capt. Johnson, of the ship *Tory*, for the murder of several of his crew Feb 5, 1846
- Of Miss M. A. Smith v earl Ferrers, breach of promise of marriage Feb 18, 1846
- Of Lieut. Hawkey for the murder of Mr Seton, in a duel, acquitted July 16, 1846
- Of capt. Richardson, railway director, for fraud and forgery, bill ignored Sept. 23, 1846
- Of Richard Dunn, for perjury and attempted fraud on Miss A. Burdett Coutts Feb. 27, 1847
- Of Mitchell, the Irish confederate, transported for 14 years. See *Ireland* May 24, 1848
- Of Wm Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and other confederates, sentenced to death, the sentence afterwards commuted to transportation (pardoned in 1856) Oct. 9, 1848
- Of Bloomfield Rush, for the murder of Messrs. Jermy, at Norwich, hanged March 29, 1849
- Of Gorham v the bishop of Exeter, ecclesiastical case, judgment given in the court of Arches against the plaintiff † Aug 2, 1849

* In 1846 Mr Barber returned to England with a free pardon, and an acknowledgment of his innocence by his prosecutors, he was re-admitted to practise as an attorney, and on the 3rd of August, 1859, in conformity with the recommendation of a select committee of the house of commons, the sum of 5000*l.* was voted him "as a national acknowledgment of the wrong he had suffered from an erroneous prosecution."

† This long-contested case created much sensation at the time. The bishop had refused to institute the rev Mr Gorham in the living of Brampton-Speke, in Devonshire, to which he had been presented.

TRIALS, continued

- Of Manning and his wife, for the murder of O'Connor, guilty, death Oct. 27, 1849
 Of Walter Watta, lessee of the Olympic theatre, for forgery &c. May 10 1850
 Of Robert Faiz, a retired Lieutenant, for an assault on the queen July 11, 1850

FROM 1850 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

- Of the Sloanes, man and wife, for starving their servant, Jane Wilfred Feb. 5, 1851
 Of the Board of Customs v the London Dock Company, on a charge of defrauding the revenue of duties a trial of 11 days ended in a virtual acquittal Feb. 18, 1851
 Of Sarah Cheatham for the murder of her husband by poison, she had murdered several of her children and others by the same means, hanged March 6, 1851
 Of Thomas Drory, for the murder of Jael Denny, hanged March 7 1851
 Of Doyle v Wright, concerning the personal custody of Miss Augusta Talbot, a Roman Catholic ward of Chancery, before the lord chancellor, protracted case March 22, 1851
 Of the murderers of the rev George Edward Hullett, of Frimley, Essex, guilty March 31 1851
 Of Miller v ald Salomons, M P for voting as a member without having taken the required oath verdict against the defendant, April 19 1852
 Of the case Bishop of London v the rev Mr Gladstone, judgment of the Arches court against the defendant June 10, 1852
 Of Achilli v Newman, for libel tried before lord chief justice Campbell in the Queen's Bench, verdict for the plaintiff, case opened June 21, 1852
 Of lord Frankfort, for scandalous and defamatory libels guilty Dec 3, 1852
 Of Richard Bourke Kirwan, for the murder of his wife guilty Dec 10 1852
 Of Mr Elliot Bower for the murder of Mr Saville Morton at Paris, acquitted Dec. 28, 1852
 Of Henry Horler for the murder of his wife, hanged at the Old Bailey Jan. 15, 1853
 Of James Barbour, for the murder of Robinson hanged at York Jan 16 1853
 Of George Sparkes and James Hitchcock for the murder of William Blackmore at Fenton a morbid sympathy existed for Sparkes guilty March 19 1853
 Of five Frenchmen (principal and seconds) for the murder of a sixth Frenchman in a duel at Egham verdict, manslaughter March 21 1853
 Of Moore and Walsh, for the murder of John Blackburn at Stafford hanged March 21 1853
 Of Saunders, for the murder of Mr Toler, hanged at Chelmsford March 30 1853
 Of the Staokpole family four in number two of them females, and wives to the others, for the murder of their relative, also a Staokpole, hanged at Exeter April 28, 1853
 Case of Holy Cross Hospital, Winchester decided against the rev earl of Guildford, Aug 1, 1853
 Case of Smyth v Smyth, ended in the plaintiff being committed on a charge of forging the will on which he grounded his claim, Aug 8, 9, 10, 1853
 The Braintree case respecting liability to church-rates, decided by the house of lords, against the rate Aug 12, 1853
 Case of Larnley v Gye, respecting Madlle Wagner, decided Feb 22, 1854
 Mr Jeremiah Smith, mayor of Eye, convicted of perjury March 2 1854
 Duchess of Manchester's will case April, 1854
 Of Mr Carden, for the abduction of Miss E. Arbuthnot, and assault upon John Smithwick convicted July 28, 29, 1854
 Of Mary Anne Brough, for murdering her six children, not guilty on ground of insanity, Aug 9, 1854
 Case of Pierce Somerset Butler v viscount Mountgarret, verdict for plaintiff who thus came into a peerage, the defendant being proved illegitimate Aug 1854
 Courts-martial on Lieutenants Perry and Greer, sentences revised by lord Hardinge, July 29-Aug 1854
 Courts-martial on sir E. Belcher capt. McClure, &c., for abandoning their ships in the Arctic regions, acquitted Oct. 1854
 Of Emanuel Barthelémy, for murder of Chas. Collard and Mr Moore, (executed Jan 22) Jan. 4 1855
 Of Hancock v Delacour otherwise De Burgh (cruelty of Mrs Hancock, and charges against lord Clanricarde) compromised, 1855
 Of earl of Sefton v Hopwood (will set aside), April 8 10 1855
 Of Luigi Baranelli for murder of Joseph Latham (or Lambert) executed April 30 April 12, 1855
 Of Charles King a great thief trainer transported April 13, 1855
 Of David M Davidson and Cosmo W Gordon, for frauds and forgeries of securities, &c., convicted May 24 1855
 Of Wm Austin (governor) for cruelties in Birmingham gaol, acquitted Aug 3, 1855
 Of sir John Dean Paul, Wm Strahan and Robert M Bates, bankers, for disposing of their customers securities (to the amount of 115 £25L) convicted Oct 27, 1855
 Of Joseph Wooler, on charge of poisoning his wife, acquitted Nov 7, 1855
 Westerton v Liddell* (on decorations, &c. in church in Knightsbridge, decision against them) Dec 5, 1855
 Of Celestina Sommers, for murder of her child, convicted (but reprieved) March 6 1856
 Of Wm Palmer † for murder of J P Cook by poison (executed) May 14-27 1856
 Of Wm Dove, for murder of his wife (executed Aug 9) July 19, 1856
 Of Ditcher v archdeacon Denison, respecting the doctrine of the eucharist, defendant deprived and appeal disallowed Oct. 22, 1856
 Of W S Hardwicke and H Attwell, convicted of forgery Oct 31, 1856

The cause of the bishop's refusal was alleged want of orthodoxy in the plaintiff the court held that the charge against the plaintiff of holding false doctrine was proved, and that the bishop was justified in his refusal. Mr Gorham appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which pronounced its opinion (March 8 1850) that 'the doctrine held by Mr Gorham was not contrary or repugnant to the declared doctrine of the Church of England, and that Mr Gorham ought not, by reason of the doctrine held by him, to have been refused admission to the vicarage of Brampton-Speke.' This decision led to subsequent proceedings in the three courts of law, successively for a rule to show cause why a prohibition should not issue directed to the judge of the Arches Court, and to the archbishop of Canterbury against giving effect to the judgment of her majesty in council. The rule was refused in each court, and in the end, Mr Gorham was instituted into the vicarage in question, August 7, 1850.

* Decided again by privy council, partly for both parties, each to pay his own costs March 31 1857.
 † He was executed at Stafford on June 14, in the presence of 50,000 persons. If he had been acquitted, he would have been tried for the murder of his wife and brother. The trial in every respect was the most remarkable one for many years.

TRIALS, *continued*

Of Wm Robson, for frauds of Crystal Palace Company (to the amount of about 28,000*l.*), transported for twenty years Nov 1 1856
 Earl of Lucan v 'Daily News', for libel, verdict for defendant Dec. 8 1856
 Of Pearce, Burgess, and Tozer (see *Gold Robbery*) Jan 14, 1857
 Of Leopold Redpath for extensive forgeries (to the amount of 150,000*l.*) upon the Great Northern Railway Company, transported for life Jan 16 1857
 Miss Madeline Smith, on charge of poisoning Emile L Angoller at Glasgow, not proven June 30—July 9 1857
 Thos Fuller Bacon, * for poisoning his mother, convicted July 25, 1857
 James Spollen on charge of murder of Mr Little, near Dublin acquitted Aug 7 11, 1857
 Of Jam Seward a barrister (called the Pen man), Wm Anderson and others, convicted of extensive forgery of bankers cheques, Mar 5 1857
 Of W Atwell and others, convicted of stealing the countess of Eilemers's jewels (value 15 000*l.*), from the top of a cab Dec 15, 1857
 Of Strovius v Campton for slander in charging the plaintiff with complicity in the murder of his aunt, Mrs Kelly damages 5*l.* Dec 31 1857
 Of the directors of the British Bank, Humphry Brown Edw Esdaile, H D Macleod alderman R. H Kennedy, W D Owen James Stapleton, and Hugh Innes Cameron for fraud convicted Feb 11—27, 18 8
 Of rev S Smith and his wife for murdering assault on John Jacob convicted April 6, 7 1858
 Of Edw Auchmuty Glover M I for false declaration of qualification of M P April 9 &c 1858

Of Simon Bernard, as accessory to the conspiracy against the life of the emperor Napoleon acquitted April 12-17, 1856
 Of the earldom of Shrewsbury case earl Talbot's claim allowed June 1, 1856
 Of James Seal, for the murder of Sarah Cuppy convicted (and executed) July 23, 1856
 Of the Borkley peerage case July 23, 1856
 Of Wynfen v Swynfont, a will case, the will affirmed July 27, 1856
 Of Lamon Oliver a stockbroker, convicted of extensive frauds Nov 10, 1856
 Of Marchmont v Marchmont, a disgraceful divorce case, begun Nov 30, 1856
 Of W H Guernsey for stealing Ionian despatches from the Colonial Office, acquitted Dec. 15, 1856
 Of Evans v Evans and Rowe divorce case, Dec. 1856
 Of Mont-col Dickson v earl of Wilton, for libel, verdict for the plaintiff Feb 14, 1859
 Thelluson will case decided (see *Thelluson*) June 9, 1859
 Of T R Marshall, R A Mortimer and H S Kicks, convicted of illegal sale of army commissions, convicted June 29, 1859
 Of Thomas Smothurst, a surgeon, for the murder by poison of Isabella Baikes, whom he had married during his wife's lifetime, convicted Aug 15 19, 1859
 Of Oakley v the Moulvi Ooddeen 'ambassador of the king, of Oude' Verdict for the defendant, who seems to have fallen among bill-sharps Dec 17, 1859
 Of David Hughes, an attorney convicted of gross frauds upon his clients Jan. 1860
See Recitations

TRIBUNES OF THE PEOPLE *Tribuni Plebis* Magistrates of Rome, first chosen from among the commons to represent the people, 492 B.C. at the time the people, after a quarrel with the senators, had retired to Mons Sacer. The first two were C Licinius and L Albinus, but their number was soon after raised to five, and 37 years after to ten, which number remained fixed. Their office was annual, and as the first had been created on the 4th of the ides of December, that day was chosen for the election. In A.D. 1347, Nicolo di Riccio assumed absolute power in Rome as tribune of the people, and reformed many abuses, but, committing many extravagances, he lost his popularity and was compelled to abdicate. He was assassinated in 1354.

TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS See *Parliaments* and *Septennial Parliaments*

TRIESTE, an Austrian port on the Adriatic, declared a free port in 1750. It was held by the French in 1717, 1797, and 1805. Since the establishment of the overland mail to India, it has risen to great commercial importance.

TRINCOMALÉE Reckoned the finest harbour in the East Indies. Trincomalee was taken from the Dutch, by the English, in 1782, it was retaken by the French the same year, but was restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783. It surrendered to the British, under colonel Stewart, Aug. 26, 1795, and was confirmed to England by the peace of Amiens, in 1802. See *Ceylon*. Of a series of actions off Trincomalee between sir Edward Hughes and the French admiral Suffren, one was fought Feb. 18, 1782, the enemy having eleven ships to nine. On April 12, following, they had eighteen ships to eleven. And on July 6, same year they had fifteen ships to twelve. In all these engagements the French suffered severe defeat.

* He was acquitted on a charge of murdering two children in May 13, 14, same year. His wife confessed the murder but appeared to be insane.

† The plaintiff was Patience Swynfen widow of Henry John Swynfen, son of the testator Samuel Swynfen. Her husband died June 15 1854 and her father on July 16 following having made a will 19 days before his death devising the Swynfen estate (worth above 60 000*l.*) to his son's wife but leaving a large amount of personal estates undisposed of. The defendant, F H Swynfen, son of the testator's eldest half brother claimed the estate as heir-at-law on the ground of the testator's insanity. The issue was brought to trial in March 1856, but proceedings were stayed by Mrs Swynfen's counsel, sir F R Theisger, entering into an agreement with the opposite counsel, sir Alexander Cockburn, without her consent, and in defiance of her instructions, after various proceedings the Court of Chancery directed a new trial. In July 1859, Mrs. Swynfen brought an action against her counsel (since become lord Chelmsford and now ex lord chancellor), but was nonsuited.

‡ He was relieved on the ground of insufficient evidence, but was tried and found guilty of bigamy, Nov 14, 1859.

TRINIDAD, an island in the West Indies, was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and was taken from the Spaniards by sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, but the French took it from the English in 1676. Taken by the British, with four ships of the line, and a military force under command of sir Ralph Abercromby, to whom the island capitulated, Feb. 21, 1797, they captured two, and burnt three Spanish ships of war in the harbour. This possession was confirmed to England by the peace of Amiens in 1802. The insurrection of the negroes occurred Jan. 4, 1832. See *Colonies*.

TRINITY AND TRINITARIANS. The doctrine of the Trinity is generally received by all Christians. Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, who flourished in the second century, was the first who used the term Trinity, to express the three sacred persons in the Godhead. His *Defence of Christianity* was edited by Gesner, at Zurich, in 1546. *Watkins*. An order of the Trinity was founded, A.D. 1198, by John de Matha and Felix de Valois. The Trinity fraternity, originally of fifteen persons, was instituted at Rome by St. Philip Neri, in 1548. The act to exempt from penalties persons denying the doctrine of the Trinity passed in 1818.

TRINITY COLLEGES. See *Cambridge and Oxford*. Trinity College, Dublin, called the University grant of the Augustine monastery of All Saints within the suburbs for erecting this college, conferred by queen Elizabeth, 1591. First stone laid by Thomas Smith, mayor of Dublin, Jan. 1, 1593. New charter, 1637. Made a barrack for soldiers, 1689. *Burns*. The principal or west front erected, 1750. Library erected, 1732.

TRINITY HOUSE LONDON. Founded by sir Thomas Spert, A.D. 1512. It was incorporated by Henry VIII in 1514, and re-incorporated in 1685. The present Trinity house was erected in 1795. Trinity Houses were founded at Deptford, at Hull, and at Newcastle. These three societies were instituted and incorporated by Henry VIII the first in 1512, the other two in 1537. By their charter they had the power of examining, licensing, and regulating pilots, and of erecting beacons and lighthouses, and of placing buoys in the channels and rivers: their powers and privileges have been greatly augmented by succeeding kings. *Gibson's Camden*.

TRINITY SUNDAY. The festival of the Holy Trinity was instituted by pope Gregory IV in 828, on his ascending the papal chair, and is observed by the Latin and Protestant churches on the Sunday next following Pentecost or Whitsuntide, of which, originally, it was merely an Octave. The observance of the festival was first enjoined in the council of Arles, 1260. It was appointed to be held on the present day by pope John XX in 1334.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE was ratified between the States General and England, against France, for the protection of the Spanish Netherlands, Sweden afterwards joining the league, it was known as the Triple Alliance, Jan. 28, 1668. Another Triple Alliance was that between England, Holland, and France against Spain.

TRIUMPHS. The triumph was a solemn honour awarded to generals of armies after they had won great victories, by receiving them into the town with great magnificence and public acclamations. Among the Romans there were two sorts—the great, called the Triumph, and the little, styled the Ovation. They also distinguished triumphs into land and sea triumphs. See *Ovation*.

TRIUMVIRATES, ROMAN. The first B.C. 60, consisted of Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, who formed a coalition to rule the state. Their union lasted ten years, and the civil war ensued. The second triumvirate, B.C. 43, was formed by Octavius Cæsar, Mark Antony, and Lepidus, through whom the Romans totally lost their liberty. Octavius disagreed with his colleagues, Lepidus was expelled in 36, Antony was subdued in 31, and Octavius made himself absolute in Rome. This triumvirate continued for about twelve years. See *Rome*. On March 29, 1849, a triumvirate was appointed at Rome, headed by Joseph Mazzini, which resigned on July 1, 1849, when the city was taken by the French.

TROPPAU, CONGRESS OF, in Austrian Silesia. The emperors Francis of Austria and Alexander of Russia met at Troppau, Oct. 20, 1820. The conference between them and the king of Prussia, against Naples, took place Nov. 10, and the congress was transferred to Laybach, as nearer to Italy, Dec. 17, 1820. See *Laybach*.

TROUBADOURS AND TROUVÈRES (from *troubar, trouver*, to find or invent), the poets of the middle ages (from the eleventh to the fifteenth century). The former flourished in the south of France and north of Spain, and used the Langue d'oc (that is *oc* for *out* yes), the latter flourished in the north of France, and used the Langue d'oïl (that is *oïl* for *oui*). The Troubadours produced romances, yet excelled chiefly in lyric poetry, the Trouvères excelled in romances, several of which are extant as, the *Brut d'Angleterre*, and the *Ros*, by Wace, the romance of the "Rose," by Guillaume de Lorris, and Jean de Meung, the

Troubadours were usually accompanied by *Jongleurs*, who sang their master's verses, with the accompaniment of the guitar. Histories of these French poets and specimens of their works have been published in France. These poets, although frequently very licentious, undoubtedly tended to promote civilisation during those warlike times.

TROY (Asia Minor) Its history, very obscure and traditional, is immortalised by Homer.

Arrival of Scamander in Phrygia Minor	<i>Blair</i>	Trojan, 20 years before the sacking of Troy	
	B.C. 1546	<i>Homer's Iliad</i> , book xxiv line 964, <i>Pope's edit.</i>	1204
Teucer succeeds his father	1502	Commencement of the invasion of the Greeks to recover Helen	1193
Dardanius succeeds Teucer, and builds the city of Dardania	1480	Troy taken and burned in the night of the 11th of June, i.e. 28rd of the month Thargelion. <i>Parian Marbles</i> . 408 years before the first Olympiad	1188
Reign of Erichthonius	1449	<i>Apollodorus</i>	1188
Reign of Troas, from whom the people are called Trojans, and the city Troy	1874	<i>Æneus arrives in Italy</i>	1188
Ilus, son of Troas, reigns, and the city is called <i>Ilium</i>	1914	[Some time after the destruction of Troy a new city was built with the same name, about thirty stadia distant from the old site. It was favoured by Alexander the Great in his Asiatic expedition, but never rose to much importance, and in the age of Strabo was nearly in ruins. <i>Priestley</i>]	
Reign of Laomedon	1200		
Arrival of Hercules in Phrygia, Hercules delivered from the sea monster	<i>Blair</i> <i>Usher</i>		
War of Hercules and Laomedon	1224		
Reign of Pryam, or Podarcos	1224		
Rape of Helen, by Alexander Paris, son of			

TROY WEIGHT The Romans left their ounce, now our avoirdupois ounce, in Britain. The present ounce of this weight was brought from Grand Cairo into Europe, about the time of the Crusades, A.D. 1095. It was first adopted at Troyes, a city of France, whence the name, and is used to weigh gold, silver, and precious stones. The Troy weight, Scots, was established by James VI (our James I.) in 1618.

TROYES, Central France, where a treaty was concluded between England, France, and Burgundy, whereby it was stipulated that Henry V should marry Catherine, daughter of Charles VI, be appointed regent of France, and after the death of Charles should inherit the crown, May 21, 1420. The French were driven from Troyes by the allied armies, Feb. 7, it was retaken by Napoleon, Feb. 23, and was finally reoccupied by the allies, March 4, 1814.

TRUCE OF GOD (*Treuga Dei*), a term given to a cessation of the private feuds and conflicts so general, during the middle ages, all over Europe. The clergy strenuously exerted their influence for the purpose. A synod at Rousillon A.D. 1027 decreed that none should attack his enemy between Saturday evening (at noon) and Monday morning (at the hour of prime). Similar regulations were adopted in England, 1042 (sometimes Friday and Wednesday being chosen for the time). The truce of God was confirmed by many councils of the church, especially the Lateran Council, in 1179.

TRUMPET Some of the Greek historians ascribe the invention of the trumpet to the Tyrrhenians, and others to the Egyptians. It was in use in the time of Homer, but not at the time of the Trojan war. First torches, then shrills of fish sounded like trumpets, were the signals in primitive wars. *Potter*. The speaking trumpet is said to have been used by Alexander the Great in 335 B.C. Trumpets were first sounded before the king in the time of Offa, king of Mercia, A.D. 790. Speaking trumpets were improved by Kircher in 1652. Made by Salland, 1654. Philosophically explained by Moreland, 1671.

TRUMPET FLOWER, *Bignonia radicans*, was brought hither from North America, about 1640. The Trumpet Honeysuckle, *Lonicera sempervirens*, came from North America in 1656. The *Bignonia capensis* was brought to England, from the Cape, in 1823. The Large-flowered Trumpet flower, or *Bignonia grandiflora*, was brought from China in 1800.

TUAM (W. Ireland) St. Jarlath, the son of Loga, who sat in A.D. 501, is looked upon as the first founder of the cathedral of Tuam, though the abbey is said to have been founded in 487. The church was anciently called *Tuam-da-Guiland*. In 1151, Edan O'Hoinin was the first archbishop, at least the first who had the use of the pall, for some of his predecessors are sometimes called bishops of Connaught, and sometimes archbishops, by Irish historians. The see of Mayo was annexed to Tuam in 1559. Tuam is valued in the king's books, by an extent returned anno 28 Eliz. at 50l. sterling per annum. *Beaton*. It ceased to be archiepiscopal, conformably with the statute 3 & 4 Will. IV. 1833, and is now a bishopric only, to which Killala and Achonry, a joint see, has been added. See *Archbishops*.

TUBULAR BRIDGES The Britannia Tubular Suspension Bridge, then the most wonderful enterprise in engineering in the world, was constructed about a mile southward

of the Menai Strait Suspension Bridge * At this spot is a rock called the Britannia rock, near the centre of the Menai Strait, the surface of which is about ten feet above low water level, on which is built a tower two hundred feet above high water (commenced building, May 1846), and on which rest two lines of tubes or hollow girders strong enough to bear their weight and laden trains in addition, the ends resting on the abutments on each shore, each tube being more than a quarter of a mile in length. The height of the tube within is thirty feet at the Britannia tower, diminishing to twenty three feet at the abutments. The lifting of these tubes to their places is regarded as the most gigantic operation ever successfully performed, June 27, 1849. The first locomotive passed through, March 1850. The Conway Tubular Bridge (1846-8) is a miniature copy of the Britannia, and therefore requires no description. The principal engineers were Mr Robert Stephenson and Mr Fairbairn. At Chepstow is a railway tubular bridge, erected in 1852. A bridge or viaduct on the tubular principle (called the Albert Viaduct) over the river Tamar at Plymouth, was opened by the Prince Consort, May 2, 1859. The most stupendous tubular bridge in the world is that over the St. Lawrence, Canada (see *Victoria Bridge*).

TUESDAY The third day of the week, so called, as is supposed, from *Tuisto Tuo*, or *Turco*, a Saxon deity, that was particularly worshipped on this day. *Tuisto* is mentioned by Tacitus. Having given the Saxons laws and having established religious ceremonies among them, he was worshipped at his death as a god. Tuesday, in Latin, *Dies Martis*, was called the third day among the Jews. See *Week Days*.

TUILERIES (Paris) One of the royal palaces of that city, commenced by Catherine de' Medici, after the plans of Philibert de L'Orme, A.D. 1564, continued by Henry IV, and finished by Louis XIV. This palace was the scene of great events during the two memorable revolutions, it was stormed by the mob Aug. 10, 1792, and was ransacked in 1848. See *France*.

TULIPS They came to England from Vienna, A.D. 1578, and have always been among our most esteemed flowers. They became an object of commerce in the sixteenth century, and it is recorded in the register of the city of Alcmær, in Holland, that in the year 1639, 120 tulips, with the offsets, sold for 90,000 florins, and, in particular, that one of them called the *viceroy*, sold for 4203 guilders! The States at last put a stop to this extravagant and ruinous traffic. The tulip-tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, was brought to these realms from America, about 1663.

TUNBRIDGE-WELLS (Kent) The celebrated springs here were first discovered, it is believed, by Dudley, lord North, who, in the reign of James I. had retired into the neighbourhood in the last stage of consumption, and became perfectly restored to health by the use of its waters, A.D. 1606. The air of this district is very pure and salubrious, and adds materially to the benefit derived from the medicinal quality of the waters. *Hooke*. In the reign of Charles I. the queen, Henrietta Maria, came here to drink the water, when she and her attendants lodged under tents on the adjoining down, but many dwellings were subsequently erected, and after the restoration, the wells being visited by the queen of Charles II. and many personages of distinction, the place became one of fashionable resort, which it has continued ever since.

TUNGSTEN (also called Wolfram and Scheechum), a hard whitish brittle metal. From tungstate of lead, Scheele in 1781 obtained tungstic acid, whence the brothers De Luyart in 1786 obtained the metal. In 1859 it was employed in the manufacture of a new kind of steel.

TUNIS AND TRIPOLI (N. Africa) The former stands near where Carthage was built. The territories of both formed part of the celebrated Carthaginian state, and were entirely destroyed by the Romans after the third Punic war, 148 B.C. Bombed by Louis IX. of France, 1270. It remained under African kings till taken by Barbarossa, under Solymán the Magnificent. Barbarossa was expelled by Charles V., but the country was recovered by the Turks, under Selim II. Taken with great slaughter by the emperor Charles V.

* The Britannia tubular bridge was intended to supply the place of—we may also say supersede—one of the finest bridges in the kingdom, and the railway of which the tubular bridge forms a part, is in like manner a substitute for one of the finest mail coach roads ever constructed. The road from London to Holyhead has been long regarded as the highway from the British metropolis to Dublin, and the late Mr. Telford was applied to by the government, to perfect this route by the London and Holyhead mail-coach road, which he did by erecting a beautiful suspension bridge over the river Conway and over the Menai Strait, commenced in July 1818, and finished in July 1825. When Chester became a centre of railway communication, a few years since, it was considered that a through route to Holyhead would be more conveniently established from that point than from Shrewsbury which lies in the route of Telford's road. Accordingly the Chester and Holyhead Railway was constructed, and in its course, both the Conway and the Menai had to be crossed, and hence were formed the present tubular bridges.

when 10,000 Christian slaves were set at liberty, 1535 The bey of Tunis was first appointed in 1570 Tunis was reduced by admiral Blake, on the bey refusing to deliver up the British captives, 1655 In July 1856, the bey agreed to make certain constitutional reforms The bey died Sept. 22, 1859, and no disturbance ensued on the accession of his successor

TUNNAGE AND POUNDAGE. These were ancient duties levied on every tun of wine and pound of other goods, imported or exported, and were the origin of our "customs" They commenced in England about 21 Edw III 1346 They were granted to the kings of England for life, beginning with Edward IV At the beginning of his reign Charles I gave great offence by levying them on his own authority They ceased in 1689

TUNNELS The earliest tunnel for the purpose of internal navigation was executed by M Riguet, in the reign of Louis XIV at Beziers in France The first in England was by Mr Brindley, on the duke of Bridgewater's navigation, near Manchester, about 1760 *Æra* of the Gravesend tunnel, 1800—the report upon it, 1801 The Thames Tunnel was projected by Mr Brunel in 1823, and opened for foot passengers, March 25, 1843 See *Thames Tunnel* In 1857 M Thomé de Gamond proposed the making a submarine tunnel from France to England!

TURIN, an ancient Roman city in Piedmont, now capital of the Sardinian States Its importance dates from the permanent union of Savoy and Piedmont in 1416 The French besieged this city in 1706, but prince Eugene defeated their army, and compelled them to raise the siege In 1798, the French republican army took possession of Turin, seized all the strong places and arsenals of Piedmont, and obliged the king and his family to remove to the island of Sardinia In 1799, the French were driven out by the Austrians and Russians, but shortly afterwards the city and all Piedmont surrendered to the French In 1814, it was delivered up to the allies, when they restored it to the king of Sardinia See *Sardinia*

TURKEY The Turks themselves were originally a tribe of Tatars, but by reason of the number of people whom they conquered, and with whom they became incorporated, the modern Turks must be regarded as a mixture of many races of men The first notice of them in history is about the year A D 760, when they obtained possession of a part of Armenia, called from them Turcomania They afterwards gradually extended their power, but in the thirteenth century, being harassed in their new possessions by other Tatar tribes, they retreated to Asia Minor, which they had previously conquered Their dominions, divided for some time into petty states, were united under Othman, who assumed the title of sultan, and established his empire at Prusa, in Bithynia, in 1298 The population of European Turkey in 1845, 16,443,000 (of which 10,435,079 were Christians) Population of the whole Turkish empire in 1844, 36,600,000 The Turkish empire comprehends the almost independent principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, Servia, and Montenegro, and the hereditary vice royalty of Egypt.

The Oghuzian Tatars, the ancestors of the present Turks, settle in Asia Minor A D 1231
The Turkish empire first formed under Othman at Bithynia (hence called *Ottoman*) 1298
The Turks penetrate into Thrace, and take Adrianople 1461
Amurath I institutes the Janissaries, a guard composed of young Christian slaves, trained as Mahometans 1462
Bajazet I overruns the provinces of the Eastern empire 1380 & seq
He defeats Sigismund of Hungary, at Nicopolis, Sept. 28, 1396
He besieges Constantinople but is interrupted by the approach of Tamerlane (or Timour), by whom he is defeated and made prisoner, July 28, 1402
Ladislas of Hungary defeated and slain at Varna by Amurath Nov 10 1444
Amurath defeats John Hunniades at Kosova 1448
The Turks, invading Hungary, are repelled by Hunniades 1450
Constantinople taken by the Turks under Mahomet II which ends the Eastern Roman empire 1453
Greece made subject to the Mahometans. See *Greece* 1458
The Turks penetrate into Italy and take Otranto, which diffuses terror throughout Europe 1480
Selim I raised to the throne by the Janissaries

he murders his father, brothers, and their sons A D 1612
He takes the islands of the Archipelago from the Christians 1514
He overruns Syria 1515
Adds Egypt to his empire 1516
Solyman II takes Belgrad. 1521
Rhodes taken from the knights of St. John, who go to Malta, 1522
Battle of Mohats (*whar are*) 1526
Solyman II with 250,000 men, is repulsed before Vienna 1529
Cyprus taken from the Venetians 1571
Great battle of Lepanto, which puts an end to the fears of Europe from Turkish power See *Lepanto* 1571
Amurath II ascends the throne, strangles his five brothers 1574
[Dreadful persecutions of the Christians during this reign.]
Treaty of Commerce with England 1579
The Turks driven out of Persia by the famous Solah Abbas 1585
Bloody reign of Mahomet III 1595
Reign of Achmet I 1603
Great fire in Constantinople 1606
Reign of Amurath IV who struggles his father and four brothers 1614
War with the Comacks, who take Anaf 1657
The Turks defeat the Persians, and take the city of Bagdad 1659

TURKEY, *continued.*

The island of Candia, or Crete, taken after a 25 years' siege	A.D. 1669	Battle near Erzeroum	July 2, 1829
Vienna besieged by Mahomet IV but relieved by John of Poland	1683	Adrianople is entered by the Russians Aug 20, 1829	
Mahomet IV deposed by Solymán	1687	Armistice between the Russians and Turks	Aug 29, 1829
Peace of Carlowitz	1699	Treaty of peace	Sept. 14, 1829
Mustapha III deposed	1708	Fire at Constantinople, extinguished by the seamen and marines of H M S. <i>Blonde</i> Jan. 22, 1830	
The Morea retaken by the Turks	1715	The Porte acknowledges the independence of Greece	April 25, 1830
The Turks defeated at Peterwaradein	1716	Treaty with America	May 7, 1830
They lose Belgrade and their power declines	1717	St. Juan d'Acre taken by Ibrahim Pacha, son of Mehemet Ali	July 2, 1832
Peace of Erivan (with Persia)	1782	Ho defeats the army of the sultan at Konieh with great loss	Dec. 21, 1832
Belgrade taken from Austria, and Russia relinquishes Asof	1739	Ibrahim Pacha marches within eighty leagues of Constantinople, and the sultan has recourse to the aid of Russia	Jan. 1833
The Turks defeated at Kars	1745	A Russian force enters the Turkish capital,	April 3, 1833
Great sea-fight in the channel of Scio, the English and Russian fleets defeat the Turkish	1770	Treaty with Russia, offensive and defensive,	July 8, 1833
The Crimea falls to Russia	Jan. 1784	Office of grand vizier abolished	March 30, 1838
Disastrous war with Russia and Austria, the Turks lose more than 200,000 men	1787—1791	Treaty of commerce with England, concluded by Lord Ponsonby, ratified	Aug 16, 1838
Cession of Asacow	1791	[For the events of 1839 and 1840 in relation to Syria, see <i>Syria</i>]	
Insurrection of the Mameloukes at Cairo	1808	Christians admitted to office in Turkey	June, 1849
War against Russia and England	1807	The Turkish government refuses to surrender the Hungarian and Polish refugees on the joint demand of Russia and Austria	Sept. 16, 1849
Passage and repassage of the Dardanelles effected by the British fleet, but with great loss. See <i>Dardanelles</i>	Feb 19, 1807	[The Porte (countenanced by England) firmly resists this demand.]	
Murder of Hali Aga	May 25, 1807	Russia suspends intercourse with the Porte,	Nov 12, 1849
The sultan Selim is deposed, and Mustapha IV called to the throne	May 29, 1807	The British fleet, under sir W Parker, anchors in Besika bay	Nov 13, 1849
The Janissaries massacre the newly disciplined troops	1808	Diplomatic relations between Russia and the Porte resumed, the latter sending the refugees to Konieh	Jan. 1850
The Russians defeated at Silistria	1809	Turkish Croatia in a state of rebellion and anarchy	Jan. 1851
Treaty of Bucharest (which see)	May 28, 1812	Treaty with France respecting the Holy Places (which see)	Feb 13, 1852
A caravan consisting of 2000 souls, returning from Mecca, destroyed by a pestilential wind in the deserts of Arabia 20 only were saved,	Aug 6, 1812	Prince Menschikoff repairs to Constantinople as Russian negotiator	Feb 28, his peremptory demands rejected
Subjugation of the Wahabees (which see)	1813-4	April 19, 1853	Roschid Pacha becomes foreign minister;—the ultimatum being rejected, Menschikoff quits Constantinople
All Pacha of Janina, in Greece, declares himself independent	1820	May 21, 1853	Hatti sherif issued, confirming the rights of the Greek Christians
Insurrection of Moldavia and Wallachia	March 6, 1821	June 6, 1853	Russian manifesto against Turkey
The Greek patriarch put to death at Constantinople	April 23, 1821	June 26, 1853	Russian army crosses the Pruth
[For the events in connection with the independence of Greece, see <i>Greece</i> .]		July 2, 1853	Grand national council—war to be declared if the principalities are not evacuated,
Horrible massacre at Scio the most dreadful in modern history (see note to <i>Greece</i>)	April 24, 1822	Sept. 26, 1853	War declared against Russia (see <i>Russo-Turkish War</i>)
Sea-fight near Mitylene	Oct. 6, 1824	Oct. 5, 1853	Insurrection in Epirus and Albania, favoured by the Greek government at Athens—Hellenic empire proclaimed
New Mahometan army announced to be organised	May 29, 1826	Jan 27, 1854	Volunteers from Athens join insurgents,
Insurrection of the Janissaries at Constantinople, June 14, they are suppressed and massacred	June 14, 1826	March 14 et seq 1854	Rupture between Greece and Turkey, March 28, 1854
Fire at Constantinople, 6000 houses reduced to ashes	Aug 30, 1826	[Several conflicts ensue with varied success.]	Osman Pacha storms Peta, the central point of the insurrection
Battle of Navarino the Turkish fleet destroyed by the fleets of England, France, and Russia. See <i>Navarino</i>	Oct. 20, 1827	April 25, 1854	English and French governments, after many remonstrances, send troops, which arrive at the Piræus the king of Greece submits, and promises strict neutrality the Greek volunteers are recalled
Expulsion of 132 French, 130 English, and 85 Russian settlers, from the Turkish empire,	Jan 5, 1828	May 25, 26, 1854	Abdi Pacha and Fuad Effendi take the intrenched camp at Kolampaka, and the insurrection shortly after ceases
War with Russia	April 20, 1828	June 18, 1854	Reschid Pacha, having retired (June 8), resumes his office
The czar Nicholas takes the field	May 20, 1828	July 1, 1854	Convention between Turkey and Austria,
Capitulation of Brahlrow	June 19, 1828	June 14, 1854	
Surround of Anapa	June 23, 1828		
The eminences of Schumla taken by the Russians	July 20, 1828		
The czar arrives before Varna	Aug 5, 1828		
Battle of Alkhalid	Aug 24, 1828		
Fortress of Bajazet taken	Sept 9, 1828		
The sultan leaves his capital for the camp, bearing with him the sacred standard	Sept. 26, 1828		
Dardanaelles blockaded	Oct. 1, 1828		
Surrender of Varna	Oct. 15, 1828		
Russians retreat from Shumla	Oct. 16, 1828		
Surrender of the castle of the Morea to the French	Oct. 30, 1828		
Siege of Silistria raised by the Russians	Nov 10, 1828		
Victory of the Russians at Kulumbaba, near Schumla	June 11, 1829		

TURKEY, *continued.*

The Russians retire from the principalities, which are thereupon occupied by the Austrians Sept. 1854 till March, 1857
 Misunderstanding among the allied powers respecting Moldavian elections, which are annulled July 1857
 Death of Reschid Pacha Jan. 7 1858
 Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, many years English ambassador at Constantinople, returned to England, Jan. he is succeeded by Sir H. Lytton Bulwer, accredited July 12, 1858
 Indecisive conflicts in Montenegro, between the natives and the Turks July, 1858
 Massacre of Christians at Jeddah (which see), July 26, 1858
 Turkish financial reforms begun Aug 1858
 The first Turkish railway opened (from Adon to Smyrna) Sept. 19, 1858

Base coinage called in, a fictitious Turkish coinage begun at Birmingham, and is suppressed Oct. 1858
 The allied powers determine the Montenegrine boundaries Nov. 8, 1858
 Prince Alexander Coussa elected hospodar of both Moldavia and Wallachia Feb. 5 and 7, 1859
 [The Porte at first objects, but afterwards accedes to the double election]
 Electric telegraph completed between Aden and Suez May 1859
 Great conspiracy against the sultan detected his brother implicated several persons condemned to die are reprieved Sept. and Oct. 1859
 Great agitation for financial reform Oct. 1859

TURKISH EMPERORS

1299 Othman, Osman or Ottoman, who assumed the title of Grand Signior
 1326. Orchan, son of Othman.
 1360 Amurath or Murad I. stabbed by a soldier, of which wound he died.
 1389 Bajazet I. his son defeated by Tamerlane, and died imprisoned.
 1402. Solymn I. son of Bajazet dethroned by his brother and successor
 1410 Musa-Chelubi strangled
 1418 Mahomed I., also son of Bajazet.
 1421 Amurath II. succeeded by his son.
 1451 Mahomed II. by whom Constantinople was taken in 1453
 1481 Bajazet II. deposed by his son
 1512. Selim I., who succeeded him
 1520 Solymn II. the Magnificent, son of the preceding
 1566. Selim II., son of the last.
 1574 Amurath III., his son on his accession he caused his five brothers to be murdered, and their mother in grief, stabbed herself
 1595 Mahomed III. son of Amurath commenced his reign by strangling all his brothers, and drowning all his father's wives.
 1603 Ahmed, or Achmet, his son succeeded by his brother
 1617 Mustapha I. deposed by the Janissaries, and imprisoned, succeeded by his nephew

1618 Osman II. strangled by the Janissaries, and his uncle restored.
 1622 Mustapha I. again again deposed, sent to the Seven Towers, and strangled.
 1623 Amurath IV. succeeded by his brother
 1640 Ibrahim strangled by the Janissaries
 1649 Mahomed IV., son of Ibrahim deposed, and died in prison.
 1687 Solymn III. his brother
 1691 Ahmed or Achmet II. succeeded by his nephew
 1695 Mustapha II. eldest son of Mahomed IV. deposed, succeeded by his brother
 1703 Ahmed or Achmet III. deposed, and died in prison in 1736
 1730 Mahomed I., or Mahomed V., succeeded his uncle, the preceding sultan
 1754 Osman II. brother of Mahomed.
 1757 Mustapha III. brother of Osman.
 1774 Abdul Ahmed.
 1789 Selim III. deposed by the Janissaries, and his nephew raised to the throne.
 1807 Mustapha IV. deposed and, with the late sultan Selim, murdered
 1808. Mahomed II. or Mahomed VI. succeeded by his son.
 1839 Abdul Medjid, July 2 (born April 23, 1823), the present (1860) sultan of Turkey
 Her son Mohammed Mourad, born Sept. 21, 1840

TURKEY TRADE, most lucrative at the time and long afterwards, commenced in the year 1550 The Turkey or Levant Company of Loudon was instituted by charter of Elizabeth, in 1579

TURKEYS AND GUINEA FOWLS First brought to England A.D. 1523, and to France in 1570 Turkeys are natives of America, and were consequently unknown to the ancients Mr Pennant has established this fact by various particulars in the history of these birds, evincing that they are natives neither of Europe, Asia, nor Africa, a circumstance since placed beyond controversy, by the researches of Mr Bockmann.

TURNER'S LEGACIES Joseph M. W. Turner, one of the greatest of landscape painters, was born in April 1775, and died Dec. 19, 1851. He bequeathed to the nation all the pictures and drawings collected by him and deposited at his residence, 47, Queen Anne street, West, on condition that a suitable gallery be erected for them within ten years, and directed his funded property to be expended in founding an asylum at Twickenham for decayed artists. The will was disputed by his relatives, but a compromise was made. The oil paintings (100 in number) and the drawings, (1400) were obtained by the nation, and the engravings and some other property were transferred to the next of kin. The drawings were cleaned and mounted under the careful superintendence of Mr Ruskin, and the pictures were sent to Marlborough House for exhibition. The pictures are now (1860) at the South Kensington Museum.

TURNING See *Lathe*. In our dockyards, blocks and other materials for our ships of war are now produced by an almost instantaneous process, from rough pieces of oak, by the machinery of Mr Brunel (who died in 1849)

TURNPIKES. See *Tolls* Turnpike gates for exacting tolls, which were otherwise previously collected, were set up in the reign of Charles II 1668 *Chalmers*

TURPENTINE TREE, *Protacia Terebinthus*, came from Barbary, before 1656 Turpentine is a sort of resinous gum, usually distilled out of the fir and other trees, and is of two kinds, common and Venetian *Pardon*. Spirits of turpentine were first applied, with success, to the rot in sheep, one third of the spirit diluted with two thirds water, 1772 *Annual Register*

TUSCAN ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE is a debased Doric, and is used in the erection of coarse and rude buildings, in which strength is principally intended, without regard to ornament or beauty *Wotton*. The base and capital are usually seven modules in length, and the upper part of the pillar is one fourth less than the diameter at the bottom. *Pardon*. It is called Tuscan because invented in Tuscany *Bayley*

TUSCANY, a grand duchy in Central Italy, is the northern part of the ancient Etruria (*whicb see*) It formed part of the Lombard kingdom, at the conquest of which by Charlemagne, it was made a marquisate for Boniface about A D 812 or 828 His descendant, the great countess Matilda, bequeathed the southern part of her domains to the pope. In the northern part (then called Tuscias), the cities, Florence, Pisa, Sienna, Lucca, &c., gradually became flourishing republics. Florence became the chief under the government of the Medici family (*see Florence*) The duchy in that family began in 1531, and the grand duchy in 1569 After the extinction of the Medicis in 1737, Tuscany was given by the treaty of Vienna (1738) to Francis, duke of Lorraine (husband of Maria Theresa of Austria in 1736), who had ceded his hereditary states to France

The French enter Florence March 23, 1799
The grand-duke is dispossessed, and his dominions given to Louis duke of Parma (of the royal house of Spain), with the title of king of Etruria 1801
Tuscany incorporated into the French empire 1807
The grand-duchy given to Elisa, sister of Napoleon 1808
Ferdinand III restored 1814
Luca united to Tuscany 1847
Leopold II grants a free constitution Feb 1848
Insurrection at Florence, republic proclaimed, the duke flies Feb 11, 1849
He is restored by the Austrians July, 1850
Prosecution of the Medici * May 1852
The Tuscan army demand alliance with the Sardinians the grand-duke refuses, and departs to Bologna the king of Sardinia is proclaimed dictator and a provisional government formed, April 27, the king assumes

the command of the army, but declines the dictatorship April 30 1850
The Sardinian commissary Buoncompagni invested with the powers of government, May 11 1850
Prince Napoleon arrives at Leghorn, addresses the Tuscans, and erects his standard May 23, 1850
The grand duke Leopold II abdicates in favour of his son Ferdinand July 21 1850
The Tuscan constituent assembly meets, Aug 11, 1850
It declares against recalling the house of Lorraine, and votes for annexation to Sardinia, Sept. 1850
Prince Eugene of Savoy Carignan, elected governor general of Central Italy, he declines, but recommends Buoncompagni, Nov , who is accepted by the Tuscans, Dec. 8, 1850

SOVEREIGNS OF TUSCANY

GRAND-DUKES.
1509 Cosmo I *Medici*.
1574 Francis I
1587 Ferdinand I.
1609 Cosmo II
1631 Ferdinand II
1670 Cosmo III (visited England, and wrote an account of his travels).
1723 John Gaston (last of the Medici).
1737 Francis II (duke of Lorraine), became emperor of Germany in 1745
1765 Leopold I (emperor in 1790).
1790 Ferdinand III (second son of Leopold II), expelled by the French in 1800

KINGS OF ETRURIA
1801. Louis I, duke of Parma.

1803 Louis II
[In 1807 the states were incorporated into the kingdom of Italy]

GRAND-DUCHESSES.
1803-14 Elisa Bonaparte (married to Beaulieu, made prince of Lucca).

GRAND-DUKES.
1814 Ferdinand III restored.
1824 Leopold II, June 18 (born Oct. 8, 1797), abdicated, July 21 1850
1850 Ferdinand IV, July 21 (born June 10, 1825).
Heiress Maria-Antoniette, born Jan. 10, 1858.

TWELFTH DAY, the church festival called the Epiphany, or manifestation of Christ to

* Much interest and sympathy were excited in England, and other Protestant countries of Europe, by the imprisonment at Florence of the Medici (husband and wife), who had embraced the English reformed religion, and read the Bible in due conformity with the teaching of their new faith For this crime they were separately incarcerated in loathsome dungeons, and subjected to all the rigours of the Romish ecclesiastical law, May 1852 A Protestant deputation from England, headed by the earls of Shaftesbury and Bodoen, proceeded to Florence in October, 1852, with the view to their release from confinement, but the grand-duke refused to receive them. The Medici were set at liberty, by the interposition of the British government, in March 1853 An annuity of 100*l*. was provided for them by subscription.

the Gentiles. See *Epiphany* The custom of drawing king and queen on this day is said to have been derived from the Greeks and Romans, who, on the tabernacle or Christmas festivals, drew lots for kings, by putting a piece of money in the middle of a cake, whoever found the money in his slice was saluted as king.

TYBURN (W London) The ancient place in London for the execution of malefactors. Formerly Oxford road, now Oxford street, had trees and hedges on both sides, and beyond all was country, both northward and westward at the west end of Oxford road Tyburn turnpike stood. In 1778, a German writer, describing the metropolis, and speaking of Tyburn, the place for executing criminals at that time, mentions it as being "distant from London about two English miles."

TYLER, WAT, HIS INSURRECTION It arose in the opposition of the people to the poll tax levied in 1379. One of the collectors acting with indecent rudeness to Tyler's daughter, with a view to prove her of sufficient age (fifteen) to pay the tax, the father struck him dead. His neighbours took arms to defend him, and in a short time almost the whole of the population of the southern and eastern counties were in a state of insurrection, extorting freedom from their lords and plundering. On June 12, 1381, they gathered upon Blackheath to the number of 100,000 men. The king, Richard II, invited Tyler to a parley, which took place on the 15th at Smithfield, where the latter addressed the king in a somewhat menacing manner, now and again lifting up his sword. His insolence raised the indignation of the mayor, Walworth, who stunned Tyler with a blow of his mace, and one of the knights attending the king dispatched him. Richard temporised with the multitude by promising them a charter, and thus led them out of the city, when sir R. Knollys, and a band of knights suddenly attacked and dispersed them with much slaughter. The insurrection in Norfolk and Suffolk was subdued by the bishop of Norwich, and 1500 of the rebels were executed.

TYRE (Phœnicia) This great city was first built by Agenor. Another city was built 1257 B.C. It was besieged by the Assyrians, 719 B.C. and they retired from before it, after a siege of upwards of five years, 713 B.C. Taken by Nebuchadnezzar, 572 B.C. and the city demolished, when the Tyrians removed to an opposite island, and built a new and magnificent city. It was taken by Alexander with much difficulty after a siege of seven months, Aug. 20, 332 B.C. He joined the island to the continent by a mole. *Strabo*. It was taken by the allied fleet in 1841.

TYRE, ERA OF Began on the 19th of October, 125 N.C. with the month of Hyperboretens. The months were the same as those used in the Grecian era, and the year is similar to the Julian year. To reduce this era to ours, subtract 124, and if the given year be less than 125, deduct it from 125, and the remainder will be the year before Christ.

TYROL, the eastern part of ancient Rhetia, now a province of the Austrian empire (to the north of Bavaria). It was ceded to the house of Hapsburg in 1359, by Margaret, the heiress of the last count Tyrol. The province became an appanage of the younger (or Tyrol) branch of the imperial house, which branch came to the throne in the person of Maximilian II. in 1618. The French conquered the Tyrol in 1808 and united it to Bavaria, but in 1809 an insurrection broke out, headed by the courageous Andrew Hofer, an innkeeper. He drove the Bavarians out of the Tyrol, and thoroughly defeated some French detachments but laid down his arms at the treaty of Vienna. He was subsequently accused of corresponding with the Austrians, captured and sent to Mantua, and there shot by order of the French government (to its great disgrace) Jan. 28, 1810. The Austrian emperor ennobled his family in 1819, and erected his statue at Inspruck in 1834. The Tyrolese riflemen were very effective in the Italian war in 1859.

U.

UBIQUARIANS, or **UBIQUITARIANS** (from *ubique*, everywhere) A sect of Lutherans, which spread through Germany and other countries, and who believed the natural body of Christ to be everywhere present. This sect began under Brentius, about A.D. 1540, and was at no time very numerous. *Ashe*.

UKRAINE (a frontier) The country, a vast fertile plain in Russia, was ceded to the Cossacks by Poland in 1672, but was obtained by Russia in 1682. The country was divided, Poland having the west side of the Dnieper, and Russia the east. The whole country (the borders of Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary) was assigned to Russia by the treaty of Partition in 1795.

ULM, in Wurtemberg, S. Germany, where a **PEACE** was signed, July 3, 1690, by which Frederick V lost Bohemia (having been driven from it previously). Ulm was taken by the French in 1796. Great battle between the French and Austrians, in which the latter, under general Mack, were defeated with dreadful loss, by marshal Ney, whose victory was commemorated by the surrender of Ulm, and 36,000 men, the flower of the Austrian army, Oct. 17-20, 1805. From this time the ruin of the confederates, and the power of Napoleon had their date.

UMBRELLA, described in early dictionaries as "a portable pent-house to carry in a person's hand to screen him from violent rain or heat." Umbrellas are very ancient, as they appear in the carvings at Persepolis. Niebuhr, who visited the southern part of Arabia, informs us that he saw a great prince of that country returning from a mosque, preceded by some hundreds of soldiers, and that he and each of the princes of his numerous family caused a large umbrella to be carried by his side. The old chinaware in our pantries and cupboards show the Chinese shaded by an umbrella. It is said that the first person who used an umbrella in the streets of London was the benevolent Jonas Hanway, who died in 1786.*

UNCTION, EXTREME See *Anointing*

UNIFORMITY, ACT OF (2 & 3 Edward VI.), 1549, ordained that the order of divine worship drawn up by Cranmer and others "with the aid of the Holy Ghost" should be the only one used after May 20. The penalties for refusing to use it were fine and imprisonment. This act was re-enacted by Elizabeth in 1559. The statute known as the Act of Uniformity, 14 Charles II c. 4, was passed in 1662. It enjoined uniformity in matters of religion, and obliged all clergy to subscribe to the thirty-nine articles, and use the same form of worship, and same book of common prayer. Its enforcement caused upwards of 2000 ministers to quit the church of England, and laid the foundation of the dissenting interest.

UNIFORMS. Military uniforms were first used in France, "in a regular manner," by Louis XIV 1668. In England the uniform was soon afterwards adopted in the military service, but with little analogy to the modern dress of our military. *See Naval Uniforms*

UNION of the crowns and kingdoms of England and Scotland by the accession of James VI of Scotland as James I of England, March 24, 1603. The legislative union of the two kingdoms was attempted, but failed in 1604, and 1670, in the reign of Anne. Commissioners were appointed, the articles discussed, and, notwithstanding a great opposition made by the Tories, every article in the union was approved by a great majority, first in the house of commons, and afterwards by the peers, July 23, 1706, was ratified by the Scottish parliament, Jan. 16, 1707, and became a law, May 1, same year.

UNION of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, proposed in the Irish parliament, Jan. 22, 1799. Rejected by the commons of Ireland, Jan. 24, the votes being 105 for, to 106 against the union. The English house of commons on the same question divided, 140, 141, and 149 for the union, against it, 16, 26, and 28, respectively. Lord Castlereagh detailed his plan of the union, in the Irish house of lords, founded on the resolutions of the British parliament thereon, Feb. 5, 1800. Votes of the commons agreeing to it, 161 against 115, Feb. 17, and again, 152 against 108, Feb. 21. The houses of lords and commons wait on the lord-lieutenant with the articles of union, March 27. The act passed in the British parliament, July 2, 1800. The imperial united standard was first displayed upon Bedford Tower, Dublin Castle, in consequence of the act of legislative union becoming an operative law, Jan. 1, 1801.

UNION JACK. The original flag of England was the banner of St. George, i.e., white with a red cross, which, April 13, 1606 (three years after James I ascended the throne), was incorporated with the banner of Scotland, i.e., blue with a white diagonal cross. This

* For a long while it was not usual for men to carry them without incurring the brand of effeminacy. At first, a single umbrella seems to have been kept at a coffee-house for extraordinary occasions—lent as a coach or chair in a heavy shower, but not commonly carried by the walkers. *The Female Tattler* advertises "The young gentleman belonging to the Custom-house who, in fear of rain, borrowed the umbrella from *Will's Coffee-house*, shall the next time be welcome to the maid's parlour." As late as 1778, one John Macdonald, a footman, who wrote his own life, informs us that he had "a fine silk umbrella, which he brought from Spain, but he could not with any comfort to himself use it, the people calling out, 'Frenchman! why don't you get a coach?'" The hackney-coachmen and chairmen, with true *esprit de corps*, were clamorous against their portentous rival. The footman, in 1778, gives us some further information. "At this time there were no umbrellas worn in London, except in noblemen's and gentlemen's houses, where there was a large one hung in the hall to hold over a lady if it rained, between the door and her carriage." This man's sister was compelled to quit his arm one day from the abuse he drew down upon himself and his umbrella. But he adds, that "he persisted for three months, till they took no further notice of his novelty. Foreigners began to use them, and then the English. Now it is become a great trade in London." *New Monthly Magazine*.

combination obtained the name of "Union Jack," in allusion to the union with Scotland, and the word Jack may be considered a corruption of the word "Jacques," or James. This arrangement continued until the union with Ireland, Jan. 1, 1801, when the banner of St. Patrick, i.e., white with a diagonal red cross, was thus amalgamated with it, and forms the present Union flag.

UNION REPEAL ASSOCIATION, IRELAND. See *Repeal of the Union*.

-UNITARIANS. This sect began A D 1550 Their tenets are different, but somewhat similar to those of the Arians and Socinians, *which see*. The Unitarians believe in and worship one only self-existent God, in opposition to those who worship the Trinity in unity. They consider Christ to have been a mere man. They do not admit the need of an atonement, or the complete inspiration of the Scriptures. They arose under Servetus. This learned man, excited by the discussions of the reformers, began to read the Scriptures, and conducted his researches with so free a spirit, that he printed a tract in disparagement of the orthodox doctrine of the Trinity. In 1553, proceeding to Naples through Geneva, Calvin induced the magistrates to arrest him on a charge of blasphemy and heresy and refusing to retract his opinions, he was condemned to the flames, which sentence was carried into execution, Oct. 27, 1553. Servetus is numbered among those anatomists who made the nearest approach to the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, before Harvey established that doctrine. The Unitarians were numerous in Transylvania in the seventeenth century, they came to England about 1700, and many of the original English Presbyterian churches became Unitarian about 1730. They were not included in the Toleration act till 1813. There were 229 congregations in England in 1851. The Unitarian marriage bill was passed, June 1827. In Dec. 1833, by a decision of the Vice Chancellors the Unitarians (as such) lost the possession of Lady Hewley's charity, the decision was affirmed on appeal in 1842.

UNITED IRISHMEN, a political society which met secretly, was formed in 1795 to counteract the effect of the Orange clubs.

UNITED KINGDOM England and Wales were united in 1283, Scotland to both in 1707, and the British realm was named the United Kingdom on the union with Ireland, Jan. 1, 1801, when a new imperial standard was hoisted on the Tower of London and Castle of Dublin. See *Union*.

UNITED PROVINCES (Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overijssel, and Guelderland), the deputies of which met at Utrecht, Jan. 23, 1579, and signed a treaty for their mutual defence. See *Holland*.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. See *America, North*. A great part of North America was colonised by British subjects, and formed part of the British empire. The revolted provinces from the sway of Great Britain were first styled the United States by a resolution of congress, Sept. 9, 1776. Their flag was declared to be thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, and thirteen stars in a blue field, corresponding with the then number of states of the union, * June 20, 1777. The independence of the United States was acknowledged by France, Feb. 6, 1778. Recognised by Holland, April 19, 1782, and by Great Britain in the treaty of Paris, Nov. 30, same year. The government of the United States is a pure democracy. Each of the states has a separate and independent legislature for the administration of its local affairs, but all are ruled in matters of imperial policy by two houses of legislature, the senate and the house of representatives, to which delegates are sent from the different members of the confederacy. The president is elected by the free voice of the people.

* The following thirteen states formed the union at the declaration of independence in 1776 :-

New Hampshire.	New York.	Delaware.	North Carolina.
Massachusetts.	New Jersey.	Maryland.	South Carolina.
Rhode Island.	Pennsylvania.	Virginia.	Georgia.
Connecticut.			

The following have been added -

Vermont (from New York)	1791	Alabama (from Georgia)	1819
Tennessee (from North Carolina)	1796	Maine (from Massachusetts)	1820
Kentucky (from Virginia)	1796	Missouri (from Louisiana)	1821
Columbia district (under the immediate government of congress) contains Washington, the seat of government	1800	Michigan	1836
Ohio (created)	1803	Arkansas	1836
Louisiana (bought from France in 1803)	1812	Florida	1845
Indiana (created)	1816	Iowa	1846
Mississippi (from Georgia)	1817	Wisconsin	1848
Illinois (created)	1818	Texas	1845
		New Mexico (territory)	1848
		California	1848

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *continued.*

Act of the British parliament, imposing new and heavy duties on imported merchandise, March 11, 1764	Bank instituted, the capital 10,000,000 dollars, June 7, 1791
Obnoxious stamp act, March 22, 1765	City of Washington chosen the capital of the States, July 8, 1793
First American congress held at New York, June, the stamp act resisted, Nov 1, 1765	Re-election of General Washington as president, March 4, 1793, resigns, Sept. 17, 1793
Stamp act repealed, 1766	Washington dies amid universal sorrow, Dec 14, 1799
British act, levying duties on tea, paper, painted glass, &c., June 14, 1767	The seat of government removed to Washington, Dec 14, 1800
Gen Gates sent to Boston, 1768	Discussion between England and America respecting the rights of neutrals, 1807
840 chests of tea destroyed by the populace at Boston, and 17 chests at New York, Nov 1773	American ports closed to the British, July, trade suspended, Dec. 9, 1807
Boston Port Bill, March 25, 1774	Slave trade abolished, 1808
Deputies from the States meet at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, Declaration of Rights issued, Nov 4, 1774	War with Great Britain, June 18, 1813
First action between the British and Americans, at Lexington, April 19, 1775	Action between the American ship <i>Constitution</i> and the British frigate <i>Guerrière</i> , an unequal contest, Aug 19, 1812
Act of perpetual union between the States, May 30, 1775	Fort Detroit taken, Aug 21, 1812
George Washington appointed commander-in-chief, May, battle of Bunker's-hill, June 16, 1775	The British sloop <i>Frolic</i> taken by the American sloop <i>Wasp</i> , Oct 18, 1812
America declared "free, sovereign, and independent," July 4, 1776	The ship <i>United States</i> of 34 guns, great calibre (commanded by Decatur), captures the British frigate <i>Macedonian</i> , Oct. 25, 1812
General Howe takes Long Island, Aug. 27, New York, Sept. 15, victor at White Plains, Oct. 29 at Rhode Island, Dec. 8, 1776	Battle of Frenchtown, Jan. 22, 1813
The Hessians surrender to Washington Dec. 25, 1776	The <i>Hornet</i> captures the British sloop of war <i>Peacock</i> , Feb. 25, 1813
La Fayette and the French officers join the Americans, 1777	Fort Erie and Fort George abandoned by the British, May 27, 1813
Washington defeated at Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777	The American frigate <i>Chesapeake</i> captured by the <i>Shannon</i> frigate, captain Brooke, June 1, 1813
Lord Cornwallis takes Philadelphia, Sept. 1777	Battle of Burlington Heights, the Americans defeated, June 6, 1813
Burgoyne victor at Germantown, Oct. 8 is surrounded, and capitulates at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777	H M sloop <i>Peacock</i> takes the American sloop <i>Argus</i> , Aug 14, 1813
The king's troops quit Philadelphia, June, 1778	Duffalo town taken by the British and burnt, Dec. 9, 1813
Lord Cornwallis defeats Gates at Camden, Aug 16, 1780	American frigate <i>Essex</i> taken by the <i>Phoebe</i> and <i>Cherub</i> , March 29, 1814
Major André hanged as a spy, Oct. 2, 1780	The British defeat the Americans in a severe conflict, July 2, 1814
American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston founded, 1780	[Several engagements with various success followed]
Lord Cornwallis defeats Green at Guilford, March 16 and Arnold defeats the Americans at Kutaw, Sept. 8, 1781	Alexandria capitulates to the British forces, Aug 17, 1814
Surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his whole army of 7000 men to generals Washington and Brohambeau, at York town, Oct. 29, 1781	The city of Washington is taken by the British forces, and the public edifices and offices burnt, Aug 24, 1814
Arrival of sir Guy Carleton to treat for peace, May 5 provisional articles signed at Paris by commissioners, Nov 30, 1782	The British sloop of war <i>Acorn</i> sunk by the American sloop <i>Wasp</i> , Sept 8, 1814
Definitive treaty of peace signed at Paris, Sept 3, 1783, ratified by congress, Jan 4, 1784	The British squadron on Lake Champlain captured, Sept. 11, 1814
John Adams, first American ambassador, had his first interview with the king of England, June 2, 1785	Attack on Baltimore by the British, general Ross killed, Sept. 12, 1814
New American constitution proposed to the States, Sept. 17, 1787	Treaty of peace with Great Britain signed at Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814
The quakers of Philadelphia emancipate their slaves, Jan 1, 1788	The British ship <i>Endymion</i> captures the <i>President</i> , Jan. 15, 1815
New government organised at New York, March 4, 1789	The Ghent treaty ratified, Feb 17, 1815
General Washington declared to be first president, April 6, 1789	Centre foundation of the capitol of Washington laid, Aug. 24, 1818
Death of Benjamin Franklin, April 17, 1790	Spain cedes Florida to the United States, Oct. 24, 1820
	The States acknowledge the independence of South America, March 8, 1822
Utah (territory), 1850	Kansas (territory, 1854), state, 1858
Washington (territory), 1853	Oregon (territory, 1850), state, 1859
Nebraska (territory), 1854	
Minnesota (territory, 1849), state, 1858	[See <i>Slavery in America.</i>]

POPULATION

1776	3,614,300	1810	7,239,908	1851	23,847,884
1800	5,300,000	1821	12,856,171	1860	37,996,717

The senate is composed of 2 members for each state, elected for 6 years. The representatives in congress are elected in the ratio of 1 in 93,423 persons (5 slaves are counted as 3 persons).

Revenue.—The total receipts, July 1, 1854, to June 30, 1855 85,341,808 dollars.
Expenditure ditto 66,209,923 dollars.

In 1855, Army, 11,658. Militia, 1,873,558. Fleet, 72 vessels (3290 guns).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *continued.*

Treaty with Colombia	Oct. 8, 1824	criminals, signed at Washington, by Lord Ashburton and Mr Webster	Aug. 9, 1842
Death of the two ex presidents, Adams and Jefferson, on the 50th anniversary of the independence of the American States	July 4, 1826	The tariff bill is passed	Aug. 10, 1842
Convention with Great Britain concerning indemnities	Nov. 18, 1826	Lord Ashburton leaves the United States	Sept. 5, 1842
American Tariff Bill imposing heavy duties on British goods	May 13, 1828	Sept. 5, arrives in England	Sept. 23, 1842
General Jackson president	Feb. 16, 1829	Death of Dr Channing	Oct. 2, 1842
Treaty between the United States and the Ottoman Porte	May 7, 1830	War declared against the United States by Mexico on account of the proposed annexation of Texas	June 4, 1845
Ports re-opened to British commerce	Oct. 5, 1830	[Several actions are fought between the belligerents, adverse to Mexico.]	
New tariff laws	July 14, 1832	Resolution of the senate and house of representatives for terminating the joint occupancy of Oregon	April 20, 1846
Commercial panic	1832	Annexation of New Mexico to the United States, after a protracted war	Aug. 23, 1846
Great fire at New York, 647 houses and many public edifices burnt, loss estimated at 20 000,000 dollars (see <i>New York</i>)	Nov. 16, 1835	Treaty fixing the north west boundary of the U S at the 49th parallel of latitude, and giving the British possession of Vancouver's Island the free navigation of the Columbia river, &c signed	June 12, 1846
National debt paid off	1836	Battle of Buena Vista	Feb. 22, 1847
In the Canadian insurrection, many Americans assist the insurgents	Oct. to Dec. 1837	The Mexicans defeated by general Taylor at Buena Vista	Feb. 23, 1847
The American steam boat <i>Caroline</i> is attacked and burnt by the British, near Schlosser, to the east of the Niagara, on the territory of the United States	Dec. 29, 1837	Vera Cruz taken by storm, March 29, the Mexicans everywhere worsted Great battle of Sierra Gorda, the Mexicans signally defeated by Gen Scott, who takes 9000 prisoners	April 18, 1847
Proclamation of the president against American citizens aiding the Canadians	Jan. 5, 1838	Treaty between Mexico and the United States ratified	May 19, 1848
The <i>Great Western</i> steam-ship first arrives at New York	June 17, 1838	Park theatre destroyed by fire	Dec. 16, 1848
American banks suspend cash payments	Oct. 14, 1839	Plot at the theatre New York occasioned by the dispute between Mr Forrest and Mr Macready	May 10, 1849
Affair of Mr Mac Leod, charged with aiding in the destruction of the <i>Caroline</i> true bill found against him for murder and arson	Feb. 6, 1841	"Proclamation of the president against the marauding expedition to Cuba"	Aug. 11, 1849
The United States bank again suspends payment	Feb. 7, 1841	The French ambassador dismissed from Washington	Sept. 14, 1849
Mr Fox, British minister demands the release of Mr Mac Leod	March 12, 1841	Treaty with England for a transit way across Panama	1850
The case of Mac Leod is removed by <i>habeas corpus</i> to the supreme court at New York	May 6, 1841	Death of Mr Calhoun	March 31, 1850
A party of British volunteers cross the frontier from Canada and carry off colonel Grogan	Sept. 9, 1841	Destructive fire in Philadelphia	July 9, 1850
Resignation of all the United States ministers, with the exception of Mr Webster	Sept. 11, 1841	Bill to admit California a member of the states passes the senate	Aug. 15, 1850
President's proclamation against lawless attempts of American citizens to invade British possessions, and to suppress secret lodges, clubs, and associations	Sept. 25, 1841	President Fillmore issues a second proclamation against the promoters of a second expedition to Cuba, and the ship <i>Cleopatra</i> , freighted with military stores destined for that island, is seized	April 25, 1851
Grogan is given up to the American government	Oct. 4, 1841	Census of the United States taken, the population ascertained to amount to 23,347,884, in the whole union	June 16, 1851
Trial of Mac Leod commences at Utica	Oct. 4, 1841	Death of Henry Clay the American minister, aged 75	June 29, 1851
acquitted	Oct. 12, 1841	Failure of the second expedition against Cuba by Lopez and his followers they are all defeated and taken, 51 are shot by the Cuban authorities, Lopez is garroted, and the rest are sent prisoners to Spain, where, after some negotiations, they are mercifully set at liberty	Aug - Sept. 1851
Columnal statue of Washington placed in the capitol at Washington	Dec. 1, 1841	Death of J F Cooper, the American novelist	Sept 17, 1851
Affair of the <i>Creole</i> , which leads to a dispute with England	Dec., 1841	The president issues a proclamation against the sympathisers with the revolutionary movement in Mexico	Oct. 23, 1851
[This vessel, an American, was on her voyage to New Orleans with a cargo of slaves they mutinied, murdered the owner, wounded the captain, and compelled the crew to take the ship to Nassau, New Providence, where the governor, considering them as passengers, allowed them against the protest of the American consul, to go at liberty]		Part of the capitol of Washington and the whole of the library of the United States congress destroyed by fire	Dec. 24, 1851
Announcement of Lord Ashburton's mission to the United States	Jan. 1, 1842	M. Kosuth, the Hungarian chief, arrives at Washington, on the invitation of the United States legislature	Dec. 30, 1851
Arrest of Hogan, implicated in the <i>Creole</i> affair	Feb. 2, 1842		
Lord Ashburton arrives at New York	April 1, 1842		
Washington treaty defining the boundaries between the United States and the British American possessions, and for suppressing the slave trade, and giving up fugitive			

* This expedition, notwithstanding, under a Spanish adventurer named Lopez, landed 600 men at Cuba. After a short but obstinate struggle they took the town of Cardenas, and shortly afterwards had a land engagement with some Spanish soldiers, in which many of them were killed or taken prisoners, the others then embarked with Lopez in the *Creole* steamer, and thus escaped from a Spanish war steamer, the *Piemra*, May 1850. The second expedition of Lopez, in Aug 1851, was, however, fatal to him and his followers, as above related.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *continued.*

Publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Mrs. Stowe	March 30, 1852	Mr. Crampton, the British envoy, dismissed,	May 23, 1856
The dispute with England relating to the Fisheries occurs about this time, Mr. Webster's note upon this subject	July 14, 1852	John C. Fremont nominated the "Republican" candidate for the presidency	June 17, 1856
Lone Star Society (see <i>Lone Star</i>)	Aug. 1852	Battle in Kansas. The slavers (under captain Reid) defeat Brown and the Abolitionists	Aug. 30, 1856
The United States ship <i>Crescent City</i> boarded at Savannah, and not allowed to land her mails or passengers	Oct. 3, 1852	James Buchanan elected president	Nov. 4, 1856
Death of Daniel Webster, the most eminent statesman of the Union, in his 70th year,	Oct. 24, 1852	The <i>Resolute</i> presented to Queen Victoria (see <i>Franklin</i>)	Dec. 12, 1856
Expedition to Japan	1852	Lord Napier appointed British envoy to United States (Jan. 16), warmly received	March 18, 1857
Address to the women of America on slavery, adopted by the duchess of Sutherland and other ladies (signed afterwards by 874,000 Englishwomen)	Nov. 23, 1852	Central America question settled	March, 1857
Affair of <i>Koska</i> at Smyrna (see <i>Koska</i>)	June 21, 1853	Judgment given in the "Dred Scott" case in the supreme court. He was claimed as a slave in a free state. 2 judges declare for his freedom, 5 against it, which causes great dissatisfaction throughout the free states,	March 1857
Crystal palace opens at New York	July 14, 1853	Disorganised state of Utah, troops march to support new governor	May and June, 1857
Duel between M. Soule (American minister at Madrid) and M. Turgot	Dec. 18, 1853	Riots in Washington against Irish elections	June 1, 1857
Great fire at New York— <i>Great Republic</i> destroyed	Dec. 30, 1853	And in New York on account of changes in the police arrangements	June, 1857
Astor Library, New York, opened for the public	Jan. 9, 1854	Insurrection in Kansas quelled	July, 1857
Wm. Walker proclaims the republic of Sonora, divided into two states—Sonora and Lower California	Jan. 13, 1854	Commercial panic in New York	Aug., 1857
American steamer <i>Black Warrior</i> seized at Cuba,	Feb. 23, 1854	Outrage at Staten Island, quarantine house burnt	Sept. 7, 1857
After prolonged negotiations, the Spanish government remitted the fine, but considered the seizure legal	April, 1854	Dispute respecting right of search settled	May 1858
Commercial treaty concluded between Japan and United States by Commodore Perry (sent there for the purpose)	March 23, 1854	Tranquillity restored in Utah	June, 1858
Captain Hollins, in American sloop <i>Cyane</i> , bombs San Juan de Nicaragua	July 13, 1854	Great rejoicing at the completion of the Atlantic telegraph (see <i>Submarine telegraph</i>)	Aug. 1858
Reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and United States (respecting Newfoundland fishery, international trade, &c.) ratified,	Aug. 2, 1854	Ident. Moffat seizes an American slave ship <i>Ezko</i> and takes her to Charleston	Sept. 1, 1858
Negotiation for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands	Oct. 1854	Death of W. H. Prescott, the historian	Jan. 23, 1859
Dreadful election riots in Kansas,	March and April, 1855	Excitement respecting Daniel Sickles, a government official, killing Philip Barton Key, for adultery with his wife	Feb. 26, 1859
War with the Indians, who are defeated,	April 23, 39, 1855	The American commodore Tattnall assists the English at the Chinese engagement on the river Pailho, saying, "Blood is thicker than water"	June 25, 1859
Dispute with British government on enlistment (see <i>Foreign Legion</i>)	July, 1855	Gen. Ward the United States envoy goes to Peking but does not see the emperor	July, 1859
Gen. Harney gains a victory over the Sioux Indians	Sept. 3, 1855	General Harney sends troops to San Juan Island, near Vancouver's Island, "to protect the American settlers" moderation of the British, who have a naval force at hand, Governor Douglas also sends troops,	July 27, 1859
Senator Charles Sumner savagely assaulted by senator Preston Brooks in the senate-house for speaking against slavery	May 2, 1856	Insurrection at Harper's Ferry	Oct. 16, 1859
		General Harney superseded by general Scott at San Juan, who makes conciliatory overtures, accepted by governor Douglas,	Nov. 1859
		Death of Washington Irving	Nov. 26, 1859

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1789. General George Washington, first president. Elected April 6.	Died a month after, April 4, succeeded by the vice-president,
1793 General Washington again.	March 4
1797 John Adams.	March 4
1801 & 1805. Thomas Jefferson.	March 4.
1809 & 1813. James Madison.	March 4
1817 & 1821. James Monroe.	March 4.
1823. John Quincy Adams.	March 4
1829 & 1833. General Andrew Jackson.	March 4.
1837 Martin Van Buren.	March 4
1841. General Wm. Henry Harrison.	March 4.
	1841 John Tyler
	1845 James Knox Polk.
	1849 General Zachary Taylor
	July 9 1850, succeeded by the vice-president,
	1850 Millard Fillmore
	1853 General Franklin Pierce.
	1857 James Buchanan.
	March 4 The present President of the United States of America, (1860).

* John Brown, called captain Brown and old Brown, was a prominent leader in the violent conflicts in Kansas, during the agitation respecting the question of its becoming a slave state. He was a monomaniac on the slavery question, and contending that all means for annihilating slavery were justifiable, he gathered together a band of desperate characters, who so much annoyed Missouri and other slave states, that a reward was offered for his head. He had arranged for the successful issue of the insurrection above mentioned, so far as to devise a provisional government and a new constitution. On Oct. 16, he and his band aided by a mob seized the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, a town on the borders of Virginia and Baltimore, stopped the railway trains, and cut the telegraph wires, a conflict with the military ensued, when many of the insurgents were killed. Brown was captured, tried and executed on Dec. 3, and several of his companions shortly after. These events caused a panic for awhile in the Southern States, and much needless excitement in Boston and other northern towns.

UNIVERSALISTS, who believe in the final salvation of all men, have existed in various countries and ages. Dr Tillotson appears from some of his sermons to have adopted the opinion of this universal salvation. *Johnson*. Certain it is, about 1691, he entertained a design for forming a new book of homilies, and a sermon which he preached before the queen (Mary) against the absolute eternity of hell torments, involved this doctrine. Universalists are numerous in America.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. One of the six points of the charter (see *Chartists*), was adopted by the French in the election of their president in 1851, and of their emperor in 1852.

UNIVERSITIES. They sprang from the convents of the regular clergy, and from the chapters of cathedrals in the Church of Rome. The most ancient universities in Europe are those of Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, Salamanca, and Bologna. In old Aberdeen was a monastery, in which youths were instructed in theology, the canon law, and the school philosophy, at least 200 years before the University and King's College were founded. The British universities were vested with the lands of ex Roman Catholics, and permitted to send members to parliament, by James I. The following are the principal universities, generally with the dates given by Bouillet. For other particulars, see them severally.

Aberdeen founded	A D 1494	Franker	A D 1585	Palencia, 1509, removed to	
Abo, Finland	1640	Fribourg, Germany	1460	Salamanca	A D 1549
Andrew's, St., Scotland	1411	Geneva	1368	Palermo	1594
Angers, chiefly law	1364	Glasgow	1450	Paris, 792, renovated	1500
Anjou, 1449, enlarged	1364	Göttingen	1735	Parma	1432
Athens	1836	Granada, Spain	1537	Pau	1722
Basle, Switzerland	1459	Gripewald	1547	Pavia, 1560, enlarged	1599
Berlin	1810	Groningen, Friseland	1514	Porcupian	1549
Berne	1834	Halle, Saxony	1694	Perugia, Italy	1507
Beaune, Burgundy	1676	Heidelberg	1386	Petersburg, St., 1747, again	1819
Bologna, Italy	433	Helmstadt	1575	Pisa, 1848, enlarged	1552
Bonn	1818	Ingolstadt, Bavaria	1578	Plosters	1431
Bordeaux	1473	Jena, or Sala, Thuringia	1558	Prague	1548
Bourges	1465	Kiel, Holstein	1665	Rheims, 1145, enlarged	1548
Bruges, French Flanders	1665	King's College, London (which		Rome	1545
Brussels	1834	see)	1829	Rostock, Mecklenburg	1419
Caen, Normandy, 1436, re-		Königsberg, Prussia	1544	Salamanca	1539
vived	1803	Leipzig, Saxony	1409	Salerno	1233
Cambridge, began about 630,		Leyden, Holland	1575	Salsburg	1023
revived	915	Liege	1816	Saragossa, Aragon	1474
Cambridge, New England,		Lima, in Peru	1614	Seville	1504
projected	1630	Lisbon, 1290, removed to		Sienna	1280
Cologne in Germany, re-		Coimbra	1301	Sigüenza, Spain	1517
founded	1385	London University (which see)	1826	Sorbonne, France	1258
Compostella, Spain	1517	Louvaine, Flanders, 926, en-		Strasbourg	1538
Coimbra, Portugal	1379	larged	1436	Stuttgart	1775
Copenhagen	1476	Lyons, Franco	830	Toledo, Spain	1499
Cordova, Spain	968	Marburg	1537	Toulouse	1232
Craoow, Poland, 700, revived	1384	Mechlin, Flanders	1440	Treves, Germany	1472
Dijon, France	1732	Monts	1477	Tubingen, Wirtemberg	1477
Dillingen, Swabia	1565	Montpellier	1289	Turin	1405
Dole, Burgundy	1422	Moscow, 1754, again	1808	Uppsala, Sweden	1476
Dorpat	1632	Munich	1823	Utrecht, Holland	1696
Douay, French Flanders	1568	Münster	1491	Valence, Dauphins	1454
Dresden, Saxony	1694	Nancy	1769	Valencia	1309
Dublin (see Trinity College)	1591	Nantes	1460	Valladolid	1549
Edinburgh, founded by		Naples	1234	Venice	1562
James VI	1582	Orange	1365	Vienna	1563
Erfurt, Thuringia, enlarged,	1390	Orleans, France	1305	Wittenburg	1507
Erlangen	1743	Oxford (see Oxford)	856 (?)	Wurtzburg	1408
Evora, Portugal	1533	Paderborn	1562	Wina	1803
Florence, Italy, enlarged	1439	Padua, Italy	1223	Zurich	1553
Frankfort-on-the-Oder	1506				

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London. See *London University College*.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Oxford. The foundation of this college continues to be erroneously ascribed to Alfred, but it was founded in 1249, by William, archdeacon of Durham, by whom 300 marks per annum were left to the chancellor and university of Oxford, to purchase rents for the support of ten, twelve, or more masters, at the time the highest academical title, and the first purchase was made in 1253. The library, which contains a valuable collection of MSS. was completed in 1660.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON was instituted by charter granted Nov 28, 1826, but a second charter was bestowed Dec. 5, 1837, which revoked the former, and several of its details were modified. Its objects are, the advancement of religion, the promotion of knowledge, and giving encouragement for a regular course of education, by conferring

academical degrees. The senate consists of a chancellor, a vice-chancellor, and thirty-six fellows, and examiners grant the several degrees in arts, law, medicine, science, &c. A new charter was granted April 21, 1858

UNKNOWN TONGUE. A disturbance in the rev Mr Irving's chapel, in London, occasioned by a Miss Hall interrupting a discourse on prophecy, by holding forth in what was denominated the "*Unknown Tongue*." She was removed to the vestry. On the same evening, a Mr Taplin rose, and commenced, with the permission of Mr Irving, a violent harangue in the same unknown language. A scene of most alarming confusion ensued, the whole congregation rising from their seats in affright, and the females screaming, while Mr Irving listened with the most profound attention to the ravings of the *inspired teacher*, Oct. 16, 1831. From this period much of the same mummery, followed by a translation into English rhapsody, was played off, and large crowds assembled, not on Sundays only, but as early as six o'clock on the mornings of week-days also. *Ann. Register* See *Irvingites*.

URANIUM, a brittle grey metal, discovered by Klaproth in 1789, in the mineral pitch-blende. It has lately been employed in the manufacture of glass for certain philosophical purposes

URANUS This planet, with its satellites, was discovered by William Herschel, March 13, 1781, and called the Georgian Planet, in honour of his majesty George III. The name of Herschel is also given to it, in compliment to its illustrious discoverer, by the astronomers of Great Britain, but by foreigners it is usually called Uranus. It is about twice as distant from the sun as the planet Saturn. Its perturbations led to the discovery of Neptune in 1846

URICONIUM See *Wrocceler*

URIM AND THUMMIM, LIGHT AND PERFECTION *Exodus xxviii 30* These words have occasioned much discussion among the learned. It is conjectured that they are in some way connected with the breastplate of the high priest, worn by him when he entered into the holy place, with the view of obtaining an answer from God upon extraordinary occurrences in which the welfare of the sovereign or the people was involved (1420 B.C.)

URSULINE NUNS A sisterhood in church history, being an order founded originally by St. Angela, of Brescia, in 1537, and so called from St. Ursula, to whom they were dedicated. *Anc.* They governed themselves by the Augustine rules. *Monast. Hist.* Several communities of Ursuline nuns have existed in England, and some communities of them exist in Ireland.

URUGUAY, a republic in South America, recognised in October 1828. The present president of the executive (1860) is G. A. Pureyra, elected in 1856

USHANT, an island near Brest, N W France, near which two naval battles were fought between the British and French fleets. (1) On July 27, 1778, after an indecisive action of three hours, the latter, under cover of the night, withdrew into the harbour of Brest. The brave admiral Keppel commanded the English fleet, the count d'Orvilliers the French. The failure of a complete victory was by many attributed to sir Hugh Palliser's non-compliance with the admiral's signals. This gentleman, who was vice admiral of the blue, preferred articles of accusation against his commander, who was tried by a court martial, but acquitted in the most honourable manner, and the charge against him declared by the court to be "malicious and ill founded." (2) Lord Howe signally defeated the French fleet, taking six ships of the line, and sinking one of large force, and several others, June 1, 1794. While the two fleets were engaged in this action, a large fleet of merchantmen, on the safety of which the French nation depended for its means of prosecuting the war, got safely into Brest harbour, which gave occasion to the enemy to claim the laurels of the day, notwithstanding their loss in ships, and in killed and wounded, which was very great.

USURY Forbidden by parliament, 1341. Two shillings per week were given for the loan of twenty, in 1260. This was at the rate of 43l. 6s. 8d. per annum for 100l. which was restrained by an act, 1275, against the Jews. Until the fifteenth century, no Christians were allowed to receive interest of money, and Jews were the only usurers, and therefore often banished and persecuted (see *Jews*). By the 37th of Hen. VIII the rate of interest was fixed at 10 per cent. 1545. This statute was repealed by Edward VI but re-enacted 13th Eliz. 1570. See *Interest*.

UTAH. See *Mormonites*.

UTRECHT (the Roman *Trajectum ad Rhenum*), was the seat of an independent bishopric, founded about A.D. 695. The last prelate, Henry of Bavaria, weary of his tar-

bulent subjects, sold his temporal government to the emperor Charles V in 1528. The union of the Seven United Provinces began here (see *United Provinces*), A.D. 1579. The celebrated treaty of Utrecht, which terminated the wars of queen Anne, was signed by the ministers of Great Britain and France, as well as of all the other allies, except the ministers of the empire. The most important stipulations of this treaty were the security of the Protestant succession in England, the disuniting the French and Spanish crowns, the destruction of Dunkirk, the enlargement of the British colonies and plantations in America, and a full satisfaction for the claims of the allies, April 11, 1713. Utrecht surrendered to the Prussians, May 9, 1787, and was possessed by the French, Jan. 18, 1795.

V.

VACCINATION (from *Varriola Vaccina*, the cow pox), discovered by Dr. Edward Jenner. The idea of vaccination struck him about 1780. He made the first experiment by transferring to a healthy child, in May 1796, the pus from the pustule of a milk maid who had caught the cow-pox from the cows. Dr. Jenner published the result in 1798, and vaccination became general in 1799, having been introduced Jan. 21 in that year. The genuine cow-pox appears in the form of vesicles on the teats of the cow. Dr. Jenner received 10,000*l.* from parliament for the discovery, June 2, 1802, and 20,000*l.* in 1807. The first national institution for the promotion of vaccination, called the Royal Jennerian Institution, was founded Jan. 19, 1808. The emperor Napoleon valued this service of Dr. Jenner to mankind so highly, that he liberated Dr. Wickham, when a prisoner of war, at Jenner's request, and subsequently whole families of English, making it a point to refuse him nothing that he asked. Vaccination, although much opposed on moral and religious grounds, was practised throughout all Europe previously to 1816. The important Vaccination Act, 3 & 4 Vict. passed July 23, 1840. Vaccination was made compulsory by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 100, passed Aug. 20, 1853. See *Small pox* and *Inoculation*. An important blue book, entitled "Papers on the History and Practice of Vaccination," compiled and edited by Mr. John Simon, was published by the Board of Health in 1857.

VADIMONIAN LAKE, at a battle fought here, the Romans totally defeated the Etruscans, 283 B.C.

VAGRANTS. After being whipped, a vagrant was to take an oath to return to the place where he was born, or had last dwelt for three years, 22 Hen VIII 1530. A vagrant a second time convicted, to lose the upper part of the gristle of his right ear, 27 Hen VIII 1535, and a third time convicted, death. By 1 Edw. III a vagabond to be marked with a V, and be a slave for two years. Vagrants were punished by whipping, gaoling, boring the ears, and death for a second offence, 14 Edw. 1572. The milder statutes were those of 17 Geo. II, 32, 35, and 59 Geo. III. The laws against vagrancy are still very severe in England. The present Vagrant Act was passed in 1824.

VALENÇAY, a chateau near Chateauroux, Central France, where Napoleon I imprisoned Ferdinand of Spain from 1808 to 1813. Here the latter was put into full possession of the kingdom of Spain, on his agreeing to maintain its integrity, the treaty was signed Dec. 8, 1813.

VALENCIA (E. Spain). The *Valentia Edetanorum* of the Romans. Its university was founded, it is said, in the thirteenth century, and was revived in the fifteenth. Valencia was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, but submitted to the Bourbons after the unfortunate battle of Almanza, in 1707.—It resisted the attempts made on it by marshal Momecy, but was taken from the Spaniards with a garrison of more than 16,000 men, and immense stores, by the French under Suchet, Jan. 9, 1812.

VALENCIENNES (N. France). This city (founded about 899 B.C.) was besieged from May 23 to July 26, 1793, when the French garrison surrendered to the allies under the duke of York. It was retaken, together with Conde, by the French, Aug. 27-30, 1794, on capitulation, the garrison and 1100 emigrants were made prisoners, with immense stores, viz.—200 pieces of cannon, one million pounds of gunpowder, eight millions of florins in specie, six millions of livres, 1000 head of cattle, and vast quantities of other provisions.

* He was born in 1749, and died suddenly in 1823, his mind being occupied to the last on vaccination. A statue, subscribed for by all nations, was erected to his memory in Trafalgar-square, Sept. 17, 1854, in the presence of the prince consort.

VALENTINE'S DAY The origin of the custom of "choosing a valentine," has been much controverted, it is indisputably of very ancient date. Valentine was a bishop of the Roman church, who suffered martyrdom under Claudius II. at Rome, A.D. 271.

VALENTINIANS This sect of enthusiasts were followers of Valentine, a priest, who, upon his being disappointed of a bishopric, forsook the Christian faith, and published that there were thirty gods and goddesses, fifteen of each sex, which he called *Æones*, or *Æges*. He taught in the second century, and published a gospel and psalms to these his followers added several other errors, declaring there was no obligation to suffer martyrdom, some declared against baptism, and others practised it in a peculiar manner, and all indulged in licentiousness.

VALMY (N.E. France) Here the French, commanded by Dumouriez, defeated the Prussians, commanded by the duke of Brunswick, Sept. 20, 1792. The victory was of immense moral advantage to the Republicans.

VALOIS, HOUSE OF See *France*, 1328

VALTELINE (Switzerland) Here took place a general and horrid massacre of the Protestants by the Roman Catholics, who revolted against the government, July 20, 1630. It began at Tirano, extended to all the towns of the district, and lasted three days, neither man, woman, nor child being spared in this slaughter, called in history the *Massacre of ValteLine Ashé*.

VALVASOR The first name of dignity next beneath a peer, was anciently that of *vidames*, *voedoms*, or *valvasor*. Valvasors are mentioned by our ancient lawyers as *very magnas dignitates*, and sir Edward Coke speaks highly of them. Yet the distinction is entirely out of use at present, and our legal antiquaries are not agreed upon even the original or ancient office of valvasors. Now, the first personal dignity after the nobility is a knight of the order of St. George or of the Garter, first instituted by Edward III. *Blackstone*.

VANADIUM (from Vanadis, the Scandinavian Venus), a metal discovered by Sefström in 1840, combined with iron ore. A similar metal was discovered in lead ore by Del Rio in 1801, and named *Erythronium*, many however believed it to be Chromium.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, in the North Pacific Ocean, near the main land. Settlements were made here by the English in 1781, which were seized by the Spaniards in 1789, but restored. By a treaty between the British government and that of the United States in 1846 this island was secured to the former. It has become of much greater importance since the discovery of gold in the neighbouring mainland in 1858, and the consequent establishment of the colony of British Columbia (*which see*). Victoria, the capital, was founded in 1857.

VANCOUVER'S VOYAGE. Captain Vancouver served as a midshipman under captain Cook, and was appointed to command during a voyage of discovery, to ascertain the existence of any navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans. He sailed in 1790, and returned Sept. 24, 1795. He compiled an account of this voyage of survey of the North west coast of America, and died in 1798.

VANDALS They attacked the Roman empire in the third century, and began their ravages in Germany and Gaul, A.D. 406-414, their kingdom in Spain was founded in 411, under Genserio they invaded and conquered the Roman territories in Africa, and took Carthage, Oct. 24, 439. They were subdued by Belisarius in 534. They were driven out, and attacked in turn by the Saracen Moors.

VANDAL KINGS IN AFRICA.

439 Genserio (see *Mechlenburg*)
477 Hunneria.

484. Gundamund.
496. Thrasimund.

523. Hilderio.
531 Gellimer.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND This country was discovered by Tasman in 1633. Hence called *TASMANIA*. It was visited by Furneaux in 1773, by captain Cook in 1777, and was deemed the south extremity of New Holland (now Australia) until 1790, when Flinders explored Bass's Straits, and proved Van Diemen's Land to be an island. A British settlement was established on the south-east part, within the mouth of the Derwent, in 1804, and named Hobart Town, or Hobartton, now the seat of government. This island was made a convict colony of Great Britain, whither many of our remarkable transports have been sent. Population in 1857, 81,492.

VARENNES, a town in N.E. France, is celebrated by the arrest of Louis XVI. Here he, his queen, sister, and two children were arrested in their flight from the Tuileries on the 21st

June, and were taken on the 22nd, and conducted back to Paris, 1791 Drouet, the post-master at an intermediate town, discovered the king. He immediately informed the municipality, who despatched messengers to Varennes. Drouet went first, and seeing a waggon laden with furniture upon the bridge, overset it, thus obstructed the passage of the king and his suite, who were forthwith arrested.

VARNA, a fortified town and seaport in Bulgaria, European Turkey. A great battle was fought near this place, Nov 10, 1444, between the Turks under Amurath II and the Hungarians under their king, Ladislaus, and John Hunniades. The latter were defeated with great slaughter, the king was killed, and Hunniades made prisoner. The Christians had previously broken a recent truce.—The emperor Nicholas of Russia arrived before Varna, the head-quarters of his army, then besieging the place, Aug 5, 1828. The Turkish garrison made a vigorous attack on the besiegers, Aug 7, and another on the 21st, but were repulsed. Varna surrendered after a sanguinary conflict, to the Russian arms, Oct. 11, 1828. It was restored at the peace in 1829, its fortifications were dismantled, but have since been restored.—The allied armies disembarked at Varna, May 29, 1854, and remained there till they sailed for the Crimea, Sept. 8, following. While at Varna they suffered severely from cholera.

VASSALAGE. See *Feudal Laws* and *Slavery*

VATICAN HILL, at Rome, became the seat of the Papal government about A.D. 800. The magnificent palace of the pope at Rome, is said to contain 7000 rooms. In this palace, the library, founded by pope Nicholas V. A.D. 1448, is so beautiful a fabric, that it is said it will admit of no improvement, and it is also the richest in the world, both in printed books and manuscripts.—Pistolesi's description of the Vatican, with numerous plates, was published 1829 38.—The phrase "Thunders of the Vatican" was first used by Voltaire, 1748.

VAUDOIS. See *Waldenses*

VAUXHALL BRIDGE was constructed under the direction of Mr Walker at an expense of about 150,000*l* which is to be defrayed by a toll. The first stone was laid May 9, 1811, by prince Charles, the eldest son of the duke of Brunswick, and the bridge was completed and opened in July 1816. It is of iron, of nine equal arches.

VAUXHALL GARDENS, London, were so denominated from the manor of Vauxhall, or Fawkeshall, but the tradition that this house or any other adjacent, was the property of Guy Fawkes, is erroneous. The premises were, in 1615, the property of Jane Vaux, and the mansion house was then called Stockden's. From her it passed through various hands, till, in 1752, it became the property of Mr Tyers. There is no certain account of the time when these premises were first opened for the entertainment of the public, but the Spring Gardens at Vauxhall are mentioned in the *Spectator* as a place of great resort (1711). Some writers of accounts of London suppose 1730 to be the first year of the opening of Vauxhall gardens, which succeeded Ranelagh gardens. The greatest season of Vauxhall was in 1823, when 133,279 persons visited the gardens, and the receipts were 29,590*l*. The greatest number of persons in one night was Aug 2, 1833, when 20,187 persons paid for admission. The number on the then supposed last night, Sept 5, 1839, was 1089 persons. Vauxhall was sold by auction, Sept. 9, 1841, for 20,200*l*. The last performances at Vauxhall took place on July 25, 1859, the ground has been sold for building purposes.

VEGETABLES. Our chief table vegetables were brought from Flanders in the reign of Henry VIII. about 1520 *et seq*. See *Botany*, *Gardening*, &c.

VEHMIC TRIBUNAL (*Vehmgerichte*). Secret tribunals established in Westphalia to maintain religion and the public peace. Their proceedings were enveloped in a profound mystery. They had their origin in the time of Charlemagne, and rose to importance about 1182, when Westphalia became subject to the archbishop of Cologne. These courts became very troublesome, persons of the most exalted rank being subjected to their decisions. The emperors endeavoured to suppress them, but did not succeed till the 16th century. Sir W. Scott has described them in "Anne of Geierstein."

VELI, an independent Latin city near Rome. Between the citizens of Rome and Veli frequent wars occurred, till Veli was at last utterly destroyed and the materials employed in enlarging Rome. B.C. 388. The Roman family, the Fabii, who had seceded from Rome for political reasons, were surprised and destroyed at Cremona by the Veientes, B.C. 477. The siege of Veli by the Romans lasted from B.C. 405 to 396.

VELLORE (S. E. India), became the residence of the family of the dethroned sultan of Mysore, and was strongly garrisoned by English troops. The revolt of the Sepoys, in which the family of the late Tippoo took an active part, took place July 10, 1806. The

insurgents were subdued, and mostly put to the sword, by colonial Gillespie 800 Sepoys were killed before the mutiny was suppressed. See *India*.

VELOCIPEDES. Vehicles of German construction. They first appeared in England in April 1818, and obtained the name from being impelled by the feet with great celerity, the mover of the vehicle sitting astride upon it as upon a rocking-horse. Though at first a very fashionable amusement, they seem to have fallen into disuse.

VENDEE. See *La Vendée*.

VENEREAL DISEASE. *Luca Venerea, Morbus Gallicus* This disease is said to have broken out in the French army, at the siege of Naples, in 1494, whence the French term it *mal de Naples*. In the Netherlands and England it obtained the appellation of *mal de France*, though in the latter country it was known so early as the twelfth century. About the same period, too, at Florence, one of the Medici family died of it. Most writers suppose, that the followers of Columbus brought the disorder with them from the new to the old world, 1493 others maintain that it prevailed among the Jews, Greeks, and Romans, and their descendants, long before the discovery of America.

VENEZUELA, the seat of a South American republic. When the Spaniards landed here in 1499, they observed some huts built upon piles, in an Indian village named Cora, in order to raise them above the stagnated water that covered the plain, and thus induced them to give it the name of Venezuela, or Little Venice. This state declared in congressional assembly the sovereignty of its people, in July 1814, and was recognised in 1818. It formed part of the republic of Colombia till 1831, when it separated from the federal union, and declared itself sole and independent. General D T Monagas, was elected in 1855 president, and continued so till March 1858, when a revolution broke out and Don José Castro became president, who also was compelled to resign in July 1859, Dr Pedro Gual assumed the government provisionally. The population in 1859 was about one and a half millions. See *Colombia*.

VENI, VIDI, VICI—"I came, I saw, I conquered" See *Zela*.

VENICE. So called from the Veneti who inhabited its site, when it was made a kingdom by the Gauls, who conquered it about 386 B.C. Marcellus re conquered it for the Roman republic, and slew the Gaulish king, 221 B.C.

The present city founded by families from Aquileia and Padua fleeing from Attila, about		Injured by the discovery of America (1492), and the passage to the Indies	1497
First doge (or duke) chosen, Anafesto Paulullo,	452	The Venetians excite the Turks against the emperor Charles V	1504
The Rialto made the seat of government	697	And are nearly ruined by the league of Cambray	1508
Venice becomes independent of the eastern empire, and acquires the maritime cities of Dalmatia and Istria	611	They assist in defeating the Turks at Lepanto	1571
		The Turks retake Cyprus	1571
	997	Destructive fire at Venice	1577
Its navy and commerce increases	1000-1100	The Rialto bridge and the Piazza di San Marco erected	1592
Bank of Venice established	1107	Paul V's interdict on Venice is contemptuously disregarded	1607
Crete purchased	1205	Naval victories over the Turks, at Selo, 1651, and in the Dardanelles	1655
The Venetians defeat the Genoese near Negro pont	1263	The Turks take Candia	1669
War with Genoa, 1293, the Venetian fleet is destroyed, and peace concluded	1299	Venice recovers part of the Morea	1683-99
The doge Andrea Dandolo defeats Louis of Hungary at Zara	1346	But loses it again	1715-39
Venice helps in the Latin conquest of Constantinople, and obtains power in the East, 1204, severe contest with Genoa	1850-81	Venice occupied by Bonaparte, who, by the treaty of Campo Formio, gives part of its territory to Austria, and annexes the rest to the Cisalpine republic	1797
The doge Marino Faliero is accused of conspiracy, and beheaded	1265	The whole of Venice annexed to the kingdom of Italy by the treaty of Presburg	1806
The Venetians lose Istria and Dalmatia	1358	All Venice transferred to the empire of Austria	1814
War with the Genoese, who defeat the Venetians at Pola, and advance against Venice, which is vigorously defended	1877	Venice declared a free port	Jan. 24, 1830
The Genoese fleet is captured at Chiosoa	1880	Insurrection in 1848, the city surrenders to the Austrians after a long siege	Aug. 22, 1849
And peace concluded	1881	[In consequence of the Italian war in 1859, the country has been much disorganised, and large numbers of persons have emigrated (1860).]	
Venice takes an active part in the Italian war, 1495-54	1495-54	Venice has had 123 doges	Anafesto, A.D. 697, to Luigi Manin, 1797
The city suffers from the plague	1447		
War with the Turks, Venice loses many of its eastern possessions	1461-77		
The Venetians take Athens, 1466, and Cyprus, 1475	1475		
Venice helps to overcome Charles VIII. of France	1495		

VENTILATORS. Invented by the rev Dr Hales, and his account of them read to the Royal Society of London, May 1741. The ventilator for the use of the king's men of war was announced in London by Mr Trewald, in November, same year. The marquess

of Chabanne's plan for warming and ventilating theatres and houses for audiences was applied to those of London in 1819. The systems of Dr Reid (about 1830) and others followed. Dr Arnott's work on this subject was published in 1838.

VENTRILOQUISM Persons who had this art were by the Latins called *Ventriloqui*, and by the Greeks, *Engastrimythoi*, i.e. people that speak out of their bellies, or who have the art of throwing out the voice in an extraordinary manner. Exhibitors of this kind have appeared in England in various ages, but some of extraordinary capabilities in their art exhibited in the last century. Mr Thomas King is said to have been the first man whose experimental philosophy, shown in this line, excited great wonder, about 1716. Nearly all the fashionable world attended to hear him imitate the "killing a calf." One of the most accomplished professors of ventriloquism that ever appeared in France or England, was M. Alexandre, about 1822.

VENUS That this planet's transit over the sun would take place Nov. 24, 1639, was ascertained by Horrox in 1633. He was the first who predicted, or rather calculated, this passage, from which he deduced many useful observations. The astronomer royal Maskelyne was sent to St. Helena where he observed her transit, June 6, 1761. Capt. Cook made his first voyage in the *Endeavour*, to Otaheite, to observe a transit of Venus, June 3, 1769. See NOTE to article *Cook's Voyages*. The diurnal rotation of Venus was discovered by Cassini in 1712.

VERNEUIL (N. W. France), the site of a battle fought Aug. 17, 1424, between the Burgundians and English under the regent duke of Bedford, and the French, assisted by the Scots, commanded by the count de Narbonne, the earls of Douglas and Buchan, &c. The French at first were successful, but some Lombard auxiliaries, who had taken the English camp, commenced pillaging, and left the field, as if the day were over. Two thousand English archers came then fresh to the attack, and the French and Scots, in spite of their utmost valour, were totally defeated, and their leaders killed.

VERNON GALLERY The inadequate manner in which modern British Art is represented in the National Gallery, has been long the subject of complaint. This was somewhat remedied in 1847 by the munificence present to the nation by Mr Robert Vernon of a collection of 157 pictures, all but two being by first rate British artists. They were first exhibited at Mr Vernon's house in Pall Mall, next in the vaults beneath the National Gallery, afterwards at Marlborough House, and are now (1860) at the South Kensington Museum. In 1857 Mr John Sheepshanks followed the noble example of Mr Vernon. See *Sheepshanks' Donations*. A new building is to be provided for the national collections.

VERSAILLES, PALACE OF (near Paris). In the reign of Louis XIII. Versailles was only a small village, in a forest thirty miles in circuit, and here this prince built a hunting seat, in 1630. Louis XIV. between 1661 and 1687 enlarged it into a magnificent palace, which became the usual residence of the kings of France. Here was held the military festival of the royal guards, Oct. 1, 1789, which was immediately followed (on the 5th and 6th) by the attack of the mob who massacred the guards and brought the king back to Paris. It was afterwards the residence of Louis Philippe, and is still a royal palace.

VERSAILLES, PEACE OF The definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and British North America, signed at Paris, when the latter power was admitted to be a sovereign and independent state. On the same day the definitive treaty was signed at Versailles between Great Britain, France, and Spain, Sept. 3, 1763. In pursuance of the treaty of Versailles, Pondicherry and Caricai, with former possessions in Bengal, were restored to France. Trincomalee at the same time was restored to the Dutch.

VERSE. See *Poetry*. It is uncertain what species of poetry was first cultivated in Greece. Homer shone as the first epic, and Pindar was the prince of lyric poets. *Vossius*. The father of pastoral poetry was Theocritus, who flourished in the reign of Hiero, about 265 B.C. *Fabric. Bibl. Græc.* Ennius, one of the elder Roman poets, first produced satire, about 200 B.C. After the barbarous nations had conquered Rome, modern poetry or rhyme sprung from the Arabs or the Goths. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers, and St. Ambrose, were the first who composed hymns, in the middle of the fourth century. Poetry was introduced into England by Aldhelm, first bishop of Sherborne, about A.D. 700. The minstrels of Provence first introduced metrical tales or ballads. Sir Thomas Wyatt was the first who introduced Italian numbers into English versification.

VERSE, BLANK Blank verse and the heroic couplet, now used for grave or elevated themes, are both of comparatively modern date. Surrey translated part of *Virgil's Æneid* into blank verse, which is the first composition of the kind, omitting tragedy, extant in the English language, and the other measure was but little affected till the reign of Charles II.

The verse previously used in our grave compositions was the stanza of eight lines, the *ottava rima*, as adopted with the addition of one line by Spenser (in his *Fairy Queen*), who probably borrowed it from Ariosto and Tasso, the Italian language being at that time in high repute. Boccaccio first introduced it into Italy in his heroic poem *La Teseide*, having copied it from the old French chansons. *Metropolitan Mag* Trissino is said to have been the first introducer of blank verse among the moderns, about 1608. *Vossius* The *Grave*, by Blair, is the finest specimen of blank verse in the English language, next to that of Milton. *Dr Johnson*. The blank verse of Tennyson is now much admired (1860)

VESPER See *Scilian Vespers*

VESPERS, FATAL. In the house of the French ambassador at Blackfriars, in London, a Jesuit was preaching to upwards of three hundred persons in an upper room, the floor of which gave way with the weight, when the whole congregation was precipitated to the street, and the preacher and more than a hundred of his auditory, chiefly persons of rank, were killed. This catastrophe, which was known as the Fatal Vespers, occurred Oct 26, 1623. *Stow's Chron.*

VESTA. The planet Vesta (the ninth) was discovered by Dr Olbers, of Bremen, on March 29, 1807. She appears like a star of the sixth magnitude.*

VESTALS. Priestesses of the goddess Vesta, who took care of the perpetual fire consecrated to her worship. This office was very ancient, as the mother of Romulus was one of the Vestals. *Æneas* is supposed to have first chosen the Vestals. Numa, in 710 B.C. first appointed four, to which number Tarquin added two. They were always chosen by the monarchs, but after the expulsion of the Tarquins, the high priest was intrusted with the care of them. As they were to be virgins, they were chosen young, from the age of six to ten, and if there was not a sufficient number that presented themselves as candidates for the office, twenty virgins were selected, and they upon whom the lot fell were obliged to become priestesses. Minutia was buried alive for violating her virgin vow, 337 B.C. Sextilia, 274 B.C., and Cornelia Maximiliana, A.D. 92.

VESUVIUS, MOUNT. The dreadful eruption of Mount Vesuvius, when it emitted such a quantity of flame and smoke that the air was darkened, and the cities of *Pompeii* and *Herculaneum* were overwhelmed by the burning lava, A.D. 79. More than 250,000 persons perished by the destruction of these cities, the sun's light was totally obscured for two days throughout Naples, great quantities of ashes and sulphureous smoke were carried not only to Rome, but also beyond the Mediterranean into Africa, birds were suffocated in the air and fell dead upon the ground, and the fishes perished in the neighbouring waters, which were made hot and infected by it. This eruption proved fatal to Pliny the naturalist. *Herculaneum* was discovered in 1737, and many curious articles have been dug from the ruins since that time, but everything combustible had the marks of having been burned by fire. Numerous eruptions have occurred, causing great devastation and loss of life. In 1631 the town of Torre del Greco, with 4000 persons, and a great part of the surrounding country, were destroyed. One of the most dreadful eruptions ever known took place suddenly, Nov 24, 1759. The violent burst in 1767 was the 34th from the time of Titus, when Pompeii was burned. One in 1794 was most destructive the lava flowed over 5000 acres of rich vineyards and cultivated land, and the town of Torre del Greco was a second time burned, the top of the mountain fell in, and the crater is now nearly two miles in circumference. Eruptions in May 1855, May and June 1858, and June 1859 caused great destruction.

VICE, THE. An instrument of which Archytas of Tarentum, disciple of Pythagoras, is said to have been the inventor, along with the pulley and other articles, 420 B.C.

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND. An equity judge, appointed by act of Parliament, who first took his seat in the court of chancery, May 5, 1813. A handsome new court was erected about 1816, contiguous to Lincoln's-inn-hall, but in term-time this judge sat at a court erected in 1823, at Westminster-hall. Two additional judges, also styled vice-chancellors, with the addition of their surnames, were appointed under act 5 Vict. Oct. 1841. The office of vice-chancellor of England ceased in August 1850, and a third vice-chancellor was appointed under act 14 Vict. c. 4, 1851, and by the act of 14 & 15 Vict. c. 38, same year, two equity judges, styled lords justices, were appointed. See *Lords Justices* and *Lord Chancellors*.

* Vesta is considered to be about 235 millions of miles from the sun, around which it revolves in 1235 days, or three years, seven months and a half—moving at the rate of 44,000 miles in an hour. Some have estimated its diameter at 276 miles, and if so, it will contain 239,000 square miles on its surface, but it is probable, from a variety of circumstances, that it is considerably larger in size than what is here stated.

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND, *continued.*

VICE-CHANCELLORS OF ENGLAND

1618. Sir Thomas Plumer, April 13.
1618. Sir John Leach, Jan. 13

1837 Sir Anthony Hart, May 4.
1837 Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Nov. 1, the last

VICTORIA STEAM PACKET Injured on the Thames on her first voyage by explosion of the boiler, April 1837. Sailed from Hull, for St. Petersburg, on Nov. 1, 1852, and having encountered a dreadful gale of wind, in which she damaged her machinery and rigging, was obliged to return to Hull, where her injuries were repaired, and whence she again sailed on the 7th of same month. She had scarcely put to sea when another storm arose, more violent than the first, whereby she was a second time severely crippled, and in that state, the tempest continuing to rage with unabated fury, she neared the Wingo Beacon, off Gottenburg, on the rocks round which she struck, and was instantly wrecked. Many of the crew and passengers were drowned, the remainder with difficulty saved their lives, Nov. 8, 1852. She was a splendid ship, and her disastrous fate excited the deepest sorrow in England, Gottenburg, and St. Petersburg. The storm in which this vessel was lost, was perhaps the most terrible of the many that made the winter of 1852 so memorable.

VICTORIA, DUBLIN AND LIVERPOOL STEAM PACKET See *Queen Victoria Steam-
Packet.*

VICTORIA, formerly **PORT PHILLIP** (Australia), situated between New South Wales and South Australia, the most successful colony in that region. In 1798, Bass, in his whale boat expedition, visited Western Port, one of its harbours, and, in 1802, Flinders sailed into Port Phillip Bay. In 1804, colonel Collins landed with a party of convicts with the intention of founding a settlement at Port Phillip, but afterwards removed to Van Diemen's Land. In 1824, Messrs Hume and Hovell, two stock-owners from New South Wales, explored part of the country, but did not discover its great advantages. In 1834, Mr Henty imported some sheep from Van Diemen's Land, and, in May 1835, Mr John Batman entered between the heads of Port Phillip and took up a position, and purchased a large tract of land from the aborigines for few gewgaws and blankets. He shortly after, with fifteen associates from Hobarton, took possession of 600,000 acres in the present Geelong country. In 1835, the Launceston Associates and Mr John Pascoe Fawkener ascended the Yarra Yarra (or ever flowing) river, and encamped on the site of Melbourne. The colony made rapid progress. In 1837, the colonists (450 in number) possessed 140,000 sheep, 2500 cattle, and 150 horses. In 1837, sir R Bourke, governor of New South Wales, visited the colony, determined the sites of towns, and caused the land to be surveyed and re sold, setting aside many contending claims. He appointed captain Lonsdale chief magistrate. See *Melbourne*. In 1839, the colony was named Victoria, and its prosperity brought great numbers to it, and induced much speculation and consequent embarrassment and insolvency in 1841. In 1839, Mr C J Latrobe was appointed lieutenant governor under sir G Gipps. In 1851, the province was declared independent of New South Wales. In the same year a reward of 200*l* was offered for the discovery of gold in Victoria, which was soon after found near Melbourne, and was profitably worked in August. In Oct 7000 persons were at Ballarat, and in Nov 10,000 round Mount Alexander. From Sept. 30 to Dec 31, 1851, 30,311 ounces of gold were obtained from Ballarat, and from Oct 29 to Dec. 31, 94,524 ounces from Mount Alexander—total, 124,835 ounces. In 1859 the production was still very great. Immense immigration to Melbourne took place in 1852. See *Melbourne*. In 1855, a representative constitution was granted to this colony, and on Nov 26, 1857, the parliament was opened in state. The present governor is sir Henry Barkly, appointed in 1856. Population of the colony in 1838, 224, in 1841, 11,738, in 1846, 32,879, in 1851, 77,345, Dec 31, 1852, about 200,000, in March 1857 there were 258,116 males and 145,403 females, in all 403,519, in 1859, 517,366.

VICTORIA. See *Hong Kong*, and *Vancouver's Island*

VICTORIA CROSS. A new order of merit, instituted to reward the gallantry of persons of all ranks in the army and navy, Feb 5, 1856. It is a Maltese cross, made of Russian cannon from Sebastopol. The queen conferred the honour on 62 persons (of both services) on Friday, June 26, 1857, and on many of the Indian army, Aug. 2, 1858.

VICTORIA PARK (E. London), was originated by an act passed in 1841, which enabled her majesty's commissioners of woods and forests to purchase certain lands for a royal park, with the sum of 72,000*l* raised by the same act, by the sale of York-house to the duke of Sutherland. The act described the land to be so purchased, containing 290 acres, situate in the parishes of St. John, Hackney, St. Matthew, Bethnal-green,

nd St. Mary, Stratford-le-bow, at the east end of London. The park was completed, and opened to the public in 1845

VICTORIA RAILWAY-BRIDGE, on the tubular principle, over the St. Lawrence, Montreal, erected under the superintendence of Mr Robert Stephenson, and Mr A. M. Ross engineers, was completed and opened Nov 24, 1859 It is the greatest work of the kind in the world, and forms part of the Grand Trunk Railway, which connects Canada and the seaboard states of North America. The length is about sixty yards less than two English miles, and about $7\frac{1}{4}$ times longer than Waterloo bridge, and ten times longer than new Chelsea bridge, the height sixty feet between the summer level of the river and the under surface of the central tube The cost was 1,400,000! On Jan 5, 1855, the bridge was carried away by floating ice, but the stonework remained firm.

VICTORIA REGIA, the magnificent water-lily, brought to this country from Guiana by sir Robert Schomburgk, in 1838, and named after the queen Fine specimens are at the Botanic Gardens at Kew, Regent's Park, &c. It was grown in the open air in 1855 by Messrs. Weeks of Chelsea.

VICTORY, MAN OF WAR, of 100 guns, the finest first-rate ship in the navy of England, was lost in a violent tempest near the race of Alderney, and its admiral sir John Balchen, and 100 gentlemen's sons, and the whole crew, consisting of 1000 men, perished, October 8, 1744 The flag ship of the immortal Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar was also called the *Victory*, and is kept (1860) in fine preservation at Portsmouth, where it is the flag ship in ordinary, and is visited daily by numbers of persons anxious to see the spot where the hero fell, Oct. 21, 1805

VICTUALLERS, LICENSED This trade in England is traced to very early times, but no date can be assigned to it, it was early under the regulation of statutes The Vintners' Company of London was founded 1437, their hall was rebuilt in 1823 It was enacted that none shall sell less than one full quart of the best beer or ale for 1d. and two quarts of the smaller sort for 1d 1st James I c 9, 1603 The power of licensing public-houses was granted to sir Giles Mompesson and sir Francis Mitchel in 1621 The number in England then was about 13,000 In 1790, there were in Great Britain about 76,000 There were, in 1850 England, 59,335, Scotland, 15,081, Ireland, 14,080, total, 88,496 Of persons licensed to sell beer (England only) to be drunk on the premises, 34,800, not to be drunk on the premises, 3270 In 1858, 127,352 licences were issued for the sale of beer, cider, and perry in the United Kingdom, producing a revenue of 304,688l, and 93,936 licences for the sale of spirits, revenue, 560,557l *Official Returns See Porter, Ale, &c.* Public-houses were allowed to be open on Sundays from the hour of half past twelve till half past two in the day time, and from six till ten in the evening by 11 & 12 Vict. c 49, 1848, and 17 & 18 Vict. c 7, 1854 In 1855, a committee was appointed to examine into the operation of these acts, and the above time prescribed by them was enlarged by an act passed in accordance with the report of the committee (18 & 19 Vict. c 79) The Licensed Victuallers' School was established in 1803, and the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, Feb. 22, 1827

VICTUALLING OFFICE (London) The business of this office is to manage the victualling of the royal navy, and its first institution was in December, 1663 Originally the number of commissioners was five, afterwards seven, and then reduced to six. This office has undergone various modifications, its various departments on Tower-hill, St. Catherine's, and Rotherhithe were removed to Deptford in Aug 1785, and the office to Somerset-house, 1783

VIENNA (the Roman Vindebona), was capital of the margraviate of Austria, 984, capital of the German empire, 1278, and since 1806 the capital of the Austrian dominions only

Vienna made an imperial city in	A.D. 1136	Congress of sovereigns at Vienna (see below)	
Walled and enlarged with the ransom paid for Richard I. of England, 40,000l.			Nov 1814
Besieged by the Turks under Solymán the Magnificent, with an army of 300,000 men, but he was forced to raise the siege with the loss of 70,000 of his best troops	1529	The revolt in Hungary induces an insurrection in Vienna	March 13, 1848
July—Sept. 1683		The emperor retires, May 17, but returns,	Aug 1848
The siege raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, who totally defeats the Turkish army of 100,000	Sept. 13, 1683	A second insurrection count Latour, the war minister, is murdered	Oct. 3, 1848
Vienna taken by the French under prince Murat	Nov 14, 1805	The emperor again takes flight	Oct. 7, 1848
Evacuated	Jan 13, 1806	Vienna is bombarded by Windischgrätz and Jellachich, Oct. 28, its capitulation	Oct. 30, 1848
Again captured by the French	May 13, 1809	Conferences respecting the Russo-Turkish war (see below) held at Vienna	1854
Restored on the conclusion of peace	Oct. 14, 1809	The fortifications demolished, and the city enlarged and beautified	1857 &

VIENNA, *continued*

TREATIES OF VIENNA.

The Treaty between the emperor of Germany and the king of Spain, by which they confirmed to each other such parts of the Spanish dominions as they were respectively possessed of, and by a private treaty the emperor engaged to employ a force to procure the restoration of Gibraltar to Spain, and to use means for placing the Pretender on the throne of Great Britain. Spain guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction. April 30 1735

Treaty of Alliance between the emperor of Germany, Charles VI, George II, king of Great Britain, and the states of Holland, by which the Pragmatic Sanction was guaranteed, and the disputes as to the Spanish succession terminated. (Spain acceded to the treaty on the 22nd of July) Signed, March 16, 1735

Treaty of Peace between the emperor Charles VI of Germany and the king of France, Louis XV, by which the latter power agreed to guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction and Lorraine was ceded to France. Signed, Nov 18, 1738. See *Pragmatic Sanction*.

Treaty between Napoleon I of France and Francis (II of Germany) I. of Austria, by which Austria ceded to France the Tyrol, Dalmatia, and other territories, which were shortly afterwards declared to be united to France under the title of the Illyrian Provinces, and engaged to adhere to the prohibitory system adopted towards England by France and Russia. Oct. 14, 1809

Treaty between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, confirming the principles on which they had acted by the treaty of Chaumont, March 1, 1814 Signed, March 23, 1815

Treaty between the king of the Netherlands on the one part, and Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia on the other agreeing to the enlargement of the Dutch territories, and vesting the sovereignty in the house of Orange May 31, 1815

Treaty by which Denmark ceded Swedish Pomerania and Rugen to Prussia, in exchange for Lauenburg June 4, 1815

Commercial Treaty for twelve years between Austria and Prussia. Signed at Vienna, Feb. 19, 1855.

CONFERENCES AT VIENNA

After the Russians had passed the Pruth in July 1853, a conference of the four great powers, England, France, Austria, and Prussia, was held at Vienna, July 24, when a note was agreed on and transmitted for acceptance to St. Petersburg and Constantinople, July 31. This note was accepted by the czar Aug 10, but the sultan required modifications, which were rejected by Russia, Sept. 7

On Dec. 5, the four powers transmitted a collective note to the Porte deploring the war, and requesting to know on what terms the sultan would treat for peace. The sultan replied in a note, dated Dec 31, containing four points

1 The promptest possible evacuation of the principalities 2 Revision of the treaties 3 Maintenance of religious privileges to the communities of all confessions 4 A definitive settlement of the convention respecting the holy places.

These points were approved by the four powers. Jan 15, 1854, and the conferences closed on Jan 16 following

On April 9, 1854, a treaty was signed at Vienna by the representatives of England, France, Austria, and Prussia, for the maintenance of Turkey, evacuation of the principalities, &c.

A new conference was proposed in Jan. 1855, which met in March consisting of plenipotentiaries from Great Britain (lord John Russell), France (M Drouin de Lhuys), Austria (count Buol), Turkey (Arif Effendi), and Russia (count Gortschakoff)

Two points, the protectorate of the principalities and the free navigation of the Danube, were agreed to but the proposals of the powers as to the reduction of the Russian power in the Black Sea were rejected by the czar, and the conference was again closed, June 5, 1855.

The English and French envoys' assent to the Austrian propositions was not approved of by their respective governments, and they both resigned their official positions.

VIGO (N W Spain) was attacked and burnt by the English in 1589 Sir George Rooke, with the combined English and Dutch fleets, attacked the French fleet and the Spanish galleons in the port of Vigo, when several men of war and galleons were taken, and many destroyed, and abundance of plate and other valuable effects fell into the hands of the conquerors, Oct 12, 1702 Vigo was taken by lord Cobham in 1719, but relinquished after raising contributions. It was again taken by the British, March 27, 1809

VILLA FRANCA (in Portugal) An engagement took place here between the British cavalry, under sir Stapleton Cotton, and the French cavalry of marshal Soult, which ended in the defeat and flight of the latter, April 10, 1812 The next day the whole province of Estremadura was freed from the enemy When Bonaparte heard of this battle he is said to have reproached Soult for the first time in his life —VILLA FRANCA, a small port on the Mediterranean, near Genoa, was bought for a steam packet station by a Russian Company, about Aug 1858 This transaction caused some political excitement at the time —At VILLA FRANCA, in Lombardy, the emperors of France and Austria met on July 11, 1859 (after the great battle of Solferino), on the next day they signed the preliminaries of peace, the basis of the treaty of Zurich (*which see*)

VILLAIN See *Slavery in England*

VIMEIRA (in Portugal), the site of a battle between the British under sir Arthur Wellesley, and the whole of the French and Spanish forces in Portugal, under marshal Junot, duke of Abrantes, whom the British signally defeated, Aug. 21, 1808 The enemy's force was 14,000 men, of whom 1600 were cavalry, they attacked the English in the position of Vimera early in the morning. The principal assault was upon the British centre and left, with a view, according to a favourite French expression in those times, of "driving the

English into the sea," which was close in their rear. The attack was made with great bravery, but was as gallantly repulsed, it was repeated by Kellerman at the head of the French reserve, which was also repulsed, and the French, being charged with the bayonet, withdrew on all points in confusion, leaving many prisoners, among them a general officer, and 14 cannon, with ammunition, &c., in the hands of the British. The loss of the French in killed and wounded was estimated at 1800, that of the British was 720. Only about one-half of the British force was actually engaged. *Sir W F P Napier*

VINCENT See *St. Vincent*.

VINE. The vine was known to Noah B.C. A colony of vine-dressers from Phocææ, in Ionia, settled at Marseilles, and instructed the South Gauls in tillage, vine dressing, and commerce, about 600 B.C. Some think the vines are aborigines of Languedoc, Provence, and Sicily, and that they grew spontaneously on the Mediterranean shores of Italy, France, and Spain. The vine was carried into Champagne, and part of Germany, by the emperor Probus, about A.D. 279. The vine and sugar-cane were planted in Madeira in 1420. It was planted in England in 1552, and in the gardens of Hampton court palace is an old and celebrated vine, said to surpass any known vine in Europe. See *Grapes and Wine*.

VINE DISEASE. In the spring of 1845, Mr E Tucker, of Margate, observed a fungus (since named *Oidium Tuckeri*) on grapes in the hot houses of Mr Slater, of Margate. It is a whitish mildew, and totally destroys the fruit. The spores of this *oidium* were found in the vineries at Versailles in 1847. The disease soon reached the trellised vines, and in 1850, many lost all their produce. In 1852, it spread over France, Italy, Spain, Syria, and in Zante and Cephalonia attacked the currants, reducing the crop to one twelfth of the usual amount. Through its ravages the wine manufacture in Madeira ceased for several years. Many attempts have been made to arrest the progress of the disease, but without much effect. It has much abated in France, but not in Portugal.

VINEGAR. Known nearly as early as wine. The ancients had several kinds of vinegar, which they used for drink. The Roman soldiers were accustomed to take it in their marches. The Bible represents Boaz, a rich citizen of Bethlehem, as providing vinegar for his reapers, into which they might dip their bread, and kindly inviting Ruth to share with them in their repast (B.C. 1812) hence we may infer that the harvesters, at that period, partook of this liquid for their refreshment, a custom still prevalent in Spain and Italy.

VINEGAR-HILL (near Enniscorthy, in Wexford, S.E. Ireland). Here a sanguinary conflict took place between the British troops, commanded by Lake, and the Irish insurgent forces, June 21, 1798. The rebels suffered a severe defeat, though they claimed the victory from their having killed so many of the king's troops.

VIOL AND VIOLIN. As the lyre of the Greeks was the harp of the moderns, so the viol and vielle of the middle ages became the modern violin. The viol was of various sizes formerly, as it is at present, and was anciently very much in use for chamber airs and songs. That of three strings was introduced into Europe by the jugglers of the thirteenth century. The violin was invented towards the close of the same century. *Abbé Lenglet*. It is mentioned as early as A.D. 1200, in the legendary life of St. Christopher. It was introduced into England, some say, by Charles II. Stradivarius (or Stradivarius) of Cremona was a renowned violin maker from about 1700 to 1722.

VIRGIN, THE. The Assumption of the Virgin is a festival in the Greek and Latin churches, in honour of the miraculous ascent of Mary into heaven, according to their belief, Aug. 15, A.D. 45. The Presentation of the Virgin is a feast celebrated Nov. 21, said to have been instituted among the Greeks in the eleventh century, its institution in the West is ascribed to Gregory XI. 1372. A distinguished writer says "The Indian incarnate god Krishna, the Hindoos believe, had a virgin mother of the royal race, and was sought to be destroyed in his infancy, about 900 years B.C. It appears that he passed his life in working miracles and preaching, and was so humble as to wash his friends' feet at length dying, but rising from the dead, he ascended into heaven in the presence of a multitude. The Cingalese relate nearly the same things of their Buddha." *Sir William Jones*

VIRGINIA, daughter of the centurion L. Virginius. Appius Claudius, the decemvir, became enamoured of her, and attempted to remove her from the place where she resided. She was claimed by one of his favourites as the daughter of a slave, and Appius, in the capacity and with the authority of judge, had pronounced the sentence, and delivered her into the hands of his friend, when Virginius, informed of his violent proceedings, arrived from the camp. The father demanded to see his daughter, and when this request was granted, he snatched a knife and plunged it into her breast, exclaiming, "This is all, my

daughter, I can give thee to preserve thee from the lust of a tyrant." No sooner was the blow given than Virginius ran to the camp with the bloody knife in his hand. The soldiers were astonished and incensed, not against the murderer, but the tyrant, and they immediately marched to Rome. Appius was seized, but he destroyed himself in prison, and prevented the execution of the law. Spurius Oppius, another of the decemvirs, who had not opposed the tyrant's views, killed himself also, and Marcus Claudius, the favourite of Appius, was put to death, and the decemviral power abolished, 449 B.C.

VIRGINIA, the first British settlement in North America. Discovered by John Cabot, in 1497. It was taken possession of and named by Raleigh, after the virgin queen Elizabeth, July 13, 1584. Vain attempts were made to settle it in 1585. Two colonies went out by patent in 1606, and others in 1610. In 1626, it reverted to the crown, and a more permanent colony was established soon afterwards. George Washington was delegate for Virginia in the congress of 1774. See *United States*.

VISCONTI, the name of a noble Italian family, which ruled in Milan from 1287 to 1447, the heiress of the family was married to Francesco Sforza, afterwards duke of Milan.

VISCOUNT, anciently the name of an office under an earl, *Vice Comes*, who being oftentimes required at court, was his deputy, to look after the affairs of the county, but in the reign of Henry VI it became a degree of honour, and was made hereditary. The first viscount in England created by patent was John lord Beaumont, whom Henry created viscount Beaumont, giving him precedence above all barons, Feb. 10, 1440. *Ashmole*. This title, however, is of older date in Ireland and France. John Barry, lord Barry, was made viscount Buttevant, in Ireland, 9 Rich II 1385. *Beaton*.

VISIER, GRAND, an officer of the Ottoman Porte, first appointed in 1370. Formerly he governed the whole empire immediately under the grand seignor, he was sometimes called the grand seignor's lieutenant, or vicar of the empire, at his creation, the prince's seal was put into his hand, upon which was engraven the emperor's name, which he placed in his bosom, and carried away with him. *Knolles*. The office was abolished in 1388.

VISIGOTHS. Separated from the Ostrogoths about A.D. 330. See *Goths*. The emperor Valens, about 369, admitted them into the Roman territories upon the condition of their serving when wanted in the Roman armies, and Theodosius the Great permitted them to form distinct corps commanded by their own officers, an impolitic measure, which separated their interests from those of the state at large, and enabled them upon every occasion of real or supposed offence to shake the empire to its centre. In 400, under Alaric, they invaded Italy, and in 410 took Rome. They began their kingdom of Toulouse, 414, and conquered the Alans, and extended their rule into Spain, 414, and expelled the Romans in 468, and finally were themselves conquered by the Saracens under Muça, in 711, when their last king, Roderic, was defeated and slain in an obstinate engagement. See *Spain* for a list of the Visigothic kings. Their rule in France ended with their defeat by Clovis at Vouglé, in 507.

VITTORIA (N Spain), the site of one of the most brilliant victories recorded in the annals of England, obtained by Wellington over the French army commanded by Joseph Bonaparte, king of Spain, and marshal Jourdan, June 21, 1813. The hostile armies were nearly equal, from 70,000 to 75,000 each. After a long and fearful battle, the French were driven, towards evening, through the town of Vittoria, and in their retreat were thrown into irretrievable confusion, being followed after dark by the allied British, Spanish, and Portuguese. The British loss was twenty-two officers, 479 men killed, and 167 officers, and 2640 men wounded. Marshal Jourdan lost 151 pieces of cannon, 451 waggons of ammunition, all his baggage, provisions, cattle, and treasure, with his bâton as a marshal of France. Continuing the pursuit on the 25th, Wellington took Jourdan's only remaining gun.

VIVARIUM. See *Aquarium*.

VOLCANOES. In different parts of the earth's surface there are above 200 volcanoes, which have been active in modern times. The eruptions of Mount Etna are recorded as early as 734 B.C. and those of Vesuvius since A.D. 79 by authentic historians. See *Etna*, *Vesuvius*, and *Iceland*. In Mexico, a plain was filled up into a mountain more than a thousand feet in height by the burning lava from a volcano, in 1759. A volcano in the isle of Ferro broke out Sept. 13, 1777, which threw out an immense quantity of red water, that discoloured the sea for several leagues. A new volcano appeared in one of the Azore islands, May 1, 1808.

VOLSCI, an ancient Latin people, frequently at war with the Romans. From their capital, Corioli, Caius Martius (who defeated them about 490 B.C.), derived his name Coriolanus. The story of his banishment by his ungrateful countrymen, of his revenge on them by bringing the Volsci to the gates of Rome, yet afterwards sparing the city at the

entreaties of his mother, Volunmia (487 A.C.), is considered by many as a poetical legend. The Volsci were finally subdued and incorporated into the Roman people about 388 A.C.

VOLTAIC PILE, or BATTERY, an apparatus which was constructed in consequence of the discoveries of Galvani (see *Galvanism*). The principle was discovered by Alessandro Volta, of Como (born 1745), for thirty years professor of natural philosophy, at Pavia, and announced by him to the Royal Society of London in 1793. The battery was first set up in 1800. Volta was made an Italian count and senator by Napoleon Bonaparte, and was otherwise greatly honoured. While young he invented the electrophorus, electric pistol, and hydrogen lamp. He died in 1820, aged 81. The form of the Voltaic battery has been greatly improved by the researches of modern philosophers. The nitric acid battery of Mr W. R. Grove was devised in 1839, the carbon battery of Mr Robert Bunsen in 1842. The former is very much used in this country, that of Bunsen on the continent. See *Electricity*.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS Public contributions for the support of the British government against the policy and designs of France. They amounted to two millions and a half sterling in 1798. About 200,000*l* were transmitted to England from India in 1799. Sir Robert Peel, of Barry, among other contributions of equal amount, subscribed 10,000*l*. See *Patrotic Fund*.

VOLUNTEERS. This species of force was formed in England, in consequence of the threatened invasion of revolutionary France, 1794. Besides our large army, and 85,000 men voted for the sea, we subsidised 40,000 Germans, raised our militia to 100,000 men, and armed the citizens as volunteers. Between the years 1798 and 1804, when this force was of greatest amount, it numbered 410,000, of which 70,000 were Irish*. The English volunteers were, according to official accounts, 341,600 on Jan 1, 1804. See *Naval Volunteers*. In May, 1859, in consequence of the prevalence of the fear of a French invasion, the formation of Volunteer Corps of riflemen commenced under the auspices of the government, and by the end of the year many thousands were enrolled in all parts of the kingdom. See *National Association*.

VOSSEM, PEACE OF The celebrated treaty of peace entered into between the elector of Brandenburg and Louis XIV, king of France, by this treaty the latter engaged not to assist the Dutch against the elector, which was the chief object of the treaty. It was signed June 6, 1673.

VOUGLÉ, or VOULLÉ, S W France (near Poitiers), where Alaric II king of the Visigoths was defeated and slain by Clovis, king of France, A.D. 507. Clovis immediately after subdued the whole country from the Loire to the Pyrenees, and thus his kingdom became firmly established. A peace followed between the Franks and the Visigoths, who had been settled above one hundred years in that part of Gaul called Septimania. Clovis soon afterwards made Paris the capital of his kingdom. See *Henauil*.

VOYAGES The first great voyage, or voyage properly so called, was by order of Pharaoh necho, of Egypt, when some Phœnician pilots sailed from Egypt down the Arabian Gulf, round what is now called the Cape of Good Hope, entered the Mediterranean by the Straits of Gibraltar, coasted along the north of Africa, and at length arrived in Egypt, after a navigation of about three years, 604 B.C.—*Blair, Herodotus*. The first voyage round the world was made by a ship, part of a Spanish squadron which had been under the command of Magellan (who was killed at the Philippine Islands in a skirmish) in 1519-20. The era of modern voyages of discovery was the end of the eighteenth century. See *Circumnavigators*, and *North-West Passage*.

VULGATE (from *Vulgatus*, published), a term applied to the Latin version of the Scriptures, which is authorised by the Council of Trent, and which is attributed to St. Jerome about A.D. 384. The older version, called the Italic, is said to have been made in the beginning of the second century. Critical editions of the Vulgate were printed by order of Pope Sixtus V in 1590 and of Pope Clement V in 1592 and 1593. (The former was supposed as imperfect.) The Latin Bible called the Mentz bible was printed in 1460.

* The first regiment of Irish volunteers was formed at Dublin, under command of the duke of Leinster Oct. 12, 1779. They armed generally to the amount of 30,000 men, and received the unanimous thanks of the houses of lords and commons in Ireland, for their patriotism and spirit, for coming forward and defending their country. At the period when the force appeared, Irish affairs bore a serious aspect, manufactures had decreased, and foreign trade had been hurt by prohibition of the export of salted provisions and butter. No notice of the complaints of the people had been taken in the English parliament, when, owing to the alarm of an invasion, ministers allowed the nation to arm, and an immense force was soon raised. The Irish took this occasion to demand a free trade, and government saw there was no trifling with a country with arms in its hands. The Irish parliament unanimously addressed the king for a free trade, and it was granted, 1779.

W.

WADHAM COLLEGE, OXFORD. Founded by Nicholas Wadham, esq. of Edge and Merrifield, in Somersetshire, and Dorothy, his wife, in 1613. It was in this college, in the chambers of Dr Wilkins, that the Royal Society frequently met prior to 1658, their meetings were held in a chamber immediately over the gateway of the college. See *Royal Society*.

WAGER or BATTEL. The trial by combat anciently allowed by law, whereby the defendant in an appeal might fight with the appellant, and make proof thereby whether he was guilty or innocent of the crime charged against him. Repealed by statute 59 Geo. III. 1819. For the remarkable case of Abraham Thornton, the murderer of Mary Ashford, which led to the repeal of this act, see *Appeal*.

WAGES IN ENGLAND. The wages of sundry workmen were first fixed by act of parliament, 25 Edw. III. 1350. Haymakers had but one penny a day. Master carpenters, masons, tilers, and other coverers of houses, had not more than 8d. per day (about 9d. of our money), and their servants, 1½d. *Viner's Statutes*. By the 23rd Henry VI. 1444, the wages of a bailiff of husbandry was 23s. 4d. per annum, and clothing of the price of 5s. with meat and drink, chief hind, carter, or shepherd, 20s., clothing, 4s., common servant of husbandry, 15s., clothing, 40d., woman servant, 10s., clothing, 4s. By the 11th Hen. VII. 1495, there was a like rate of wages, only with a little advance as, for instance, a free mason, master carpenter, rough mason, bricklayer, master tiler, plumber, glazier, carver, or joiner, was allowed from Easter to Michaelmas to take 6d. a day, without meat and drink, or with meat and drink, 4d., from Michaelmas to Easter, to abate 1d. A master having under him six men was allowed 1d. a day extra. The following were the

WAGES OF HARVEST MEN IN ENGLAND AT DIFFERENT PERIODS

Year	s. d.	Year	s. d.	Year	s. d.
In 1350	0 1	In 1716	0 9	In 1794	1 6
In 1400	0 2	In 1740	0 10	In 1800	2 0
In 1508	0 4	In 1760	1 0	In 1850	3 0
In 1632	0 6	In 1788	1 4	In 1857	5 0
In 1688	0 8				

WAGGONS, &c. Those of the description now going out of London from the carriers' inns were rare in the last century. Joseph Brasbridge, writing in 1824, says "I recollect the first large broad wheeled waggon that was used in Oxfordshire, and a wondering crowd of spectators, its vast size attracted. I believe at the time there was not a post coach in England, except two-wheeled ones. Lamps to carriages are also a modern improvement. A shepherd, who was keeping sheep in the vicinity of a village in Oxfordshire, came running over to say, that a frightful monster, with saucer-eyes, and making a great blowing noise, was coming towards the village. This monster turned out to be a post-chaise with lamps." Waggon, together with carts, vans, &c. not excepting those used in agriculture, were taxed in 1783. The carriers' waggons are now nearly altogether superseded by the railways.

WAGHORN'S NEW OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA. Lieut. Waghorn, a most enterprising naval officer, devoted a large portion of his valuable life to connect our possessions in India more nearly in point of time with the mother country. On Oct. 31, 1845, he arrived in London, by a new route, with the Bombay mail of the 1st of that month. His despatches reached Suez on the 19th, and Alexandria on the 20th, whence he proceeded by steam-boat to a place twelve miles nearer London than Trieste. He hurried through Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Prussia, and Belgium, and reached London at half past four on the morning of the first-mentioned day. The authorities of the different countries through which he passed eagerly facilitated his movements. The ordinary express, *via* Marseilles, reached London, November 2, following.* Mr Waghorn subsequently addressed a letter to *The Times* newspaper, in which he stated that in a couple of years he would bring the Bombay mail to London in 21 days. Death, however, put a period to his patriotic career, January 8, 1850.

WAGRAM, an Austrian village near Vienna, where a battle was fought, July 5 and 6, 1809, between the Austrian and French armies, in which the latter army was completely

* The Overland Mail, which had left Bombay on Dec. 1, 1845, arrived early on the 30th in London, by way of Marseilles and Paris. This speedy arrival was owing to the great exertions made by the French government to show that the route through France was shorter and better.

victorious. The slaughter on both sides was dreadful, 20,000 Austrians were taken by the French, and the defeated army retired to Moravia. This battle led to an armistice, signed on the 12th, and on Oct. 24, to a treaty of peace, by which Austria ceded all her sea-coast to France, and the kingdoms of Saxony and Bavaria were enlarged at her expense. The emperor was obliged also to yield a part of his plunder of Poland in Galicia to Russia, and to acknowledge Joseph Bonaparte as king of Spain.

WAHABEES or **WAHABITES**, a warlike Mahomedan reforming sect, arose in Arabia about 1750, under the rule of Abd el Wahab. His grandson, Saoud, in 1801, defeated an expedition, headed by the Caliph of Bagdad. In 1803 this sect seized Mecca and Medina, and continued their conquests, although their chief was assassinated in the midst of his victories. His son Abdallah withheld for some time the arms of Mohammed Ali, the pacha of Egypt, but in 1818 was defeated and taken prisoner by Ibrahim Pacha, who sent him to Constantinople, where he was put to death. The sect was then subdued, but is still existing, though much depressed.

WAKEFIELD (W Yorkshire), the site of a battle between Margaret, the queen of Henry VI and the duke of York, in which the latter was slain, and 3000 Yorkists fell upon the field, Dec. 31, 1460. The death of the duke, who aspired to the crown, seemed to fix the good fortune of Margaret, but the earl of Warwick espoused the cause of the duke's son, the earl of March, afterwards Edward IV, and the civil war was continued.

WALBROOK CHURCH (London), reputed the masterpiece of sir Christopher Wren. There was a church in this parish as early as 1185. A new church was erected in 1429. The first stone of the present church was laid in 1672, and the edifice, as it now stands, was completed in 1679.

WALCHEREN EXPEDITION. This unfortunate expedition of the British to the islands of Walcheren at the mouth of the Scheldt in Holland in 1809 consisted of 35 ships of the line, and 200 smaller vessels, principally transports, and 40,000 land forces, the latter under the command of the earl of Chatham, and the fleet under sir Richard Strahan. For a long time the destination of this expedition remained secret, but before July 28, 1809, when it set sail, the French journals had announced that Walcheren was the point of attack. Perhaps a more powerful and better appointed armament had never previously left the British ports, or ever more completely disappointed public expectation. Flushing was invested in August, a dreadful bombardment followed, and the place was taken Aug. 15, but no suggestion on the part of the naval commander, nor urging on the part of the officers, could induce the earl to vigorous action, until the period of probable success was gone, and necessity obliged him to return with the troops that disease and an unhealthy climate had spared. The place was evacuated, Dec. 23, 1809. The house of commons instituted an inquiry, and lord Chatham resigned his post of master general of the ordnance, to prevent greater disgrace, but the policy of ministers in planning the expedition was, nevertheless, approved.

WALDENSES. A sect (also called Vandois) which derives its name from Peter de Waldo, of Lyons (1170). They had a translation of the Bible, and allied themselves to the Albigenses and were much vilified and persecuted, which led to the establishment of the Holy Office or Inquisition. Pope Innocent III. commissioned some monks to preach against the heresies of the Waldenses in Narbonne and Provence, but the Romish bishops were at first jealous of this mission, armed as it was with great power, and the feudal chiefs refused to obey the orders of the legates, A.D. 1203-4. One of the monks, the first inquisitor, Peter Chateaufort, having been assassinated, the aspiring pontiff called on all the neighbouring powers to march into the heretical district. All obstinate heretics were placed at the disposal of Simon de Montfort, commander of this crusade, and the whole race of the Waldenses and Albigenses were ordered to be pursued with fire and sword. See *Albigenses*. They settled in the valleys of Piedmont about 1375, but were frequently persecuted, till, in 1655, Oliver Cromwell by threats obtained them some degree of toleration. They were not permitted to have a church at Turin till Dec. 1853.

WALES, called by the Romans, *Britannia Secunda*. After the Roman emperor Honorius quitted Britain, Vortigern was elected king of South Britain, and he invited over the Saxons, to defend his country against the Picts and Scots, but the Saxons perfidiously sent for reinforcements, consisting of Saxons, Danes, and Angles, by which they made themselves masters of South Britain, and most of the ancient Britons retired to Wales, and defended themselves against the Saxons, in their inaccessible mountains, about A.D. 447. In this state Wales remained unconquered till Henry II. subdued South Wales in 1157, and in 1282 Edward I. entirely reduced the whole country, putting an end to its independence by the

death of Llewelyn, the last prince * The Welsh, however, were not entirely reconciled to this revolution, till the queen happening to be brought to bed of a son at Caernarvon in 1284, Edward with great policy styled him prince of Wales, which title the heir to the crown of Great Britain has borne almost ever since. Wales was united and incorporated with England by act of parliament, 1536 See *Britain*.

The supreme authority in *Britannia Secunda* intrusted to Suetonius Paulinus A.D. 58

Conquests by Julius Frontinus 70

The Britons totally defeated 70

The Roman, Julius Agricola, commands in Britain 78

Brân ab Iŷyr, surnamed the Blessed, dies about 80

Reign of Caswallon 448

The ancient Britons defend themselves against the Saxons 447

Defeat of the northern barbarians by the Christian Britons 448

The renowned Arthur elected king 517

Dynwal Moelmud, a great monarch, comes from Armorica, and becomes king of the Cymry about 640

Reign of Roderic the Great 848

[He unites the petty states of Wales into one principality]

Death of Roderic the Great 877

Division of Wales—into north, south, and central (or Powys land) 877

The Welsh princes submit to Alfred 885

The Danes land in Anglesey 900

Laws enacted by Howel Dda, prince of all Wales about 911

He acknowledges the supremacy of Athelstan 926

Civil wars at his death, about 948

Great battle between the sons of Hywel Dda and the sons of Edwal Vool, the latter victorious 952

Edgar invades Wales 963

Danes again invade Wales, and lay Anglesey waste 980

Devastations committed by Edwin, the son of Eborac 990

The country reduced by Aedan, prince of North Wales 1000

Aedan, the usurper, slain in battle by Llewelyn 1015

Rhun, the fierce Scot, defeated near Caernarvon 1020

The joint Irish and Scots forces defeated with great slaughter 1021

Joestyn, lord of Glamorgan, rebelling, is defeated and slain 1089

Part of Wales laid waste by the forces of Harold 1055

Rhys overthrown and slain 1086

William I. asserts his feudal superiority over Wales 1070

Rhys ab Owain slain 1074

The invasion of the earl of Chester, and his ravages 1079

Invasion of the Irish and Scots 1080

William I. invades Wales 1081

Battle of Llochyryd 1087

[In this conflict the sons of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn were slain by Rhys ab Tewdwr, the reigning prince.]

Rhys ab Tewdwr slain 1087

The Welsh destroy many Norman castles 1092

The formidable insurrection of Payne Tuber-ville 1094

Invasion of the English under the earls of Chester and Shrewsbury 1096

The settlement in Wales of a colony of Flemings 1106

Violent seizure of Nest, wife of Gerald de Windsor, by Owain, son of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn 1107

[This outrage entailed dreadful retribution on Cadwgan's family]

Cardigan conquered by Strongbow 1107

Cadwgan assassinated 1110

Gruffydd ab Rhys lays claim to the sovereignty 1118

Another body of Flemings settle in Pembroke-shire 1118

[The posterity of these settlers are still distinguished from the ancient British population by their language, manners, and customs.]

Henry I. erects castles in Wales 1114

Revolt of Owen Gwynedd on the death of Henry I., part of South Wales laid waste 1185

The Welsh ravage the borders 1136

Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, invested with the powers of a count palatine in Pembroke 1188

Henry II. invades Wales, which he subsequently subdues, after a stout resistance by Owen Gwynedd 1167

Confederacy of the princes of Wales for the recovery of their lost rights and independence 1164

Prince Madoc said to have emigrated to America about 1169

Anglesey devastated 1178

The crusades preached in Wales by Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury 1188

Powys castle besieged 1191

The earl of Chester makes an inroad into North Wales 1210

King John invades Wales, laying waste a great part of the principalities 1211 12

Revolt of the Flemings 1230

Llewelyn, prince of North Wales, commits great ravages 1230

Death of Mechlwy ap Rhys 1230

Powys castle taken by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth's forces 1233

William, earl of Pembroke, slain 1234

Prince David ravages the marshes, &c. 1244

Invasion of Henry III. 1245

Anglesey again devastated 1245

Llewelyn ap Griffith, the last prince 1246

Convention of the Welsh nobility against the English 1258

Hay and Brecknock castles taken by prince Edward 1265

Peace with the English 1267

Edward I. summons Llewelyn to Westminster on his refusal to come, deposes him, and invades Wales 1277

Edward encamps a powerful army on Saltney marsh 1277

The sons of Gruffydd treacherously drowned in the river Dee, by the earl Warrenne and Roger Mortimer 1281

Hawarden castle taken by surprise by Llewelyn and his brother David, they destroy Flint and Rhuddlan castles 1282

Great battle between Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, the last native prince, and the English Llewelyn slain, after the battle, by De Francton, Dec 11, 1282

Wales finally subdued by Edward I., after a severe contest 1282

Prince David surrenders, and is executed as a traitor 1283

* The statute of Wales, enacted at Rhuddlan, March 19 1284, alleges that—"Divine Providence has now removed all obstacles, and transferred wholly and entirely to the king's dominion the land of Wales and its inhabitants, heretofore subject unto him in feudal right." The ancient laws were to be preserved in civil causes, but the law of inheritance was to be changed, and the English criminal law to be put in force. *Annals of England*

WALES, *continued.*

The first English prince of Wales, son of Edward, born at Caernarvon castle (see <i>Wales, Princes of</i>)	April 25, 1284	Dr Ferrara, bishop of St. David's, burnt at the stake for heresy	1555
The insurrection of Llewelyn ap Madoe, checked, 1294, suppressed	1316	Lewis Owain, a baron of the exchequer, attacked and murdered while on his assize tour	1555
Great rebellion of Owain Glyndwr or Owen Glendower (grandson of the last prince, Llewelyn), commences	1400	The Bible and Prayer-book ordered to be translated into Welsh, and divine service to be performed in that language	1563
Radnor and other places taken by Owain Glyndwr	1401	First congregation of dissenters assembled in Wales, Vavasour Powel apprehended while preaching	1620
He besieges Caernarvon	1402	Beaumaris castle garrisoned for king Charles I	1642
And seizes Harlech castle	1404	Powys castle taken by sir Thomas Myddelton	Oct. 1644
Harlech castle retaken by the English forces	1408	Dr Land, formerly bishop of St. David's, beheaded on Tower-hill	Jan. 10, 1645
Owain Glyndwr dies	1415	Surrender of Hawarden castle to the parliament general Mytton	1645
Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI, takes refuge in Harlech castle	1459	Charles I. takes refuge in Denbigh	1645
Town of Denbigh burnt	1460	Rhuddlan castle surrenders	1645
The earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., lands in Pembroke, and is aided by the Welsh	Aug. 1483	Harlech castle surrenders to Cromwell's army under Mytton	1647
Palatine jurisdiction in Wales abolished by Henry VIII	1535	Battle of St. Fagan's, the Welsh totally defeated by col. Horton, Cromwell's lieutenant	May 5, 1648
Monmouth made an English county by the same king	1535	Beaumaris castle surrenders to Cromwell's arms	1648
The counties of Brecknock, Denbigh, and Radnor formed	1535	Colonel Poyer shot, his fate decided by lot,*	April 25, 1649
Act for "laws and justice to be administered in Wales in same form as in England," 27 Henry VIII.	1535	The French land in Pembrokeshire, and are made prisoners	Feb. 1797
Wales incorporated into England by parliament	1536	Rebecca riots in Wales	1843
Divided into twelve counties	1543		

SOVEREIGNS OF WALES.

640 Dyvnwal Moelmud, king of the Cymry	948 Owain ap Howell Dha, his son
688 Idwallo.	987 Meredith ap Owain
720. Rhodri, or Roderic.	998 Llewelyn ap Sitayllt.
755. Conan.	1021 Rytherch ap Jevaf, a usurper
818. Mervyn.	1031 Hywel and Meredith.
843. Roderic, surnamed the Great.	1042 Rhydderch and Rhys, the sons of the usurper
	1061 Meredith ap Owain ap Edwyn
	1073 Rhys ap Owain, and Rhydderch ap Caradoc.
	1077 Rhys ap Tewdwr Mawr
	1084 Cadwgan ap Bleddyn.
	1115 Griffith ap Rhys.
	1137 Rhys ap Gruffydd, or Griffith.
	1196 Gruffydd ap Rhys.
	1202 Rhys ap Gruffydd.
	1222 Owain ap Gruffydd.
	1235 Meredith ap Owain, he died in 1267

PRINCES AND LORDS OF POWYS-LAND

877 Mervyn.	977 Howel Dha the Good.
900 Cadeth, also prince of South Wales.	
927 Howel Dha the Good.	
985 Meredith ap Owain.	
1061 Bleddyn ap Cynvyn	
1078 Meredith ap Bleddyn.	
1087 Cadwgan ap Bleddyn.	
1122 Madoe ap Meredith.	
1160 Griffith ap Meredith.	
1256 Gwennwinwin, or Gwennwynwyn.	
1256 Owain ap Gruffydd.	

[See *England*.]

* At the commencement of the civil war of the seventeenth century, Pembroke castle was the only Welsh fortress in the possession of the parliament, and it was intrusted to the command of col. Langhorne. In 1647, this officer, and colonels Powel and Poyer, embraced the cause of the king, and made Pembroke their head-quarters, and after their disastrous defeat at the battle of St. Fagan's, they retired to the castle, followed by an army led by Cromwell in person. Here they were besieged, and at length capitulated, the garrison having endured great sufferings from want of water. Langhorne, Powel, and Poyer were tried by a court-martial, and condemned to death, but Cromwell having been induced to spare the lives of two of them, it was ordered that they should draw lots for the favour, and three papers were folded up, on two of which were written the words, "Life given by God," and the third was left blank. The latter was drawn by colonel Poyer, who was shot accordingly on the above day. *Pennant Hist of Pembrok.*

WALES, PRINCE OF The first English prince of this title was Edward, the son of Edward I, who was born in Caernarvon Castle on the 25th April, 1284. It is asserted that immediately after his birth he was presented by his father to the Welsh chieftains as their future sovereign, the king holding up the royal infant in his arms, and saying, in the Welsh language, "*Eich Dyn*," literally in English, "This is your man," but signifying "This is your countryman and king." These words were afterwards changed, or corrupted, as some historians assert, to "*Ich Dyn*," which is the motto attached to the arms of the prince of Wales to this day. Owing to the premature death of his elder brother, this prince succeeded to the throne of England, by the title of Edward II in 1307. *Myvyrian Archaeology, Hist. Wales*. For another and very different account of the origin of the motto "*Ich Dyn*," see the article under that head.

ENGLISH PRINCES OF WALES.

1801 Edward Plantagenet (afterwards king Edward II).	was duke of Cornwall, and not prince of Wales
1845 Edward the Black Prince.	
1376 Richard, his son (Richard II).	1610 Henry Frederic, son of James I., died Nov 6, 1612.
1809 Henry (afterwards Henry V.), son of Henry IV.	1616 Charles, his brother (afterwards Charles I.).
1454 Edward, son of Henry VI., slain at Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471.	1630 Charles, his son (afterwards Charles II.), never created prince of Wales.
1471 Edward (afterwards Edward V.), son of Edward IV.	1714 George Augustus (afterwards George II.).
1488 Edward, son of Richard III. died in 1484.	1729 Frederic Lewis, his son, died March 30, 1751.
1489 Arthur, son of Henry VII., died in 1502.	1761 George, his son (afterwards George III.).
1503 Henry, his brother (afterwards Henry VIII.).	1762 George, his son (afterwards George IV.).
1537 Edward, his son (afterwards Edward VI.).	1841 Albert-Edward, son of queen Victoria. See <i>England</i> .

WALES, PRINCESS OF This title was held, some authors say, during the earlier period of her life, by the princess Mary of England, eldest daughter of Henry VIII and afterwards queen Mary I. She was created, they state, by her father princess of Wales, in order to conciliate the Welsh people and keep alive the name, and was, they add, the first and only princess of Wales in her own right, a rank she enjoyed until the birth of a son to Henry, who was afterwards Edward VI born in 1537. This is however denied, upon better authority, that of *Banks*.

WALHALLA (the Hall of Glory), a temple near Ratisbon, erected in 1842 by Louis king of Bavaria, to receive the statues and memorials of the great men of Germany. The name is derived from the fabled meeting place of Scandinavian heroes after death.

WALKING, &c FEATS IN Capt Barclay for a wager (on which many thousands of pounds depended), walked 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours, in forty two days and nights (less 8 hours). His task was accomplished on July 10, 1809. In May, 1758, a young lady at Newmarket won a wager, having undertaken to *ride* 1000 miles in 1000 hours, which feat she performed in little more than two thirds of the time. Richard Manks, a native of Warwickshire, undertook (in imitation of Captain Barclay) to walk 1000 miles in 1000 hours. The place chosen was the Barrack tavern cricket ground, in Sheffield, he commenced on Monday June 17, 1860, and completed the 1000 miles, July 24 following, winning a considerable sum.

WALLACHIA See *Danubian Principalities*

WALLIS'S VOYAGE. Captain Wallis set sail from England on his voyage round the world, July 26, 1766, and accomplishing his voyage, he returned to England, May 2, 1768, a period of less than two years. See *Circumnavigators*.

WALLOONS The people who fled to England from the persecution of the cruel duke of Alva, the governor of the Low Countries for Philip II of Spain. On account of the duke's religious proscriptions, these countries revolted from Philip, 1566. *Mariana's Hist. of Spain*. The Walloons were well received in England. A large protestant church was given to them by queen Elizabeth, at Canterbury, and many of their posterity still remain in this part of England. *Pardon*.

WALLS. See *Roman Walls*

WALNUT TREE. This tree has existed a long time in England. Near Welwyn, in Hertfordshire, there was the largest walnut-tree on record, it was felled in 1627, and from it were cut nineteen loads of planks and as much was sold to a gunsmith in London as cost 10*l*. carriage, besides which there were thirty loads of roots and branches. When standing, it covered 76 poles of ground, a space equal to 2299 square yards statute measure. A sitting room twelve feet in diameter was lately shown in London, hollowed from an American walnut-tree, 80 feet in the trunk, and 150 feet in the branches. The black walnut-tree (*Juglans nigra*) was brought to these countries from North America before 1629.

WALPOLE'S ADMINISTRATIONS. Mr Walpole (afterwards sir Robert, and earl of Oxford), was born in 1676, became secretary at war in 1708, was expelled the house of commons on a charge of misappropriating the public money, became first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer in 1715. He resigned, on a disunion of the cabinet, in 1717, bringing in the sinking fund bill on the day of his resignation. On the earl of Sunderland retiring in 1721, he resumed his office and held it till 1742. He died March 18, 1745

SECOND WALPOLE ADMINISTRATION (1721).

Sir Robert Walpole, *first lord of the treasury*
Thomas, lord Parker, created earl of Macclesfield,
lord chancellor
Henry, lord Carleton (succeeded by William, duke
of Devonshire), *lord president*
Evelyn, duke of Kingston (succeeded by lord
Trevor), *privy seal*.
James, earl of Berkeley, *first lord of the admiralty*

Charles, viscount Townshend, and John, lord
Cartaret (the latter succeeded by the duke of
Newcastle), *secretaries of state*
Duke of Marlborough (succeeded by the earl of
Cadogan), *ordnance*.
Right hon. George Treby (succeeded by right hon.
Henry Pelham), *secretary at war*
Viscount Torrington, &c.

WALTZ, the popular German national dance, was introduced into England by baron Neuman and others in 1813 *Ruikes*

WANDERING JEW The following is the strange account given of this personage — His original name was Calaphilus, Pontius Pilate's porter. When they were dragging Jesus out of the door of the judgment-hall, he struck him on the back, saying, "Go faster, Jesus! go faster, why dost thou linger!" Upon which Jesus looked on him with a frown, and said, "I am indeed going, but thou shalt tarry till I come." Soon after he was converted, and took the name of Joseph. He lives for ever, but at the end of every hundred years falls into a fit or trance, upon which, when he recovers, he returns to the same state of youth he was in when our Saviour suffered, being about thirty years of age. He always preserves the utmost gravity of deportment. He was never seen to smile. He perfectly remembers the death and resurrection of Christ. *Calmel's Hist. of the Bible*

WANDSWORTH, near London. In this village was established the first place of worship for dissenters in England, Nov 20, 1572. It was called Wandsworth meeting house. In Garret lane, near this place, a mock election of a mayor of Garratt was formerly held, after every general election of parliament, to which Foote's dramatic piece, *The Mayor of Garratt* (1765), gave no small celebrity.

WARBECK'S INSURRECTION Perkin Warbeck, the son of a Florentine Jew, to whom Edward IV. had stood godfather, was persuaded by Margaret, duchess of Burgundy, sister to Richard III. to personate her nephew, Richard, Edward V.'s brother, which he did first in Ireland, where he landed, 1492. The imposture was discovered by Henry VII. 1493. Some writers consider that Perbeck was not an impostor

Made an attempt to land at Kent with 600 men, when 150 were taken prisoners and executed, 1495

Recommended by the king of France to James IV. of Scotland, who gave him his kinswoman, lord Huntley's daughter, in marriage, the same year. James IV. invaded England in his favour, 1496. Left Scotland, and went to Bodmin, in Cornwall,

where 3000 joined him, and he took the title of Richard IV. 1497

Taken prisoner by Henry VII. 1498

Set in the stocks at Westminster and Cheapside, and sent to the Tower, 1499

Plotted with the earl of Warwick to escape out of the Tower, by murdering the lieutenant, for which he was hanged at Tyburn, 1499

WARDIAN CASES. In 1829 Mr N. B. Ward observed a small fern and grass growing in a closed glass bottle in which he had placed a chrysalis covered with moist earth. From this circumstance he was led to construct his well known *closely glazed* cases, which afford to plants light, heat, and moisture, and which exclude deleterious gases, smoke, &c. They are particularly adapted for ferns. In 1833 they were employed for the transmission of plants to Sydney, &c., with great success. Mr Faraday lectured on this subject in 1838

WARRANTS, GENERAL. Warrants that did not specify the name of the accused. They were declared to be illegal and unconstitutional by lord chief justice Pratt, Dec. 6, 1763, the question having been raised upon the seizure and committal of Mr. Wilkes to the Tower for a libel on the king. The question also gave rise to some stormy debates in the house of commons. After the decision of the court of common pleas in favour of Wilkes, he brought an action against lord Halifax, then secretary of state, and recovered 4000*l.* damages for having been imprisoned upon an illegal warrant. Wilkes laid his damages at 20,000*l.* Nov 10, 1796 *Annual Register*

WARS. War is called by Erasmus "the malady of princes." Scriptural writers date the first war as having been begun by the impious son of Cain, 3563 B.C. Osymandyas of Egypt was the first warlike king, he passed into Asia, and conquered Bactria, 2100 B.C.

Usher He is supposed by some to be the Oasir of the priests. It is computed that to the present time, no less than 6,860,000,000 of men have perished in the field of battle, being more than six times as many of the human species as now inhabit our whole earth.

WARS, CIVIL, OF GREAT BRITAIN See *Rebellions, &c.*

WARS, FOREIGN, OF GREAT BRITAIN The wars in France, in which England was involved for nearly two centuries, arose from the dukes of Normandy being kings of England. They held Normandy as a fief of the crown of France, and when William I. conquered England, it became an English province, but was lost in the reign of king John, 1204. The English princes gained memorable victories at Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt, but were finally driven out of France in the reign of Henry VI. and lost Calais by surprise in the reign of Mary. See *England, France, Battles, &c.*

FOREIGN WARS OF GREAT BRITAIN SINCE THE CONQUEST

War with Scotland, 1068	Peace	1092	War with Scotland, 1542	Peace	1546
" France, 1116	"	1118	" Scotland, 1547	"	1550
" Scotland, 1188	"	1189	" France, 1549	"	1550
" France, 1161	"	1186	" France, 1557	"	1559
" France, 1194	"	1195	" Scotland, 1557	"	1560
" France, 1201	"	1216	" France, 1562	"	1564
" France, 1224	"	1234	" Spain, 1588	"	1604
" France, 1294	"	1299	" Spain, 1624	"	1626
" Scotland, 1296	"	1323	" France, 1627	"	1629
" Scotland, 1327	"	1328	" Holland, 1651	"	1654
" France, 1339	"	1360	" Spain, 1655	"	1660
" France, 1368	"	1420	" France, 1666	"	1668
" France, 1422	"	1471	" Denmark, 1666	"	1668
" France, 1492	"	same year	" Holland, 1666	"	1668
" France, 1512	"	1514	" Algiers, 1640	"	1671
" France, 1522	"	1527	" Holland, 1672	"	1674
" Scotland, 1522	"	1542	" France, 1689	"	1687

The general peace of Ryswick between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain was signed by the ministers of these powers, at the palace of Ryswick, Sept. 20, 1697. It concluded this last war.

THE GREAT MODERN AND EXTENSIVE WARS OF GREAT BRITAIN *

War of the <i>Succession</i> , commenced May 4, 1702.	War with Spain, April 17, 1780	Closed same time, Jan. 20 1783
Peace of Utrecht, March 13, 1713.	War with Holland, Dec. 21, 1780	Peace signed, Sept. 2, 1783
War with Spain, Dec. 16, 1718. Peace concluded, 1721	War of the <i>Revolution</i> , Feb. 1, 1793.	Peace of Amiens, March 27, 1802
War <i>Spanish War</i> Oct. 23, 1749. Peace of Aix la Chapelle, April 30, 1748	War against <i>Bonaparte</i> , April 29, 1803	Finally closed, June 18, 1815
War with France, March 31, 1744. Closed also on April 30, 1748	War with America, June 18, 1812.	Peace of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814
War, the <i>Seven Years War</i> , June 9, 1756. Peace of Paris, Feb. 10 1763	War with Russia, March 27, 1854.	Peace of Paris, March 31 1856.
War with Spain, Jan. 4, 1762. General peace, Feb. 10 1763	For the Wars with India, China, and Persia, see those countries respectively	
War with America, July 14, 1774. Peace of Paris, Nov. 30, 1782		
War with France, Feb. 6, 1778. Peace of Paris, Jan. 20, 1783		

WAR AFFAIRS On account of the war with Russia, a secretary for war affairs was first appointed as a cabinet minister, June 9, 1854, in the person of the duke of Newcastle, previously colonial secretary, and colonial and war affairs having been previously placed under one minister. See *Secretaries*.

WARSAW Late the metropolis of Poland. The diet was transferred to this city from Cracow in 1566, and it became the seat of government in 1689. Warsaw surrendered to Charles XII. in 1703. It has been a frequent prey to war of late years. In the beginning of 1794, the empress of Russia put a garrison into this city, in order to compel the Poles to acquiesce in the usurpations she had in view, but this garrison was expelled by the citizens, with the loss of 2000 killed and 500 wounded, and 36 pieces of cannon, April 17, 1794. The

* In the war against Bonaparte, the great powers of Europe leagued sometimes with, and sometimes against Great Britain. England spent 65 years in war and 62 in peace, in the 127 years previous to the close of the war in 1815. In the war of 1688, we spent 36 millions sterling, in the war of the *Spanish Succession*, 62 millions in the *Spanish War*, 54 millions, in the *Seven Years War* 112 millions, in the *American War*, 136 millions in the war of the *French Revolution*, 464 millions, and in the war against *Bonaparte*, 1159 millions, thus forming a total expenditure for war, in 127 years (from the Revolution in 1688 to the downfall of Napoleon in 1815), of 2023 millions of pounds sterling. M. de Pradt estimates the loss of life sustained by the French forces in the six campaigns of the Peninsular war at 600,000 men. The loss sustained by the Spaniards and their allies was probably as great. During the war many districts of the Peninsula were from time to time laid waste by the contending armies, and the inhabitants were victims to all the calamities and horrors thus produced. The total destruction of human beings in this war must have amounted to one million two hundred thousand. See *Russo-Turkish War*, note.

king of Prussia besieged Warsaw in July 1794, but was compelled to raise the siege in September, same year. It was taken by the Russians in the November following. See *next article*. Warsaw was constituted a duchy and annexed to the house of Saxony in August 1807, but the duchy was overrun by the Russians in 1813, and soon afterwards Warsaw again became the residence of a Russian viceroy. The last Polish revolution commenced here, Nov. 29, 1830. See *Poland*.

WARSAW, BATTLES OF The Poles suffered a great defeat in a battle with the Russians, Oct. 4, 1794, and Suwarrow the Russian general, after the siege and destruction of Warsaw, cruelly butchered 30,000 Poles, of all ages and conditions, in cold blood, Nov. 4, 1794. The battle preceding the surrender was very bloody, of 26,000 men, more than 10,000 were killed, nearly 10,000 were made prisoners, and 2000 only escaped the fury of the merciless conqueror. Battle of Growchow, near Warsaw, in which the Russians were defeated, and forced to retreat with the loss of 7000 men, Feb. 20, 1831. Battle of Warsaw, when, after two days' hard fighting, the city capitulated, and was taken possession of by the Russians. Great part of the Polish army retired towards Plock and Modlin. This last battle was fought Sept. 7 and 8, 1831.—The treaty of ALLIANCE OF WARSAW, between Austria and Poland, against Turkey, in pursuance of which John Sobieski assisted in raising the siege of Vienna (on the 18th of September following), signed March 31, 1683. Treaty of Warsaw, between Russia and Poland, Feb. 24, 1768.

WASHINGTON (in Columbia district, N. E. of Virginia) The capital of the United States, founded in 1791, and made the seat of government in 1800. The house of representatives was opened for the first time, May 30, 1803. Washington was taken in the late war by the British forces under general Ross, when all its superb national structures were consumed by a general conflagration, the troops not sparing even the national library, Aug. 24, 1814. General Ross was soon afterwards killed by some American riflemen, in a desperate engagement at Baltimore, Sept. 12 following.—Part of the capitol and the whole of the library of the United States' congress were destroyed by fire, Dec. 24, 1861. See *United States*.

WASTE LANDS. The inclosure of waste lands and commons, in order to promote agriculture, first began in England about the year 1547, and gave rise to Ket's rebellion, 1549. Inclosures were again promoted by the authority of parliament, 1785. The waste lands in England were estimated in 1794 to amount to 14 millions of acres, of which there were taken into cultivation, 2,837,476 acres before June 1801. In 1841, there were about 6,700,000 acres of waste land, of which more than half was thought to be capable of improvement. See *Agriculture*.

WATCH OF LONDON The nightly watch of London was first appointed 38 Hen. III. 1253. This species of protection was not thought of previously to that year. *Stow's Chron.* Watchmen were first appointed in London with a bell, with which they proclaimed the hour of night before the introduction of public clocks. *Hardie.* The old watch was discontinued, and a new force of numbered policemen on duty day and night commenced, Sept. 29, 1829. See *Police*.

WATCHES, are said to have been first invented at Nuremberg, A.D. 1477, although it is affirmed that Robert, king of Scotland, had a watch about A.D. 1310. Watches were first used in astronomical observations by Purbach, 1500. Authors assert that the emperor Charles V. was the first who had anything that might be called a watch, though some call it a small table clock, 1530. Watches were first brought to England from Germany in 1577. *Hume.* A watch which belonged to queen Elizabeth is preserved in the library of the Royal Institution, London. Spring pocket-watches (watches properly so-called) have had their invention ascribed to Dr. Hooke by the English, and to M. Huyghens by the Dutch. Dr. Derham, in his *Artificial Clock-maker*, says that Dr. Hooke was the inventor, and he appears certainly to have produced what is called the pendulum watch. The time of this invention was about 1658, as is manifest, among other evidences, from an inscription on one of the double-balance watches presented to Charles II, viz. "Rob. Hooke, inven. 1658, T. Tompion fecit, 1675." Repeating watches were invented by Barlowe, 1676. Harrison's first time-piece was produced in 1735. See *Harrison*. Watches and clocks were taxed in 1797. The tax was repealed in 1798. See *Clocks*.

WATER. Thales of Miletus, founder of the Ionic sect, looked upon water (as also did Homer, and several of the ancient philosophers) as being the original principle of everything besides, about 594 B.C. *Stanley*. In the Roman church, water was first mixed with the sacramental wine A.D. 123. *Longlet.* That water is composed of 8 parts of oxygen and 1 part of hydrogen was demonstrated by Cavendish and Watt in 1781.

WATER IN LONDON Water was first conveyed to London by leaden pipes, 21 Hen III 1237 *Stow* It took nearly fifty years to complete it, the whole being finished and Cheap-side conduit erected, only in 1285 The New River water was brought to London from Amwell in Hertfordshire, at an immense expense, by sir Hugh Middleton, in 1613 The city was supplied with its water by conveyances of wooden pipes in the streets and small leaden ones to the houses, and the New River Company incorporated, 1620 So late as queen Anne's time there were water-carriers at Aldgate pump London is now supplied by eight companies —The New River, East London, Chelsea, Grand Junction, Southwark and Vauxhall, Kent, Lambeth, and West Middlesex. The water-works at Chelsea were completed, and the company incorporated, 1722 London bridge ancient water-works were destroyed by fire, Oct. 29, 1779 An act to supply the metropolis with water, 15 & 16 Vict. c 84, was passed July 1, 1852 The supply is now considered to be much improved in quality and quantity * See *Artesian Wells*

WATER-CLOCKS The first instruments used to measure the lapse of time, independently of the sunahine, were *clepsydre*, or water-clocks, said to have been invented by Scipio Nasica, 159 B.C. They were, most probably, vessels of water, with a small hole through the bottom through this hole the water ran out in a certain time, possibly an hour, after which the vessel was again filled, to be emptied as before This invention was a manifest improvement on the old sun dials, whose perpendicular gnomon gave hours of different length at the various seasons of the year Something similar to the hour-glass was occasionally used and our Alfred, probably ignorant of these methods, is said to have adopted the burning of a taper as a measure of time

WATER-COLOUR PAINTING has been raised from the hard dry style of the last century, to its present brilliancy, by the efforts of Nicholson, Copley, Melding, Varley, and the great Turner, by Pyne, Cattermole, Prout, &c., within the present century The exhibition was founded in 1805

WATER-GLASS, a name given to a liquid mixture of sand (silice), and one of the alkalis (potash or soda) Dr Von Fuchs, the inventor, gave an account of his process in 1825, and Mr Frederick Ransom of Ipswich, ignorant of Von Fuchs' discovery, patented a mode of preparing water glass in 1845, which he has since greatly improved upon. In 1857 M Kuhlmann of Lille published a pamphlet setting forth the advantageous employment of water glass in hardening porous stone and in Stereochromy (*which see*) It has been applied to the exterior of many buildings in France and England The memoirs of Von Fuchs and Kuhlmann were translated and printed in England in 1859 by direction of the prince consort.

WATER-MILLS, used for grinding corn, are said to have been invented by Belisarius, the general of Justinian, while besieged in Rome by the Goths, A D 555 The ancients parched their corn, and pounded it in mortars. Afterwards mills were invented, which were turned by men and beasts with great labour, yet Pliny mentions wheels turned by water

WATER TOFANA. See *Poisoning*

WATERFORD (S Ireland), built A D 879, was totally destroyed by fire in 981 Rebuilt and considerably enlarged by Strongbow in 1171, and still further in the reign of Henry VII, who granted considerable privileges to the citizens Richard II landed and was crowned here in 1399, in 1690, James II embarked from hence for France, after the battle of the Boyne, and William III resided here twice, and confirmed its privileges Memorable storm here, April 18, 1792 The cathedral of Waterford, dedicated to the blessed Trinity, was first built by the Ostmen, and by Malchus, the first bishop of Waterford, after his return from England from his consecration, A D 1096 This see was united with that of Lismore in 1363 It was valued in the king's books, by an extent returned 29 Henry VIII at 72*l* 8*s* 1*d* Irish per annum By stat. 3 & 4 Will IV the see of Waterford and Lismore was united by the Irish Church Temporalities act with the see of Cashel and Emly, Aug. 14, 1833 The interior of the cathedral, organ, &c were destroyed by fire, Oct 25, 1815

WATERLOO, in Belgium, the site of the great battle on the 18th of June, 1815, between the French army, of 71,947 men and 246 guns, under Napoleon, and the Allies, commanded by the duke of Wellington, who, with 67,661 men and 156 guns, resisted the various attacks of the enemy from nine in the morning until five in the afternoon About that time, 16,000 Prussians reached the field of battle, and by seven, the force under Blücher amounted to above 50,000 men, with 104 guns. Wellington then moved forward his whole army A total rout ensued, and the carnage was immense Of the British (23,991), 98 officers, 1916 men were killed and missing, and 363 officers, and 4560 men wounded, total

* In Jan 1857, a company was formed to carry out Dr Normandy's patent for converting salt water into fresh.

6932. And the total loss of the allied army amounted to 4206 killed, 14,539 wounded, and 4231 missing, making 22,976 *hors de combat*. Napoleon quitting the wreck of his flying army, returned to Paris, and finding it impossible to raise another, he abdicated the throne of France. *P. Nicolas.**

WATERLOO BRIDGE, LONDON The erection of a bridge over this part of the Thames was repeatedly suggested during the last century, but no actual preparations to carry it into effect were made till 1806, when Mr G. Dodd procured an act of parliament, and gave the present site, plan, and dimensions of the bridge, but, in consequence of some disagreement with the committee, he was superseded by Mr Rennie, who completed this noble structure. It was commenced Oct. 11, 1811, and finished June 18, 1817, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, when the prince regent, the duke of Wellington, and other distinguished personages were present at the opening. Its length within the abutments is 1242 feet, its width within the balustrades is 42 feet, and the span of each arch, of which there are nine, is 120 feet.†

WATERSPOUT Whirlwinds and waterspouts proceed from the same cause, the only difference being that waterspouts pass over the water, and whirlwinds over the land. *Dr Franklin.* Two waterspouts fell on the Glatz mountains in Germany, and caused dreadful devastation to Hautenbach, and many other villages, a prodigious number of houses were destroyed, and many persons perished, July 13, 1827. A waterspout at Glanflesk, near Killarney, in Ireland, passed over a farm of Mr John Macarthy, and destroyed his cottage, two other farmhouses, and other buildings, of which not a vestige remained. In this catastrophe seventeen persons perished, Aug. 4, 1831.

WATLING STREET See *Roman Roads*

WAVE PRINCIPLE (in accordance with which the curves of the hull of a ship should be adapted to the curves of a wave of the sea), formed the subject of experiments begun by Mr John Scott Russell in 1832, with the view of increasing the speed of ships. Colonel Beaufoy is said to have spent 30,000*l* in researches upon this matter. It was also taken up by the British Association, who have published reports of the investigations.

WAWZ or WAWER (Poland) The Poles under Skrzynecki attacked the Russians at Wawz, and after two days' hard fighting, all the Russians' positions were carried by storm, and they compelled to retreat with the loss of 12,000 men and 2000 prisoners. The Polish loss was comparatively small, March 31, 1831. But the triumph of the Poles in this battle was afterwards followed by defeat and ruin.

WAX came into use for candles in the twelfth century, and wax candles were esteemed a luxury in 1300, being but little used. In China, candles of vegetable wax have been in use for centuries. See *Candleberry*. Wax candles are made very cheap in America, from the berry of a particular species of myrtle, which yields excellent wax, of a green colour. See *Candles*. The wax tree, *Agave lucidum*, was brought from China before 1794. Sealing wax was not brought into use in England until about 1556. Its use has been almost superseded since the general introduction of adhesive envelopes, about 1844.

WE. Sovereigns generally use *we* for *I*, which style began with king John, A.D. 1199. *Coke's Instit.* See *Plural*. The German emperors and French kings used the plural about A.D. 1200. *Henault.*

WEAVING This art appears to have been practised in China from the earliest antiquity—more than a thousand years before it was known in Europe or Asia. Poets assign the art to the spider. Women originally spun, wove, and dyed, and the origin of these arts is ascribed, by ancient nations, to different women as women's arts. The Egyptians ascribed it to Isis, the Greeks to Minerva, and the Peruvians to the wife of Manco Capac. In most eastern countries the employment of weaving is still performed by the women. Our Saviour's vest, or coat, had not any seam, being woven from the top throughout, in one whole piece. Perhaps, says Dr Doddridge, this curious garment might be the work and present of some pious women who attended him, and ministered unto him.

* It is an historical fact, that the British forces have been twice signally successful over those of France on the same ground—Waterloo, and that by the side of the very chapel of Waterloo, which was remarked for being uninjured by shot or shell on the memorable 18th of June, 1815, did Marlborough cut off a large division of the French forces opposed to him on the 17th of August, 1705. It is no less a fact, that the conquerors of each of those days, on the same field, are the only commanders in the British service whose military career brought them to the summit of the peerage—to dukedoms.

† On Oct. 9, 1857, two youths, named Kilsby, found on one of the abutments of the bridge a carpet bag containing human bones and flesh, which had been cut up, salted and boiled, and some foreign clothes. After much investigation no clue could be found respecting the name of the individual, and the remains were interred in Woking cemetery.

of their substance, *Luke* viii. 3 The print of a frame for weaving such a vest may be seen in *Calmel's Dictionary*, under the word *Vestments* Two weavers from Brabant settled at York, where they manufactured woollens, which, says king Edward, "may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects," 1331 Flemish dyers, cloth drapers, linen makers, silk-throwsters, &c., settled at Canterbury, Norwich, Colchester, Southampton, and other places, on account of the duke of Alba's persecution, 1567 See *Loom*.

WEDGWOOD WARE A fine species of pottery and porcelain, produced by Mr Josiah Wedgwood, of Staffordshire, in 1762 The manufactories for this ware employ many thousands in this country His potteries, termed Etruria, were founded in 1771 Previously to 1763, most of the superior kinds of earthenware were imported from France

WEDNESDAY The fourth day of the week, so called from the Saxon idol Woden or Odin, by some supposed to be Mars, worshipped on this day "Woden was the reputed author of magic and the inventor of all the arts, and was thought to answer to the Mercury of the Greeks and Romans." *Butler*

WEEDON INQUIRY (Northamptonshire) In consequence of the discovery of defalcations (to the amount of 2300*l*) in the accounts of Mr Elliot, superintendent of the great military clothing establishment, at this place, commissioners were appointed to inquire into the matter in July 1858 They commenced sitting in September Many of the facts disclosed during the inquiry caused much public dissatisfaction

WEEK The space of seven days, supposed to be first used among the Jews, who observed the sabbath every seventh day They had three sorts of weeks, the first the common one of seven days, the second of years, which was seven years, the third of seven times seven years, at the end of which was the jubilee All the present English names are derived from the Saxon —

Latin	English.	Saxon.	Provided over by
Dies Saturni,	Saturday,	Saturn's day,	Saturn
Dies Solis	Sunday	Sun's day	The Sun.
Dies Lunæ,	Monday,	Moon's day,	The Moon.
Dies Martis,	Tuesday	Tiw's day	Mars
Dies Mercurii,	Wednesday	Woden's day,	Mercury
Dies Jovis,	Thursday	Thor's day,	Jupiter
Dies Veneris	Friday,	Friga's day,	Venus,

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES These, and the stamping of gold and silver money, were invented by Phidon, tyrant of Argos, 895 B.C. *et seq* *Arundelian Marbles* Weights were originally taken from grains of wheat, the lowest being still called a grain. *Chalmers* The standard measure was originally kept at Winchester by the law of king Edgar, A.D. 972 Edward III in 1353, ordered that there should be "one weight, measure, and yard," throughout the kingdom Standards of weights and measures were provided for the whole kingdom of England by the sheriffs of London, 9 Rich I 1197 A public weighing machine was set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city officer, called the weigh master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, stat 3 Edw II 1309 *Stow* The first statute, directing the use of avoirdupois weight, is that of 24 Hen VIII 1532 *Philosophical Transactions*, vol 65, art 3 Weights and measures were ordered to be examined by the justices at quarter sessions, 35 Geo III 1794 Again regulated, 1800 Statute for establishing a uniformity of weights and measures, June 17, 1824 This equalisation took place throughout the United Kingdom, Jan 1, 1826 The new acts relating thereto passed in 1834, 1835, 1855, and lastly in 1859 16 & 17 Vict. c. 29 (June 14, 1853), regulates the weights to be used in the sale of bullion, and adopts the use of the Troy ounce * See *Standard*

WELLINGTON'S VICTORIES, &c For details, see the articles respectively

Arthur Wellesley was born (probably March) May (?), 1769
Appointed to command in the Mahratta war in India, takes Poona and Ahmednagar, Aug 12 and gains his first victory at Assaye, Sept. 23, defeats Scindiah at Argaum Nov. and at Gawalghur Dec 13, 1803
Becomes secretary for Ireland 1807
Takes the command in Portugal, defeats Junot at Vimeira Aug 21 1808
Defeats Victor at Talavera, July 28, created viscount Wellington Sept. 4, 1809

Repulses Massena at Bussaco, Sept. 27, and occupies the lines at Torres Vedras Oct. 10, 1810
Defeats Massena at Fuentes d'Onore, May 6, 1811
t. Cos Almeida May 10, 1811
Storms Ciudad Rodrigo Jan 19, and Badajoz, April 6, defeats Marmont at Salamanca, July 22 enters Madrid Aug 12, 1812
Defeats Joseph Bonaparte and Jourdan at Vittoria, June 21 storms St. Sebastian, Aug 31, enters France Oct 8, 1813

* The French in 1790 adopted the mètre of 3 28084, or the 10 millionth part of the distance from the Pole to the Equator, as the standard of measure, and the kilogramme, equal to 2.555 pounds avoirdupois, as the standard of weight.

WELLINGTON'S VICTORIES, &c., *continued*

Defeats Soult at Orthez, Feb. 27, and at Toulouse April 10, 1814
 Created duke of Wellington with an annuity of 18,000*l.* and a grant of 300,000*l.* May, 1814
 Commands the army in the Netherlands, repulses an attack of Ney at Quatre Bras, June 16, defeats Napoleon at Waterloo, Jan. 18, invades Paris July 8, 1815
 Appointed master general of the ordnance 1819
 The Wellington shield and supporting columns designed by Stothard, commemorating all the above mentioned victories, presented to the duke by the merchants and bankers of London. (It was manufactured by Green and Ward, and cost 11,000*l.*) Feb. 16, 1822
 Appointed commander-in-chief, Jan. 22 resigns April 30, 1827

Becomes first minister Jan. 1828
 Aids in carrying the Catholic Emancipation bill April, 1829
 Asserts that no reform in parliament is needed, Nov. 2, resigns Nov. 18, 1830
 Transacts all the business of the country after the resignation of lord Melbourne, till the arrival of sir R. Peel from Italy, Nov. , and becomes foreign secretary under sir R. Peel, Dec. 1834, resigns April, 1835
 Dies at Walmer castle Sept. 14, 1852
 The body is removed to Chelsea hospital, where it lies in state Nov. 10, 1852
 Removed to the Horse Guards Nov. 17, 1852
 Public funeral at St. Paul's Cathedral* Nov. 18, 1852

WELLINGTON ADMINISTRATION, Jan. 1828 to Nov. 16, 1830

Duke of Wellington, *first lord of the treasury*
 Mr. Henry Goulburn, *chancellor of the exchequer*
 Earl Bathurst, *president of the council*
 Lord Ellenborough, *privy seal*
 Mr. (afterwards sir) Robert Peel, earl Dudley, and Mr. Wm. Huskisson, *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*
 Viscount Melville, *board of control*
 Mr. Charles Grant, *board of trade*
 Lord Palmerston, *secretary at war*
 Mr. Harries, *master of the mint*
 Earl of Aberdeen, *duchy of Lancaster*

Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor* Jan. 1828
 Mr. Huskisson earl Dudley, viscount Palmerston, and Mr. Grant quitted the ministry, and various changes followed in May and June same year
 The earl of Aberdeen and sir George Murray became, respectively *foreign and colonial secretaries*
 Sir Henry Hardinge, *secretary at war*
 Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, (afterwards lord Fitzgerald), *India board*
 Lord Lowther, *first commissioner of land revenues, &c.*, May and June, 1828
 Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, &c.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE (near Farnborough, Hampshire), was erected by subscription, in memory of the great duke of Wellington. It was instituted for the support and education of the orphan children of soldiers. The first stone was laid by the queen on June 2, 1856, and the building was opened by her majesty on June 29, 1859. Out of the 159,000*l.* subscribed, 55,000*l.* were expended on the building and the rest invested for the maintenance of the institution.

WELLS (in Somerset), BISHOPRIC OF. The bishop's seat was at Wells, and the cathedral church was built by Ina, king of the West Saxons, A.D. 704, and by him dedicated to St. Andrew. Several other of the West Saxon kings endowed it, and it was erected into a bishopric in 909, during the reign of king Edward the Elder. The present church was begun by Robert, the 18th bishop of this see, and completed by his immediate successor. The first bishop of Wells was Æthelm or Adelmus (afterwards archbishop of Canterbury) Bealson. The see was united with Bath (*which see*) in 1088.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS, a large Christian sect founded by John Wesley (born 1703, died 1791) and his brother Charles, who in 1727 with a few other students formed themselves into a small society for the purpose of mutual edification in religious exercises. On account of their strictness of life they were called *Methodists*. Mr. Wesley went to Georgia in America, in 1735, with a view of converting the Indians. On his return to England, in 1738, he commenced itinerant preaching, and gathered many followers. On finding the churches shut against him, he built spacious meeting houses in London, Bristol, and other places. For some time he was united with Mr. Whitefield, but differences arising on account of the doctrine of election, which Wesley rejected, they separated in 1741. (See *Whitefield*.) Wesley was indefatigable in his labours, and almost continually engaged in travelling through the United Kingdom. His society was well organised, and he preserved his influence over it to the last. "His genius for government was not inferior to that of Richelieu." *Macaulay*. In 1851 there were 428 circuits in Great Britain, with between

* A multitude of all ranks, estimated at a million and a half of persons, were congregated in the line of route, a distance of three miles, to witness and share in the imposing spectacle. The military consisted of the household regiments of horse and foot guards, the 2nd battalion of the Rifles, the 1st battalion of the Royal Marines, the 83rd regiment, the 17th Lancers, and the 18th Light Dragoons, with the regiment of Scots Greys. There were, besides, a body of Chelsea pensioners, and men of different arms of the East India Company. The body was placed, early in the morning of the 18th, by means of machinery, upon a lofty and sumptuous funeral car (which science had contributed to complete), drawn by twelve horses richly caparioned, and the coffin was thus seen by the whole of the crowd. The procession moved about seven o'clock, and it was three o'clock before the body was lowered into the vault beside the remains of Nelson, under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. In 1857 a number of models for the tomb were exhibited in Westminster Hall, none was chosen. The stone sarcophagus, completed in 1858, cost 11,000*l.*

13,000 and 14,000 local or lay preachers, and about 920 itinerant preachers, and 6579 chapels.*

WESSEX. See *Britain*.

WEST AUSTRALIA, formerly called **SWAN RIVER SETTLEMENT**, which was projected by colonel Peel in 1828 Regulations issued from the colonial office, and captain Stirling, appointed lieutenant-governor, Jan 17, 1829, arrived at the appointed site in August following The three towns of Perth, Fremantle, and Guildford were founded same year In March 1830, fifty ships with 2000 emigrants, with property amounting to 1,000,000 had arrived before hardly any dwellings had been erected or land surveyed. The more energetic settlers left for home or the neighbouring colonies, and the colony languished for twenty years for want of suitable inhabitants—the first settlers, from their previous habits and rank in life, proving unable for the rough work of colonisation. In 1848 the colonists requested that convicts might be sent out to them, and in 1849 a band arrived, who were kindly received and well treated The best results ensued. By 1853, 2000 had arrived, and the inhabitants of Perth have requested that 1000 should be sent out annually—The settlement at King George's Sound was founded in 1826 by the government of New South Wales. It was used as a military station for four years In 1830, the home government ordered the settlement to be transferred to Swan River Since the establishment of steam communication, the little town of Albany here, employed as a coaling station, has become a thriving seaport. It possesses an excellent harbour, used by whalers. A journal called the *Fremantle Gazette* was published here in March 1831 Population of West Australia in 1858, 13,601

WESTERN CHURCH (called also the **LATIN or ROMAN**) broke off communion with the Greek or Eastern Church A D 653 (See *Greek Church*) The history of the Western Church is mainly comprised in that of the Popes and of the several European kingdoms. (See *Popes*) This church was disturbed by the Arian heresy about 345 and 500, and by the Pelagian about 409, by the introduction of image worship about 600, by the injunction of the celibacy of the clergy and the rise of the monastic orders about 649, by the contests between the emperors and the popes respecting ecclesiastical investitures between 1073 and 1173, by the rise and progress of the Reformation in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and by the contests between the Jesuits and the Jansenists in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. (See *Roman Catholics*)

WEST INDIES. Islands discovered by Columbus, St. Salvador being the first land he made in the New World, and first seen by him in the night between the 11th and 12th Oct. 1492 The largest are Cuba, Hayti (or St. Domingo), Jamaica, Porto Rico, Trinidad, and Guadeloupe. See the *Islands respectively*

WEST SAXONS. See *Wessex*, in *Britain*

WESTERN EMPIRE The Roman empire was first divided into Eastern and Western by Diocletian in A.D 296, but was re united under Constantine in 340 It was again divided into Eastern and Western by Valentinian and Valens, of whom the former had the western portion, or Rome, properly so called, A D 364 See *Eastern Empire*

RULERS OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 364. Valentinian, son of Gratian, takes the Western and his brother Valens the Eastern empire | Theodosius the Great, who becomes sole emperor |
| 367 Gratian, a youth, son of Valentinian, made a colleague in the government by his father | [Andragathius throws himself into the sea, and Arbogastes dies by his own hand.] |
| 375. Valentinian II, another son, also very young is, on the death of his father, associated with his brother in the empire. Gratian is assassinated by his general, Andragathius, in 383. Valentinian murdered by one of his officers, Arbogastes, in 393 | 395 Honorius, son of Theodosius, reigns, on his father's death, in the West, and his brother Arcadius in the East. Honorius dies in 423. [Usurpation of John, the Notary, who is defeated and slain, near Ravenna.] |
| 392. Eugenius, a usurper assumes the imperial dignity he and Arbogastes are defeated by | 425. Valentinian III, son of the empress Placidia, daughter of Theodosius the Great murdered at the instance of his successor, |

* The *Congress*, the highest Wesleyan court, is composed of 100 ministers, who meet annually It was instituted by John Wesley in 1794 At the centenary of the existence of Methodism, 214,000 were collected to be expended in the objects of the society Out of the original connection have seceded:—

	Chapels in 1851		Chapels in 1851
New Connection (in 1794)	301	Wesleyan Methodist Association (1834)	529
Primitive Methodists (1810)	2371	Wesleyan Methodist Reformers (1849)	2000
Bible Christians, or Bryantists (1815)	408		

The last arose out of the publication of "Fly Sheets," advocating reform in the body The suspected authors and their friends were expelled. By these disruptions the main body is thought to have lost 104,000 members.—This sect in America numbered about a million in 1844, when a division took place on the slavery question.

WESTERN EMPIRE, *continued.*

5. Maximus he marries Eudoxia, widow of Valentinian, who, to avenge the death of her first husband and the guilt of her second, invites the African Vandals into Italy, and Rome is sacked. Maximus stoned to death.
455. Marus Macellus Avitus forced to resign, and dies in his flight towards the Alps.
- 457 Julius Valerius Majorianus murdered at the instance of his minister, Ricimer, who raises
461. Libius Severus to the throne, but holds the supreme power. Severus is poisoned by Ricimer.
465. [Interregnum. Ricimer retains the authority, without assuming the title of emperor.]
467. Anthemius, chosen by the joint suffrages of the senate and army murdered by Ricimer, who dies soon after.
472. Flavius-Ancilus Olybrius slain by the Goths soon after his accession.
473. Glycerius forced to abdicate by his successor,
474. Julius Nepos deposed by his general, Orestes, and retires to Salona.
475. Romulus (called Augustulus, or Little Augustus) son of Orestes. Orestes is slain, and the emperor deposed by
476. Odoacer, king of the Heruli takes Rome, assumes the style of king of Italy, and completes the fall of the Western empire.
See Italy, Rome, and Germany

WESTMINSTER. This city is so called on account of its western situation in respect to St. Paul's cathedral in particular, or of London in general, there being in former days a monastery, named Eastminster, on the hill now called Great Tower-hill. Where the bounds of this city eastward end, those of London begin, viz at Temple bar. Formerly Westminster was called Thorney, or Thorney Island and in ancient times Canute had a palace here, which was burnt in 1263. Westminster and London were one mile asunder so late as 1603, when the houses were thatched, and there were mud walls in the Strand. It is said that the great number of Scotsmen who came over after the accession of James I occasioned the building of Westminster, and united it with London. *Howell's Londinopolis*

WESTMINSTER ABBEY The miraculous stories concerning this pile of buildings were questioned by sir Christopher Wren, who was employed to survey the present edifice, and who, upon the nicest examination, found nothing to countenance the general belief that it was erected on the ruins of a pagan temple. Historians have fixed the era of the first abbey in the sixth century, and ascribed to Sebert the honour of erecting it. The church, becoming ruinous, was splendidly rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, between A D 1055 and 1066, and filled with monks from Exeter. Pope Nicholas II about this time constituted it the place for the inauguration of the kings of England. The church was once more built in a magnificent and beautiful style by Henry III about 1220. In the reigns of Edward II Edward III and Richard II the great cloisters, abbot's house, and the principal monastic buildings were erected. The western parts of the nave and aisles were rebuilt by successive monarchs, between the years 1340 and 1483. The west front and the great window were built by the rival princes, Richard III and Henry VII, and it was the latter monarch who commenced the beautiful chapel which bears his name, the first stone of which was laid Jan. 24, 1502. The abbey was dissolved, and made a bishopric, 1541, and was finally made a collegiate church by Elizabeth, 1560—Made a barrack for soldiers, July 1643. *Mercureius Rusticus*—The great west window, and the western towers rebuilt in the reigns of George I and II. The choir injured by fire, July 9, 1803. Mr Wyatt commenced restoring the dilapidated parts in 1809, at an expense of £2,000. A fire, but without any serious injury being done, occurred April 27, 1829. The evening services for the working classes commenced on Jan. 3, 1858, when a sermon was preached by the dean, Dr Trench.

WESTMINSTER BISHOPRIC AND DEANERY At the dissolution of monasteries, Westminster abbey was valued at 8977l per annum, king Henry VIII in 1539, erected it into a deanery, and in 1541 he erected it into a bishopric, and appointed John Thirleby prelate. But he, having wasted the patrimony allotted by the king for the support of the see, was translated to Norwich in 1550, and with him ended the bishopric of Westminster, Middlesex, which was the diocese, being restored to London. The dean continued to preside until the accession of Mary, who restored the abbot, but Elizabeth displaced the abbot, and erected the abbey into a collegiate church of a dean and twelve prebendaries, as it still continues. On the revival of the order of the Bath, in 1725, the dean of Westminster was appointed dean of that order, which honour has been continued.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGES. The old bridge was accounted, on its erection, one of the most beautiful structures of the kind in the world. It was begun (after a design of M. Labeleye), Sept. 13, 1738, the first stone was laid Jan. 29, 1738. It was opened for passengers Nov 17, 1750, cost 426,650l. It was built of Portland stone, and crosses the river where the breadth is 1223 feet. Owing to the sinking of several of its piers, most of the balustrade on both sides was removed, to relieve the structure of its weight.—By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 46 (Aug. 4, 1853), the estates of its commissioners were transferred to her majesty's commissioners of works, who were empowered to remove the present bridge, and build a NEW BRIDGE (near the old one), which was shortly after begun. The contract

required the completion of the works by June 1, 1857. The driving of the first elm pile commenced on July 3, and the driving of the iron piles and plates in September. The works were suspended for a time, in consequence of the failure of Messrs. Mare, the contractors. The government eventually undertook the building, which they entrusted to Mr. Thomas Page, the engineer. One half of the new bridge would have been opened for use, but for the lamented decease of Mr. H. Fitzroy, the first commissioner of public works, on Dec. 17, 1859.

WESTMINSTER HALL, London. One of the most venerable remains of English architecture, first built by William Rufus in 1097, for a banqueting hall, and here in 1099, on his return from Normandy, "he kept his feast of Whitsuntide very royally." The hall became ruinous before the reign of Richard II who repaired it in 1397, raised the walls, altered the windows, and added a new roof, as well as a stately porch and other buildings. In 1236, Henry III on New-year's day caused 6000 poor persons to be entertained in this hall, and in the other rooms of his palace, as a celebration of queen Eleanor's coronation, and here Richard II held his Christmas festival in 1397, when the number of the guests each day the feast lasted was 10,000. *Stow*. The courts of law were established here by king John. *Idem*. Westminster hall is universally allowed to be the largest room in Europe unsupported by pillars: it is 270 feet in length, and 74 broad. The hall underwent a general repair in 1802. Concurrently with the erection of the palace of Westminster, many improvements and alterations have lately been made in this magnificent hall. The Volunteer Rifle Corps were drilled in the hall in the winter of 1859.

WESTMINSTER, PALACE OF, the Houses of Parliament. See *Palace of Westminster* and *Parliament*.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, London, was founded by queen Elizabeth in 1560, for the education of forty boys, denominated the Queen's Scholars, who are prepared for the university. It is situated within the walls of the abbey, and is separated into two schools or divisions, comprising seven forms or classes. Besides the scholars on the foundation, many of the nobility and gentry send their sons to Westminster for instruction, so that this establishment vies with Eton in celebrity.

WESTPHALIA (Germany). This duchy belonged in former times to the dukes of Saxony, and afterwards became subject to the archbishop of Cologne. On the secularisation of 1802, it was made over to Hesse Darmstadt, and in 1814, was ceded for an equivalent to Prussia. The kingdom of Westphalia, one of the temporary kingdoms of Bonaparte, composed of conquests from Prussia, Hesse-Cassel, Hanover, and the smaller states to the west of Elbe, was created Dec. 1, 1807, and Jerome Bonaparte appointed king. Hanover was annexed March 1, 1810. The kingdom of Westphalia was overturned in 1813, and the country given to Prussia.

WESTPHALIA, or **MUNSTER**, PEACE OF, signed at Munster and at Osnaburg, between France, the emperor, and Sweden, Spain continuing the war against France. By this peace the principle of a balance of power in Europe was first recognised. Alsace given to France, and part of Pomerania and some other districts to Sweden, the Elector Palatine restored to the Lower Palatinate, the religious and political rights of the German States established, and the independence of the Swiss Confederation recognised by Germany, Oct. 24, 1648.

WHALE-FISHERY, it is said, was first carried on by the Norwegians so early as A.D. 837. *Lenglet*. Whales were killed at Newfoundland and Iceland for their oil only till 1578, the use of their fins and bones was not yet known, consequently (a writer quaintly adds) no stays were worn by the ladies. The English whale fishing commenced at Spitzbergen in 1598, but the Dutch had been previously fishing there. The fishery was much promoted by an act of parliament passed in 1749. From 1800 to 2000 whales have been killed annually on the coast of Greenland, &c. The quantity of whale-oil imported in 1814 was 33,567 tons. The quantity in 1826, when gas-light became general, was reduced to 25,000 tons, so that the consumption of oil had become, on this account, greatly diminished. In 1840 the quantity was about 22,000 tons, and in 1850, it was 21,328 tons.

WHEAT. The Chinese ascribe to their emperor, Chung Nong, who succeeded Fohi, the art of husbandry, and method of making bread from wheat, about 2000 years before the Christian era. Wheat was introduced into Britain, in the sixth century, by Coll ap Coll Frewi. *Robert's Hist. Anc. Brit.* Bread is mentioned in several passages of the Scriptures, as also the wheat-harvest. The first wheat imported into England of which we have a note, was in 1347. Various statutes have regulated the sales of wheat, and restrained its importation, thereby to encourage its being raised at home. See *Corn Laws* and *Bread*.

WHEEL, BREAKING ON THE. This barbarous mode of death is of great antiquity. It was used for the punishment of great criminals, such as assassins and parricides, first in Germany, it was also used in the Inquisition, and rarely anywhere else, until Francis I ordered it to be inflicted upon robbers, first breaking their bones by strokes with a heavy iron club, and then leaving them to expire upon the wheel, A.D. 1515. See *Ravallac*, &c.

WHEEL-WORK. Cotton spinning machinery, and manufacturing machinery in general, are merely varieties of the inventions of Androides and toy makers, a central power, with axles, wheels, cogs, ketches, ratchets, straps, lines, levers, screws, &c. &c. variously combined, constitute the wonders of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Warwickshire. See *Spinning, Looms, Automata*.

WHIGS. See *Tory*. Numerous authors trace the origin of these designations to various occasions and various epochs. Referring to what is stated under the head *Tory*, it may here be added, that we are told the name *Whig* was a term of reproach given by the court party to their antagonists for resembling the principles of the whigs, or fanatical conventiclers in Scotland, and the other was given by the country party to that of the court, comparing them to the Tories, or Popish robbers in Ireland. *Baker*. This distinction of parties arose out of the discovery of the Meal Tub plot (*which see*) in 1678. Upon bringing up the Meal Tub plot before parliament, two parties were formed, the one, who called the truth of the whole plot in question, and thus party styled those who believed in the plot, *Whigs*. The other party, crediting the truth of the plot, styled their adversaries, *Tories*. But in time these names, given upon this occasion as marks of opprobrium, became distinctions much boasted of by the parties bearing them. *Hume*. The Whig Club was established by Charles James Fox, and one of its original and most distinguished members was the great Francis, duke of Bedford, who died in 1802.

PRINCIPAL WHIG MINISTRIES.

Viscount Mordaunt's, 1689
Lord Godolphin's, 1690 and 1702
Earl of Halifax's, 1714
Sir R. Walpole's, 1715 and 1721.
Marquess of Rockingham's, 1722.
Lord Grenville's ("All the Talents"), 1806.

Earl Grey's, 1830
Viscount Melbourne's, 1834, 1835
Lord John Russell's, 1846 and 1851.
Viscount Palmerston's, 1855 and 1859
(See the respective articles and Coalitions.)

WHISKY, the distilled spirit produced from malt and other corn in Scotland and Ireland, of which about eight millions of gallons are distilled annually in the former, and upwards of nine millions of gallons in the latter. The duty upon this article has produced an annual revenue of about three millions. The distillation of whisky in these countries is referred to the sixteenth century, but some authors state it to have been earlier. See *Distillation*. In 1855 the duties on spirits distilled in Scotland and Ireland were equalised with those distilled in England.

WHITEBOYS, a body of ruffians in Ireland, so called on account of their wearing linen frocks over their coats. They committed dreadful outrages in 1761, but were suppressed by a military force and the ringleaders executed in 1762. They rose into insurrection again, and were suppressed, 1786. Whiteboys have appeared at various times since, marking their steps by the most frightful crimes. The insurrection act was passed on their account in 1822.

WHITEFIELD, GEORGE, the founder of the "*Calvinistic Methodists*," was the son of an innkeeper at Gloucester, where he received his first education. He was admitted a servitor at Oxford in 1732, and became a companion of the Wealeys there, and aided them in establishing Methodism. He parted from them in 1741, on account of their rejection of the doctrine of election. He was the most eloquent preacher of his day. His first sermon was preached in 1736, and he commenced field preaching in 1739. He is said to have delivered 18,000 sermons during his career of 34 years. His followers are termed "the countess of Huntingdon's connection," from his having become her chaplain in 1748. There were 109 chapels of this connection in 1851, but many of his followers have joined the Independents. He was born in 1714, and died in 1770. See *Tabernacle*.

WHITE FRIARS. See *Carmelites*. They had numerous monasteries throughout England, and a precent in London without the Temple, and west of Blackfriars, is called *Whitefriars* to this day, after a community of their order, founded there in 1245.

WHITEHALL (London), built by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, before the middle of the thirteenth century. It afterwards devolved, by bequest, to the Black Friars of Holborn, who sold it to the archbishop of York, whence it received the name of York-place, and continued to be the town-residence of the archbishops till purchased by Henry VIII of

Cardinal Wolsey, in 1530 At this period it became the residence of the court. Queen Elizabeth, who died at Richmond, in 1603 was brought from thence to Whitehall, by water, in a grand procession. It was on this occasion, Camden informs us, that the following quaint panegyric on her majesty was written

"The queen was brought by water to Whitehall,
At every stroke the oars did tears let fall.
More clung about the barge, fish under water
Wept out their eyes of pearl, and swam blind after
I think the bargemen might, with easier thighs,
Have rowed her thither in her people's eyes,
For howsoever, thus much my thoughts have scanned,
She had come by water, had she come by land."

In 1697, Whitehall was destroyed by an accidental fire, except the banqueting house, which had been added to the palace of Whitehall by James I, according to a design of Inigo Jones, in 1619 In the front of Whitehall, Charles I was beheaded, Jan 30, 1649 George I converted the hall into a chapel 1723 4 The exterior of this edifice underwent repair between 1829 and 1833

WHITE PLAINS (N America), where a battle was fought Oct. 28, 1776, between the revolted Americans and the British forces under sir William Howe It terminated in the defeat of the Americans, who suffered considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

WHITE ROSES See *Roses*

WHITE TOWER, the keep or citadel in the Tower of London, a large square, irregular building, erected in 1070, by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester It measures 116 feet by 96, and is 92 feet in height, the walls, which are 11 feet thick, having a winding staircase continued along two of the sides, like that in Dover Castle It contains the sea armoury, and the volunteer armoury—the latter for 30,000 men Within this tower is the ancient chapel of St John, originally used by the English monarchs. The turret at the N E. angle, which is the highest and largest of the four by which the White Tower is surmounted, was used for astronomical purposes by Flamsted, previously to the erection of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich

WHITSUNTIDE. This festival is appointed by the Church to commemorate the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles in the primitive Church, the newly baptized persons or catechumens, used to wear white garments on Whitsunday This feast is moveable, and sometimes falls in May and sometimes in June, but is always exactly seven weeks after Easter Rogation week (*which see*) is the week before Whitsunday

WHITTINGTON'S CHARITIES Sir Richard Whittington, a citizen and mercer of London, served the office of lord mayor three times, the last time in 1419 The marvellous stories connected with his name are totally destitute of truth. His munificent charities are little known and seldom praised. He founded his college, dedicated to the Holy Ghost and Virgin Mary, in 1424, and his alms-houses in 1429, the latter stand on Highgate Hill, and near them was the famous stone which commemorated "his return to London, after leaving it in despair, the church bells chiming him back by the promise of his future greatness."

WICKLIFFITES, the followers of John Wickliffe (born 1324), a professor of divinity in the university of Oxford and rector of Lutterworth in Leicestershire He was the father of the Reformation of the English church from popery, being among the first who opposed the authority of the pope, transubstantiation, celibacy of the clergy, &c. Wickliffe was protected by John of Gaunt, Edward's son and Richard's uncle, yet virulently persecuted by the church, and rescued from martyrdom by a paralytic attack, which caused his death, December 31, 1384, in his 60th year The council of Constance, in 1428 decreed his bones to be disinterred and burnt, which was done by the bishop of Lincoln, and his dust was cast into the river Swift. Wickliffe's English version of the Bible was commenced in 1380 an edition of it was printed at Oxford in 1850

WIDOWS The Jewish law required a man's brother to marry his widow (1490) For the burning of widows in India, see *Suttees*. In numerous countries widows are devoted to great privations from the time their husbands die, and at the isthmus of Darien, when a widow dies, such of her children as, from tender age, cannot provide for their own subsistence, were buried in the same grave with her *Abbs Raynal*. Among the numerous associations in London, for the relief of widows, are, one for the widows of musicians, instituted in 1788, one for widows of naval men, founded in 1789, for widows of medical men, 1788, law society, for widows of professional gentlemen, 1817, and for artists'

widows, 1827 There are various other similar institutions.—WIDOWERS were taxed in England, as follows a duke, 12*l.* 10*s.*, lower peers, smaller sums, a common person 1*s.* 7 Will. III 1695

WIGAN, (Lancashire) In the civil war the king's troops, commanded by the earl of Derby, were defeated and driven out of the town in 1643 by the parliamentary forces under sir John Smeaton. The earl was again defeated by colonel Ashton, who raised the fortifications of Wigan to the ground, same year The earl of Derby was once more defeated here by a greatly superior force commanded by colonel Lilburne, 1651 In this last engagement, sir Thomas Tildesley, an ardent royalist partisan, was slain, a pillar was erected to his memory in 1679

WIGHT, ISLE OF, is called *Vectis*, or *Vectis*, in the writings of the Roman historians, who inform us that it was conquered by Vespasian in the reign of the emperor Claudius. The island was conquered by the Saxons under Cerdic about 530 It was captured in 787 by the Danes, and again in 1001, when they held it for several years. It was taken by the French, July 13, 1377, and has several times suffered from invasions by that people In the year 1442, Henry VI alienated the isle of Wight to Henry de Beauchamp, first premier earl of England, and then duke of Warwick, with a precedence of all other dukes but Norfolk, and lastly crowned him king of the isle of Wight, with his own hands, but this earl dying without heirs male, his regal title died with him, and the lordship of the isle returned to the crown Charles I after his flight from Hampton-court, was a prisoner in Carisbrook castle, in 1647 In the time of Charles II timber was so plentiful, that it is said, a squirrel might have travelled on the tops of the trees for many leagues together, but it is now much reduced, from supplying the dockyards for the British navy The queen has a marine residence here called Osborn-house.

WILKES' NUMBER. The designation given to the 45th number of a paper styled the *North Briton*, published by Mr Wilkes, an alderman of London He commenced a paper warfare against the earl of Bute and his administration, and in this particular copy, printed April 23, 1763, made so free a use of royalty itself, that a general warrant was issued against him by the earl of Halifax, then secretary of state, and he was committed to the Tower April 30 His warfare not only deprived him of liberty, but exposed him to two duels, yet he obtained 4000*l.* damages and full costs of suit for the illegal seizure of his papers. He further experienced the judgment of the court of King's Bench, and both houses of Parliament, for the libel, and for his obscene poem "An Essay on Woman," and was expelled the commons and outlawed he was, however, elected a fifth time for Middlesex in Oct. 1774, and the same year served the office of lord mayor, and was elected chamberlain of London in 1779, but was overlooked in a subsequent general election, and died in 1797 See *North Briton*, and also *Warrants, General*.

WILLIAM AND MARY PACKET This packet, regularly plying between Bristol and Waterford, struck on the rocks called the Willeys, or Wolvern, about three miles N W of the Holmes lighthouse, on the English coast, and sank in about fifteen minutes. Nearly sixty persons unhappily perished. Many ladies of fortune, beauty, and accomplishments lost their lives the misses Barron, four young ladies, sisters, were among the drowned, and sank in a group in each other's arms. Nine persons (being most of the crew, and two passengers) were saved, Oct. 24, 1817

WILLS, LAST, AND TESTAMENTS. Wills are of very high antiquity See *Genes*, ch. xlviii. Solon introduced them at Athens, 578 B.C. There are many regulations respecting wills in the Koran. The Romans had this custom, and also the native Mexicans, so that it prevailed at least in three parts of the globe Trebatius Testa, the civilian, was the first person who introduced codicils to wills at Rome, 31 A.C. The power of bequeathing lands, by the last will and testament of the owner, was confirmed to English subjects 1 Henry I 1100, but with great restrictions and limitations respecting the feudal system, which were taken off by the statute of 32 Hen VIII 1541 *Blackstone's Commentaries* The first will of a sovereign on record is stated (but in error) to be that of Richard II 1399 Edward the Confessor made a will, 1066 Various laws have regulated the wills and testaments of British subjects. All previous statutes were repealed by 1 Vict. c. 26, 1837, and the laws with relation to wills thereby amended.*—The present PROBATE COURT (*which see*) was established in 1857

* By this act the testator must be above 21, not a lunatic or idiot, not deaf and dumb, not drunk at the time of signing, not an outlaw or unpardoned felon. All kinds of property may be devised. The will must be written legibly and intelligibly, and signed by the testator, or by his direction, in the presence of two or more witnesses, who also must sign. A married woman may bequeath only her pin-money or separate maintenance, without the consent of her husband.

WILLS, LAST, AND TESTAMENTS, *continued.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAST WILL OF NAPOLEON I., EMPEROR OF FRANCE.*

[He died May 5, 1821, eleven days after he had signed these documents. The original in French occupies about twenty-six pages in Feignot's "Testaments Remarquables," 1829.]

"This day, April 24, 1821, at Longwood, in the Island of St. Helena. This is my testament, or act of my last will

"I leave to the comte de Montholon, 2,000,000 francs, as a proof of my satisfaction for the attentions he has paid to me for these six years, and to indemnify him for the losses which my residence in St. Helena has occasioned him. I leave to the comte Bertrand 500,000 francs. I leave to Marchand, my first valet-de-chambre, 400,000 francs, the services he has performed for me are those of a friend. I desire that he may marry a widow sister, or daughter of an officer or soldier of my old guard. To St. Denis, 100,000 francs. To Novarre, 100,000 francs. To Pijeron, 100,000 francs. To Archambaud, 50,000 francs. To Cuvier, 50,000 francs. To Chandelle, *idem*.

"To the abbé Vignali, 100,000 francs. I desire that he may build his house near Ponta Novo de Rosendo. To the comte Las Casas, 100,000 francs. To comte Lavalette, 100,000 francs. To the surgeon in chief, Larrey, 100,000 francs. He is the most virtuous man I have known. To general Brayer, 100,000 francs.

"To general Lefevre Desnouettes, 100,000 francs. To general Drouot, 100,000 francs. To general Cambronne, 100,000 francs. To the children of general Mouton Duvernaie, 100,000 francs. To the children of the brave Labdoyère, 100,000 francs. To the children of general Girard, killed at Ligny,

100,000 francs. To the children of general Chartrand, 100,000 francs. To the children of the virtuous general Travost, 100,000 francs. To general Lallemand, the elder, 100,000 francs. To general Clussel, 100,000 francs. To Costa Bastille, also 100,000 francs. To the baron de Meneville, 100,000 francs. To Arnault, author of *Mortier*, 100,000 francs.

"To colonel Marbot, 100,000 francs. I request him to continue to write for the defense and glory of the French armies, and to confound the calumniators and the apostates. To the baron Bignon, 100,000 francs. I request him to write the history of French Diplomacy from 1792 to 1815. To Foggia de Talaro, 100,000 francs. To the surgeon Emmercy, 100,000 francs.

"These sums shall be taken from the six millions which I deposited on leaving Paris in 1815, and from the interest at the rate of 5 per cent since July 1815, the account of which shall be adjusted with the bankers by the counts Montholon and Bertrand, and by Marchand.

"These legacies, in case of death, shall be paid to the widows and children, and in their default, shall revert to the capital. I institute the counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand my testamentary executors. This present testament, written entirely by my own hand, is signed and sealed with my arms.

"NAPOLEON

"April 24, 1821, Longwood "

The following are part of the eight *Codicils* to the preceding will of the emperor.—

"On the liquidation of my civil list of Italy—such as money jewels, plate, linen coffers, caskets, of which the vicary is the depository, and which belong to me, I dispose of two millions, which I leave to my most faithful servants. I hope that without their showing any cause, my son Eugene Napoleon will discharge them faithfully. He can not forget the forty millions which I have given him in Italy, or by the right (*parage*) of his mother's inheritance.

"From the funds remitted in gold to the empress Maria Louisa, my very dear and well beloved spouse, at Orleans, in 1814, there remain due to me two millions, which I dispose of by the present codicil, in order to recompense my most faithful servants, whom I beside recommend to the protection of my dear Maria Louisa. I leave 200,000 francs to count Montholon, 100,000 francs of which he shall pay into the chest of the treasurer (Las Casas) for the same purpose as the above, to be employed according to my dispositions, in legacies of conscience.

"10,000 francs to the sub-officer Cantillon, who has undergone a prosecution, being accused of a desire to assassinate lord Wellington, of which he has been declared innocent. Cantillon had as much

right to assassinate that oligarch, as the latter had to send me to perish on the rock of St. Helena," &c. &c.

LETTER TO M. LAVITTE.

"MONSIEUR LAVITTE,—I remitted to you in 1815, at the moment of my departure from Paris, a sum of nearly six millions, for which you gave me a double receipt. I have cancelled one of these receipts, and I have charged comte de Montholon to present to you the other receipt, in order that you may after my death, deliver to him the said sum with interest, at the rate of five per cent., from the 1st of July, 1815, deducting the payments with which you have been charged in virtue of my order. I have also remitted to you a box containing my medalion. I beg you will deliver it to comte Montholon.

"This letter having no other object, I pray God, Monsieur Lavitte, that He may have you in His holy and worthy keeping

"NAPOLEON

"Longwood, in the island of St. Helena, April 25 1821."

WILMINGTON ADMINISTRATION Feb 1742

Earl of Wilmington, *first lord of the treasury*
Lord Hardwicke, *lord chancellor*
Earl of Harrington, *president of the council*
Earl Gower, *lord privy seal*
Mr Sandys, *chancellor of the exchequer*
Lord Carteret and the duke of Newcastle, *secretaries of state*
Earl of Winchelsea, *first lord of the admiralty*

Duke of Argyll, *commander of the forces and master-general of the ordnance*.

Mr Henry Pelham, *paymaster of the forces*.

With several of the household lords.*

[On lord Wilmington's death, July 23, 1742, Mr Pelham became prime minister, and in Nov 1744, he formed the "Broad bottom" administration, which see.]

* These documents, dated from April 15-24, which had been deposited since 1821 in England, have been, at the request of the French government, given up to the authorities at Paris, to be deposited among the archives of that capital.

+ The great household officers were at this period always in what was called the cabinet, these were, usually, the lord chamberlain, the lord steward, the master of the horse, and the keeper of the great

WINCHESTER, (Hampshire) A most ancient city, whose erection may reasonably be ascribed to the Celtic Britons, though the alleged date of its foundation, 892 a.c. is manifestly unworthy of attention. It became the capital of the West Saxon kingdom under Cerdic, A.D. 530, it was the residence of Alfred 879-901, and under the rule of Egbert, it was the metropolis of England. In the reign of William I., though Winchester was still a royal residence, London began to rival it, and acquire the pre-eminence, and the destruction of religious houses by Henry VIII. almost ruined it. Several kings resided at Winchester, and many parliaments were held there. Memorials of its ancient superiority exists in the national denomination of measures of quantity, as Winchester ell, Winchester bushel, &c. the use of which has but recently been replaced by imperial measures. The BISHOPRIC is of great antiquity. The cathedral church was first founded and endowed by Kingil or Kenegilsus, the first Christian king of the West Saxons. The church first built becoming ruinous, the present fabric was begun by Walkin, the 34th bishop, 1073, but not finished till the time of William of Wykeham, who founded the college about 1373. The church was first dedicated to St. Amphibalus, then to St. Peter, and afterwards to St. Swithin, once bishop here. St. Birne was the first bishop of the West Saxons A.D. 635. The see is valued in the king's books at 2793l 4s 2d. annually.

RECENT BISHOPS OF WINCHESTER.

Prelates of the Order of the Garter

1781 Brownlow North, died July 12, 1820
1820 George Pretyman Tomline, died 1837

1827 Charles Richard Sumner (PRESENT bishop, 1860)

WINDING UP ACTS (to facilitate the winding up the affairs of joint-stock companies who are unable to meet their engagements) were passed in 1848 and 1857

WINDMILLS. They are of great antiquity, and some writers state them to be or Roman invention, but certainly we are indebted for the windmill to the Saracens. They are said to have been originally introduced into Europe by the knights of St. John, who took the hint from what they had seen in the crusades. *Baker* Windmills were first known in Spain, France, and Germany, in 1299. *Anderson*. Wind saw mills were invented by a Dutchman, in 1683, when one was erected near the Strand, in London.

WINDOWS See *Glass*. There were windows in Pompeii, A.D. 79, as is evident from its ruins. It is certain that windows of some kind were glazed so early as the third century, if not before, though the fashion was not introduced until it was done by Bennet, A.D. 633. Windows of glass were used in private houses, but the glass was imported, 1177. *Anderson*. In England in 1851 about 8000 houses had fifty windows and upwards in each, about 275,000 had ten windows and upwards, and 725,000 had seven windows, or less than seven. The window tax was first enacted in order to defray the expense of and deficiency in the re-coinage of gold, 7 Will III 1695. The tax was increased Feb 5, 1746 7, again in 1778, and again, on the commutation tax for tea, Oct. 1, 1784. The tax was again increased in 1797, 1802, and (48 Geo III c. 55) 1808, and was reduced in 1823. The revenue derived from windows was, in 1840, about a million and a quarter sterling, and in 1850 (to April 5) 1,832,684l. The tax upon windows was repealed by act 14 & 15 Vict c. 36, July 24, 1851, which act imposed a duty upon inhabited houses in lieu thereof.

WINDS When the wind blows strong or flies swift, it is called a high wind, and moves above fifty miles an hour. In one of Dr Land's experiments he found that the velocity of the wind was ninety three miles an hour, a swiftness of motion which, since M. Garnerin's aerial voyage to Colchester, must be considered within the limits of probability.

WINDSOR CASTLE (Berkshire) * A royal residence of the British sovereigns, originally built by William the Conqueror, but enlarged by Henry I about 1110. The monarchs who succeeded him likewise resided in it, till Edward III., who was born here, caused the old building, with the exception of three towers at the west end, to be taken

wardrobe. The cofferer, and sometimes others, if of the council, were also cabinet ministers, or of the administration. *Lord Hervey's Memoirs*.

* *Windsor Forest*, situated to the south and west of the town of Windsor, was formerly 120 miles in circumference; in 1607, it was 77½ miles round, but it has since been reduced in its bounds to about 56 miles. It was surveyed in 1789, and found to contain 59,600 acres. Virginia water, and the plantations about it, were taken out of the forest. The marshes were drained and the trees planted for William duke of Cumberland, about 1746, but much was done by George IV, who often resided at the lodge. On the south side is Windsor Great Park, which was fourteen miles in circumference, but it has been much enlarged by the Inclosure act, it contains about 3800 acres. The Little Park on the north and east sides of the castle, contains about 600 acres. The gardens are elegant, and have been considerably improved by the addition of the house and gardens of the duke of St. Alban's, purchased by the crown.

down, and re-erected the whole castle, under the direction of William of Wykeham, 1366 He likewise built St. George's chapel. Instead of alluring workmen by contracts and wages, Edward assessed every county in England to send him so many masons, tilers, and carpenters, as if he had been levying an army James I of Scotland was imprisoned here 1406 23 Several additions were made to this pile of building by Henry VIII The Cottage, Windsor, first built 1543 Queen Elizabeth made the grand terrace on the north side, and Charles II thoroughly repaired and beautified it, 1680 *Camden*, *Mortimer* The chapel was repaired and opened, Oct. 1790 The castle was repaired and enlarged, 1824 8, and his majesty George IV took possession of it, Dec. 8, in the latter year It continues to be the chief royal residence of our sovereigns, who have here entertained many royal personages as the emperor and empress of the French, in April 1855 Extensive improvements have been made from time to time A serious fire occurred at the castle, in the prince of Wales's tower, owing to some defect in the heating apparatus, March 19, 1855

WINES See *Vine* The art of making wine from rice is ascribed by the Chinese to their king, Chung-Noung, about 1998 B.C. *Univ. Hist.* The art of making wine was brought from India by Bacchus, as other authorities have it.—Hoses speaks of the wine of Lebanon as being very fragrant. *Hoses* xiv 7 Our Saviour changed water into wine at the marriage of Cana in Galilee. *John* ii 3, 10 No wine was produced in France in the time of the Romans. *Bossuet*. Spirits of wine was known to the alchemists *Idem*. It has been conjectured that the Phenicians introduced a small quantity of wine into Britain, but it was little known in our island before it was conquered by the Romans. Wine was sold in England by apothecaries as a cordial in A.D. 1300, and so continued for some time after, although there is mention of "wine for the king" so early as 1249 In 1400 the price was twelve shillings the pipe A hundred and fifty butts and pipes condemned, for being adulterated, to be staved and emptied into the channels of the streets, by Rainwell, mayor of London, 6 Hen VI 1427, *Sword's Chron* The first importation of claret wine into Ireland was on June 17, 1490 The first act for licensing sellers of wine in England passed April 25, 1661 Wine duties to be 2s 9d per gallon on Cape wine, and 5s 6d. on all other wines, 2 Will IV 1831 In 1856, the customs duties on wines produced 2,073,694l., in 1858, 1,721,742l. In 1800, 3,307,460 gallons of wine of all kinds were imported into England.

IMPORTATION OF WINE OF ALL KINDS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM

1815	4,304,628 gallons.	1845	8,469,776 gallons.
1830	6,879,568 "	1850	9,304,312 "
1839	9,909,066 "		

1854	Gallons	Actual value.	1857	Gallons.	Actual value.
	10,574,835	£3,616,360		10,336,485	£4,080,678

WINIFRED'S WELL (Holywell, Flintshire) At this place is a well mentioned as early as A.D. 660 It is an extraordinary natural spring, of which popish superstition has availed itself The rock from which it flows discharges 20 tons a minute, and the water, in two miles, falls into the Dee, and in the intermediate space turns many water-wheels connected with some large manufactories The well is the drainage of three stupendous hills which lie above it. It now drives cotton, corn, copper, and other mills. St. Winifred was niece to St. Bruno, who flourished in the seventh century her martyrdom is commemorated on June 22, her "translation to heaven" on Nov 3 St. Bruno is said to have re-erected her head to her body, from which it had been struck off by a sword

WIRE The invention of drawing wire* is ascribed to Rodolph of Nuremberg, A.D. 1410 Mills for this purpose were first set up at Nuremberg in 1433 The first wire-mill in England was erected at Mortlake in 1663 *Mortimer*

WIRTEMBERG, originally part of Swabia, was made a county in 1297, and a duchy in 1495 The dukes were Protestants until 1772, when the reigning prince became a Roman Catholic Wirtemberg has been repeatedly traversed by hostile armies, particularly since the revolution of France Moreau made his celebrated retreat, Oct. 23, 1796. Population of Wirtemberg in 1858, 1,690,898, of Stuttgart, the capital, 51,655

* The astonishing ductility which is one of the distinguishing qualities of gold, is no way more conspicuous than in gilt wire A cylinder of 48 ounces of silver, covered with a coat of gold weighing only one ounce, is usually drawn into a wire, two yards of which only weigh one grain, so that 96 yards of the wire weigh no more than 49 grains, and one single grain of gold covers the whole 96 yards, and the thousandth part of a grain is above one-eighth of an inch long. *Bailey* Eight grains of gold, covering a cylinder of silver, are commonly drawn into a wire 13,000 feet long, yet so perfectly does it cover the silver, that even microscope does not discover any appearance of the silver underneath. *Baile*.

WIRTEMBERG, *continued.*

DUKES OF WIRTEMBERG

1495. Eberhard I.
 1496. Eberhard II
 1498. Ulrich, deprived of his states by the emperor
 Charles V., recovers them in 1584
 1550 Christopher the Pacific.
 1598. Louis.
 1603. Frederic I.
 1608. John Frederic, joined the Protestants in the
 thirty years' war
 1628. Eberhard III.
 1674. William Louis.
 1677 Eberhard Louis, served under William III. in

- Ireland, and with the English armies on the
 continent.
 1738. Charles Alexander
 1787 Charles Eugene.
 1793. Louis Eugene (joins in the war against France).
 1795. Frederic Eugene makes peace with France,
 1795.
 1797 Frederic II. marries the princess royal of
 England, May 18 made elector of Germany,
 1808, acquired additional territories, and the
 title of king, in 1806.

KINGS OF WIRTEMBERG

1805. Frederic I supplies a contingent to Napo-
 leon's Russian army yet joined the allies at
 Leipzig in 1813 Died in 1816.
 1816. William I, Oct. 30 (born Sept. 27, 1781). He
 abolished serfdom in 1818, instituted repre-

- sentative government in 1819, entered into
 a concordat with Rome in 1857 (the famous
 king, 1860).
 His Prince Charles, his son, born March 6,
 1823.

WITCHCRAFT The punishment of witchcraft was commanded in the Jewish law (Exodus xxii 18) B.C. 1491, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live" Saul, after banishing or condemning witchcraft, incurred the wrath of God by consulting the witch of Endor, B.C. 1056 (1 Sam xxviii) But it must be recollected that God was then the real king of Israel, and manifested his will to his people visibly Bishop Hutchinson's important historical essay on witchcraft published in 1718 The church of Rome subjected persons suspected of the crime to the most cruel torments Pope Innocent VIII issued a superstitious bull against witchcraft in 1484 In tens of thousands of cases, the victims, often innocent, were burned alive, while others were drowned by the test applied, for if, on being thrown into a pond, they did not sink, they were presumed to be witches, and either killed on the spot, or reserved for burning at the stake

Joan of Arc was burnt at Rheims as a witch,
 May 30 1431

About five hundred witches were burnt in Geneva,
 in three months, 1515

One thousand were burnt in the diocese of Como in
 a year about 1524

An incredible number in France, about 1520, when
 one sorcerer confessed to having 1200 associates.

Nine hundred were burnt in Lorraine, between 1580
 and 1605

One hundred and fifty-seven were burnt at Wurts-
 burg, between 1627 and 1629, old and young,
 clerical, learned and ignorant.

At Lindheim, thirty were burnt in four years, out
 of a population of 600, and more than 100,000
 perished, mostly by the flames, in Germany

Grandier, the parish priest at Loudun, was burnt
 on a charge of having bewitched a whole convent
 of nuns, 1634.

In Bretagne, twenty poor women were put to death
 as witches, 1654.

Disturbances commenced on charges of witchcraft
 in America, at Massachusetts, 1648-9, and per-
 secutions raged dreadfully in Pennsylvania in 1688

At Salem, in New England, nineteen persons were
 hanged (by the Puritans) for witchcraft, eight
 more were condemned, and fifty confessed them-
 selves to be witches and were pardoned, 1692.

Maria Bonata was burnt at Wurtzburg in 1749

At Kalisk, in Poland, nine old women were charged
 with having bewitched, and rendered unfruitful,
 the lands belonging to that palatinate, and were
 burnt, Jan. 17, 1776.

Five women were condemned to death by the
 Brahmins, at Patna, for sorcery, and executed,
 Dec. 16, 1802.

WITCHCRAFT IN ENGLAND.

Aburd and wicked laws were in force against them
 in these countries in former times, by which death
 was the punishment, and thousands of persons

suffered both by the public executioner and the
 hands of the people.

A statute was enacted declaring all witchcraft and
 sorcery to be felony without benefit of clergy,
 23 Hen. VIII. 1541. Again 5 Eliz. 1562, and
 1 James, 1603

The 78rd canon of the church prohibits the clergy
 from casting out devils, 1603.

Barrington estimates the judicial murders for
 witchcraft in England in 200 years at 30 000

Sir Matthew Hale burnt two persons for witchcraft
 in 1664

Many were executed in England under the long
 parliament.

Northamptonshire and Huntingdon preserved the
 superstition about witchcraft later than any other
 counties.

Seventeen or eighteen persons burnt at St. Oystins,
 in Essex, about 1676

Two pretended witches were executed at North-
 ampton in 1705, and five others seven years after-
 wards.

In 1716, Mrs. Hicks, and her daughter, aged nine,
 were hanged at Huntingdon.

In Scotland, thousands of persons were burnt in
 the period of about a hundred years. Among the
 victims were persons of the highest rank, while
 all orders in the state concurred. James I even
 caused a whole assize to be prosecuted for an
 acquittal. The king published his *Dialogues of*
Demonologie first in Edinburgh, 1597, and in
 London, 1603.*

The last sufferer in Scotland was at Dornach in
 1722

The laws against witchcraft had lain dormant for
 many years, when an ignorant person attempting
 to revive them, by finding a bill against a poor
 old woman in Surrey for the practice of witch-
 craft, they were repealed, 10 Geo II 1736

Creduity in witchcraft still abounds in the country
 districts of England, 1800.

* All persons at court who sought the favour of James, praised his *Demonologie* and parliament to
 flatter him, made its twelfth law against witchcraft in 1603. By this statute death was inflicted on

WITENA-MOT, or WITENA-GE-MOT Among our Saxon ancestors, this was the term which was applied to their deliberations, and which literally signified the assembling of the wise men in the great council of the nation. A witena-mot was called in Winchester by Egbert A.D. 800, and in London, 838, to consult on the proper means to repel the Danes. This name was dropped about the period of the Norman Conquest, and that of parliament adopted. See *Parliament*.

WITEPSK (in Russia), where a battle was fought between the French army under marshal Victor, duke of Belluno, and the Russian army commanded by general Wittgenstein. The French were defeated after a desperate engagement, with the loss of 8000 men, Nov 14, 1812

WITNESSES. The evidence of two witnesses required to attain for high treason, 25 Edw III. 1352 In civil actions between party and party, if a man be subpoenaed as a witness on a trial, he must appear in court on pain of 100*l*. to be forfeited to the king, and 10*l*. together with damages equivalent to the loss sustained by the want of his evidence, to the party aggrieved. Lord Ellenborough ruled that no witness is obliged to answer questions which may tend to degrade himself, Dec 10, 1802 New act relating to the examination of witnesses passed 13 Geo III 1773 Act to enable courts of law to order the examination of witnesses upon interrogations and otherwise, 1 Will IV March 30, 1831

WIVES. See *Marriage*. By the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, passed in 1857, the condition of married women has been much benefited. When ill-used they can obtain a divorce or judicial separation, and even while in the latter state any property they may acquire is secured to them personally, as if unmarried. By another act passed in the same year, they are enabled to dispose of reversionary interests in personal property or estates.

WIVES' POISON, or WATER TOFANO See *Poisoning*

WOLVES were once very numerous in England. Their heads were demanded as a tribute, particularly 800 yearly from Wales, by king Edgar, A.D. 961, by which stop they were said to be totally destroyed. *Carte* This statement is now doubted. Edward I issued his mandate for the destruction of wolves in several counties of England, A.D. 1289 Ireland was infested by wolves for many centuries after their extirpation in England, for there are accounts of some being found there so late as 1710, when the last presentment for killing wolves was made in the county of Cork. Wolves still infest France, in which kingdom 834 wolves and cubs were killed in 1828 9 When wolves cross a river, they follow one another directly in a line, the second holding the tail of the first in its mouth, the third that of the second, and so of the rest. This figure was, on this account, chosen by the Greeks to denote the year, composed of twelve months following one another, which they denominated *Lycabias*, that is, the march of the wolves. *Abbe Pluche*.

WONDERS OF THE WORLD, THE SEVEN 1 The pyramids of Egypt. 2 The mausoleum or tomb built for Mausolus, king of Caria, by Artemisia, his queen. 3 The temple of Diana at Ephesus 4 The walls and hanging gardens of the city of Babylon 5 The vast brazen image of the sun at Rhodes, called the Colossus 6 The rich statue of Jupiter Olympus. 7 The pharos or watch tower, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt. See them severally

WOOD-CUTS See *Engraving on Wood*.

WOOD'S HALF PENCE. Wood's celebrated patent for coming half pence for circulation in Ireland and America, passed 9 Geo I 1723 3 Against this project, Dr Jonathan Swift appeared in the character of the *Draper*, and his letters raised such a spirit against Wood, that he was effectually banished the kingdom. *Burns*. The half pence were assayed in England, and proved to be genuine, in 1724

WOODEN PAVEMENT, notwithstanding its expensiveness, and perishable nature, seemed at one time likely to supersede every other species of pavement in the principal

sovereigns in these words "If any person shall use any invocation or conjuration of any evil or wicked spirit,—shall entertain, employ, feed, or reward any evil or cursed spirit,—take up any dead body to employ in witchcraft, sorcery, or enchantment,—or shall practise, or shall exorcise, any sort of witchcraft, sorcery, &c., whereby any person shall be killed, wasted, consumed, pined, or lamed." This being the law of the land, no person presumed to doubt the existence of witchcraft, hence Shakespeare gave countenance to the error, and the learned bishop Hall mentions a place where, he said, there were more witches than houses. Allying of ghosts, driving out evil spirits, and abjuring witches, became in consequence, for a century a profitable employment to the clergy of all denominations. Witch finders existed, too, as public officers, and besides the public executions which disgraced every assizes, multitudes of accused were destroyed by popular resentment. *Pattee*.

streets and great thoroughfares of London. A wooden pavement was laid down at Whitehall in 1839, and it was followed by similar paving in Oxford street, part of the Strand, Cheapside, High-street, Holborn, the Old Bailey, Coventry-street, Lincoln's-inn, the Admiralty, and various other streets and places. This pavement did not answer the expectations of its advocates, and has been nearly all taken up

WOODSTOCK (Oxfordshire) In Woodstock, now Blenheim park, originally stood a royal palace, the favourite retreat of our kings of England, from the Saxon times till the reign of Charles I when it was almost wholly in ruins. King Ethelred held a parliament at Woodstock palace, and there Alfred the Great translated *Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ*, 888 Henry I beautified the palace, and here resided Rosamond, mistress of Henry II 1191 Edmund, second son of Edward I was born at this palace, also Edward, eldest son of Edward III 1380, and here the princess Elizabeth was confined by her sister Mary, 1554 A splendid mansion, built at the expense of the nation, for the duke of Marlborough, was erected here to commemorate the victory he obtained at Blenheim, in 1704 At that time every trace of the ancient edifice was removed, and two elms were planted on its site. See *Rosamond*.

WOOL From the earliest times down to the reign of queen Elizabeth the wool of Great Britain was not only superior to that of Spain, but accounted the finest in the universe, and even in the times of the Romans a manufacture of woollen cloths was established at Winchester for the use of the emperors. *Anderson*. In later times, wool was manufactured in England, and is mentioned A.D. 1185, but not in any quantity until 1331, when the weaving of it was introduced by John Kempe and other artisans from Flanders. This was the real origin of our now unrivalled manufacture, 6 Edw III 1331 *Rymer's Fœdera*. Duties on exported wool were levied by Edw I in 1275 The exportation prohibited, 1387 Staples of wool established in Ireland, at Dublin, Waterford, Cork, and Drogheda, 18 Edw III 1343 Sheep were first permitted to be sent to Spain, which has since injured our manufacture, 1467 *Slaw* First legislative prohibition of the export of wool from Ireland, 1521 The exportation of English wool, and the importation of Irish wool into England, prohibited 1696 Bill to prevent the running of wool from Ireland to France, 1738 The duty on wool imported from Ireland taken off, 1739 The export forbidden by act passed 1718 Wool combers' act, 35 Geo III 1794 The non exportation law was repealed, 6 Geo IV 1824 In 1851 we imported 83,311,975 lbs of wool and alpacas, in 1856, 116,211,392 lbs, in 1858, 126,738,723 lbs. from Australia, in 1842, 12,979,856 lbs., in 1856, 56,052,139 lbs., in 1858, 51,104,560 lbs.

WOOLLEN CLOTH This manufacture was known, it is supposed, in all civilised countries, in very remote ages. Woollen cloths were made an article of commerce in the time of Julius Cæsar, and are familiarly alluded to by him They were made in England before A.D. 1200, and the manufacture became extensive in the reign of Edward III 1331 They were then called Kendal cloth, and Halifax cloth. See *preceding article* A kind of blankets were first made in England, about A.D. 1340 *Camden* No cloth but of Wales or Ireland to be imported into England, 1463 The art of dyeing brought to England, 1608 See *Dyeing* Medleys, or mixed broad cloth, first made, 1614 Manufacture of fine cloth began at Sedan, in France, under the patronage of cardinal Mazarine, 1646 British and Irish woollens prohibited in France, 1677 All persons obliged to be buried in woollen, and the persons directing the burial otherwise to forfeit 5*l*. 29 Chas II 1678 The manufacture of cloth greatly improved in England by Flemish settlers, 1688 Injudiciously restrained in Ireland, 11 Will III 1698 The exportation from Ireland wholly prohibited, except to certain ports of England, 1701 English manufacture encouraged by 10 Anne, 1712, and 2 Geo I. 1715 Greater in Yorkshire in 1785 than in all England at the revolution. *Chalmers*. In 1857, woollen manufactures of all kinds were exported to the amount of 10,705,421*l*, of woollen yarn, to the amount of 2,941,765

QUANTITY AND DECLARED VALUE OF CLOTHS EXPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN

Quantity	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.
Pieces	1,032,538	1,741,983	1,747,036	2,148,796	2,665,077
Yards	4,313,677	7,798,610	5,561,877	8,170,643	11,840,088
Declared value	£3,914,661	£6,194,936	£4,608,592	£5,921,116	£8,377,183

WOOL-COMBERS. The journeymen wool combers, in several parts of England, have a grand procession, in commemoration of the renowned bishop Blaize. This bishop is reported

to have discovered the art of combing wool. He is said to have visited England, and St. Blazy, a village in Cornwall, is celebrated for having been his landing-place, and from him it derives its name. He was bishop of Sebastia, in Armenia, adjacent to the south east part of the Black Sea, and suffered martyrdom by decapitation in the Diocletian persecution, in the year 289. The processions take place on Feb. 3, every year.

WOOLSACK. The seat of the lord high chancellor of England in the house of lords, is so called from its being a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth. Wool was the staple commodity of England in the reign of Edward III, when the woolsack first came into use.

WOOLWICH (Kent), the most ancient military and naval arsenal in England, and celebrated for its royal dockyard, where men of war have been built as early as the reign of Henry VIII. 1512, when the Harry Grace de Dieu was constructed. Here also was burnt in 1552. The royal arsenal was formed about 1720, on the site of a rabbit-warren, it contains vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, powder, and other warlike stores, a foundry, with three furnaces, for casting ordnance, and a laboratory, where fireworks and cartridges are made, and grenades, &c. charged for the public service. The royal military academy was erected in the royal arsenal, but the institution was not completely formed until 19th Geo II. 1745. The arsenal, storehouses, &c. burnt, to the value of 200,000*l*. May 20, 1802. Another great fire occurred June 30, 1805. Fatal explosion of gunpowder, Jan. 20, 1813. The hemp-store burnt down, July 8, 1813. Another explosion by gunpowder, June 16, 1814.

WORCESTER, BISHOPRIC OF. This see was founded by Ethelred, king of the Mercians, A.D. 680, and taken from the see of Lichfield, of which it composed a part. The married priests of the cathedral displaced, and monks settled in their stead, 964. The church rebuilt by Wolstan, 25th bishop, 1030. The see has yielded to the church of Rome four saints, and to the English nation five lord chancellors, and three lord treasurers. It is valued in the king's books at 1049*l*. 16*s* 3*d* per annum. Worcester was successively an important Welsh, Roman, and Saxon town. It was burnt by the Danes 1041, for resisting tribute demanded. William I. built a castle 1090. The city was frequently taken and retaken during the civil wars of the middle ages.

RECENT BISHOPS OF WORCESTER,

1781 Richard Hurd, died May 28, 1808.

1808. Follott H. Cornwall, died Sept. 5, 1831.

1831 Robert James Carr, died April 24, 1841.

1841 Henry Popsy (BISHOP, 1860).

WORCESTER, BATTLE OF, Sept. 3, 1651, between the royalist army and the forces of the parliament, the latter commanded by Cromwell. A large body of Scots had marched into England, Sept. 23, 1642, to reinstate Charles II., but Cromwell signally defeated them, the streets of the city were strewn with the dead, the whole Scots army having been either killed or taken prisoners. This famous battle afforded Cromwell what he called his *crowning mercy*. Charles with difficulty escaped to France. More than 2000 of the royalists were slain, and of 8000 prisoners, most were sold as slaves to the American colonies.

WORKING MEN'S COLLEGES. The first was established in Sheffield, by working-men. The second, in London, by the rev. professor Frederic D. Maurice, as principal, in Oct. 1854, * a third in Cambridge, and in 1855, a fourth in Oxford, all, wholly for the working classes, and undertaking to impart such knowledge as each man feels he is most in want of. The colleges engage to find a teacher, wherever 10 or 12 members agree to form a class, and also to have lectures given. They are highly successful.

WORLD. See *Creation and Globe*.

WORMS, a city on the Rhine, in Hesse Darmstadt. Here Charlemagne resided in 806. Several imperial diets have been held at Worms, where was held the imperial diet before which Martin Luther was summoned, April 4, 1521, and by which he was proscribed. Luther was met by 2000 persons on foot and on horseback, at the distance of a league from Worms. Such was his conviction of the justice of his cause, that when Spalatini sent a messenger to warn him of his danger, he answered "If there were as many devils in Worms as there are tiles upon the roofs of its houses, I would go on." Before the emperor, the archduke Ferdinand, six electors, twenty-four dukes, seven margraves, thirty bishops and prelates, and many princes, counts, lords, and ambassadors, Luther appeared, April 17th, in the imperial diet, acknowledged all his writings and opinions, and left Worms in fact a conqueror. Yet, to save his life, he remained in seclusion under the protection of the Elector of Saxony for about a year.

* There were eleven classes in 1854, when Mr. Ruskin gave lessons in drawing.

WORSHIP The first worship mentioned is that of Abel, *a.c.* 3873, *Gen.* iv "Men began to call on the name of the Lord," *a.c.* 3769, *Gen.* iv The Jewish order of worship was set up by Moses, *a.c.* 1490 Solomon consecrated the temple, *a.c.* 1004 To the corruptions of the simple worship of the patriarchs all the Egyptian and Greek idolatries owed their origin.—Athotes, son of Menes, king of Upper Egypt, is supposed to be the *Copt* of the Egyptians, and the *Tot*, or *Hermes*, of the Greeks, the *Mercury* of the Latins, and the *Toutatis* of the Celts or Gauls, 2112 *a.c.* *Usher*

WORSHIP IN ENGLAND The Druids were the priests here, at the invasion of the Romans (*a.c.* 55), who eventually introduced Christianity This latter was almost extirpated by the victorious Saxons (455-820), who were pagans The Roman Catholic form of Christianity was introduced by Augustine, 596, and continued till the Reformation, *which see*.

PLACES OF WORSHIP IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1851

	Places of Worship. Sittings.			Places of Worship. Sittings.		
Church of England	14,077	5,817,615	New Church (Swedenborgians)	50	12,107	
Wesleyan Methodists	6,579	2,194,298	Moravians	32	2,905	
Independents	2,344	1,067,790	Catholic and Apostolic Church	}	32	7,487
Baptists	2,789	753,343	(Irvingites)			
Roman Catholics	570	186,111	Greek Church		8	291
Society of Friends	871	91,559	Countess of Huntingdon's Con	}	100	25,210
Unitarians	229	68,554	nection			
Scottish Presbyterians	160	86,062	Welsh Calvinistic Methodists		828	198,242
Latter-day Saints (<i>Mormons</i>)	252	80,783	Various small bodies, some	}	546	105,587
Brethren (Plymouth)	132 (?)	18,529	without names			
Jews	58	8,438	See <i>Wesleyan Methodists</i>			note.

WORSTED A species of woollen fabric, being spun wool, which obtained its name from having been first spun at a town called Worsted, in Norfolk, in which the inventor lived, and where manufactures of worsted are still extensively carried on, 14 Edw III 1340 *Anderson*. "A Worsted-stocking Knave" is a term of reproach or contempt used by Shakespeare.

WORTHIES, NINE, a term long ago given to the following eminent men.

<i>Jews.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Heathens.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Christians.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Joshua	<i>a.c.</i> 1426	Hector of Troy	<i>a.c.</i> 1184	King Arthur of Britain	<i>a.d.</i> 542
David	1015	Alexander the Great	323	Charlemagne of France	814
Judas Maccabeus	161	Julius Cæsar	44	Godfrey of Bouillon	1100

In Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*, act v sc. 2, Hercules and Pompey appear as worthies.

WOUNDING Malicious wounding of another was adjudged death by the English statutes. The Coventry act was passed in 1671 See *Coventry Act*. By the statute, usually called lord Ellenborough's act, persons who stab or cut with intent to murder, maim, or disfigure another are declared guilty of felony without benefit of clergy Those guilty of maliciously shooting at another in any dwelling-house, or other place, are also punishable under the same statute in the same degree, 43 Geo III 1802 This offence is met by some later statutes, particularly the act for consolidating and amending the acts relating to offences against the persons, 9 Geo. IV June, 1828 This last act is extended to Ireland by 10 Geo. IV 1829 An act for the prevention of maliciously shooting, stabbing, &c. in Scotland, 6 Geo. IV 1825, amended by 10 Geo IV June 4, 1829 16 & 17 Vict. c. 30, 1853, was passed for the prevention and punishment of assaults on women and children.

WRECKS OF SHIPPING The loss of merchant and other ships by wreck upon lee-shores, coasts, and disasters in the open sea, was estimated at Lloyd's, in 1800, to be about an average of 365 ships a year In 1890, it appeared by *Lloyd's Lists*, that 677 British vessels were totally lost, under various circumstances, in that year The number of British vessels wrecked in 1848, was, sailing vessels, 501, steamers, 13, tonnage 96,920 In 1851 there were wrecked 611 vessels, of which number eleven were steamers, the tonnage of the whole being 111,976 tons. The year 1852-3, particularly the winter months (Dec. and Jan.), was very remarkable for the number of dreadful shipwrecks and fires at sea, we have recorded but a few of them. Many vessels were lost in the great storm Oct. 25, 26, 1859

WRECKS OF BRITISH VESSELS.

	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Lives lost.</i>		<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Lives lost.</i>
1852	1015	920	1856	1153	821
1853	832	699	1857	1143	593
1854	897	1549	1858	987	549
1855	1141	460			
				<i>Totally wrecked.</i>	
				384	
				404	

WRECKS OF SHIPPING, continued.

REMARKABLE CASES OF BRITISH VESSELS WRECKED OR BURNT

<i>Mary Rose</i> , 60 guns, going from Portsmouth to Spithead, upset in a squall, all on board perished July 20, 1545	<i>Cato</i> , 50 guns, admiral sir Hyde Parker, on the Malabar coast, crew perished 1738
<i>Coronation</i> , 90 guns, foundered off the Ram-head, crew saved <i>Harwich</i> , 70 guns, wrecked on Mount Edgcombe, crew perished Sept. 1, 1691	<i>Count Belgioso</i> Indiaman, off Dublin Bay, 147 souls perished March 18, 1738
<i>Royal Sovereign</i> , 100 guns, burnt in the Medway Jan. 20, 1696	<i>Menai</i> ferry boat, in passing the Strait, 60 drowned Dec. 5, 1785
<i>Stirling Castle</i> , 70 guns, <i>Mary</i> , 70 guns, <i>Northumberland</i> , 70 guns lost on the Goodwin, <i>Vanguard</i> , 70 guns, sunk at Chatham York 70 guns, lost near Harwich, all lost but four men, <i>Resolution</i> , 60 guns, coast of Sussex, <i>Newcastle</i> , 60 guns, at Spithead, 193 drowned, <i>Reserve</i> , 80 guns, at Yarmouth, 173 perished, in the night of Nov 26, 1708	<i>Halsewell</i> East Indiaman, 100 persons perished Jan 6, 1786
<i>Association</i> , 70 guns, and other vessels, lost with admiral sir C Shovel, off the Scilly Isles, which see Oct. 22, 1707	<i>Hartwell</i> East Indiaman, with immense wealth on board May 24, 1787
<i>Solebay</i> 83 guns, lost near Boston nook crew perished Dec. 25, 1700	<i>Charlemont Packet</i> , from Holyhead to Dublin, 104 drowned Dec. 22, 1790
<i>Edgar</i> , 70 guns, blow up at Spithead, all on board perished Oct. 15, 1711	<i>Pandora</i> frigate, on a reef of rocks, 100 souls perished Aug. 28, 1791
<i>Victory</i> , 100 guns, near Isle of Alderney all perished Oct. 5, 1744	<i>Union</i> packet of Dover, lost off the port of Calais, a similar occurrence had not happened for 105 years before Jan. 28, 1792
<i>Colchester</i> , 80 guns, lost on Kentish Knock, 40 men perished Sept. 21, 1744	<i>Wenterton</i> East Indiaman, many perished Aug. 20, 1792
<i>Nasau</i> , 74 guns, foundered near Fort St. David, East Indies all perished, except 26 persons, <i>Pembroke</i> , 60 guns, near Porto Novo 880 of her crew perished April 13, 1749	<i>Scorpion</i> , 74 guns, burnt at Loughorn Nov. 20, 1793
<i>Invisible</i> , 74 guns, lost upon the Owers, crew saved Feb. 19, 1758	<i>Impetueux</i> , 74 guns, burnt at Portsmouth Aug. 24, 1792
<i>Prince George</i> , 80 guns, burnt in lat 48, N on her way to Gibraltar, about 400 perished April 13, 1758	<i>Arlent</i> , 64 guns, burnt off Corsica April, 1794
<i>Lichfield</i> , 50 guns, lost on the coast of Barbary, 120 of the crew perished Nov. 25, 1758	<i>Boyne</i> , by fire, at Spithead, (see <i>Boyne</i>) May 4, 1795
<i>Tilbury</i> 60 guns, lost of Louisbourg, most of the crew perished Sept. 25, 1759	<i>Courgenex</i> , 74 guns, capt. B. Hallowell, near Gibraltar, crew except 124, perished Dec. 18, 1796
<i>Resolution</i> , 74 guns, and <i>Essex</i> , 64 guns, lost on the Four Boes, near Quiberon, crew saved Nov. 21, 1759	<i>La Tribune</i> , 30 guns, off Halifax, 800 souls perished Nov. 16, 1797
<i>Rumiles</i> , 90 guns, lost on the Bolt-head, only 26 persons saved <i>Conqueror</i> , lost on St. Nicholas Island, Plymouth Feb. 16, 1760	<i>Resistance</i> , blown up in the Straits of Banca July 24, 1798
<i>Duc d'Aquitaine</i> , 64 guns, and <i>Switzerland</i> , 60 guns, lost off Pondicherry, all perished, Jun. 1, 1761	<i>Royal Charlotte</i> East Indiaman, blown up at Culpeo Aug. 1, 1798
<i>Reasonable</i> , 64 guns, lost at the attack of Martinique Feb. 3, 1762	<i>Colonus</i> , 74 guns, wrecked off coast of Scilly, crew saved Dec. 10, 1798
<i>Republic</i> , 82 guns, foundered off Bermuda, crew perished 1775	<i>Proserpine</i> frigate, in the river Elbe, 15 lives lost Feb. 1, 1798
<i>Thunderer</i> , 74 guns, <i>Stirling Castle</i> , 64, <i>Defiance</i> , 64, <i>Phenix</i> , 44, <i>La Blanche</i> , 32, <i>Laurel</i> , 23, <i>Shark</i> , 23, <i>Andromeda</i> , 23, <i>Dart Castle</i> , 23, <i>Pendope</i> , 24, <i>Scarborough</i> , 20, <i>Barbadoes</i> 14, <i>Cumelson</i> , 14, <i>Endeavour</i> 14 and <i>Victor</i> 10 guns all lost in the same storm, in the West Indies, in Oct. 1780	<i>Latine</i> , 80 guns, wrecked off the Vlied Island, coast of Holland only two men saved Oct. 9, 1799
<i>General Barker</i> , East Indiaman, off Sohevoling, Feb. 17, 1781	<i>Impragnable</i> , 88 guns, wrecked between Langstone and Chichester Oct. 19, 1799
<i>Grosvener</i> Indiaman, on the coast of Caffaria Aug. 4, 1782	<i>Seipre</i> , 64 guns, wrecked in Table Bay Cape of Good Hope 291 of the crew perished 1799
<i>Swan</i> sloop-of-war, off Waterford, 120 persons drowned Aug. 4, 1782	<i>Nasau</i> , 64 guns, on the Hnak Bank 100 perished Oct. 25, 1799
<i>Royal George</i> (which see), when above 600 persons perished Aug. 29, 1782	<i>Elkaton</i> frigate, 38 guns, on the Penmarks Dec. 24, 1799
<i>Centaur</i> , 74 guns, foundered on her passage from Jamaica, capt. Inglesfield and 11 of the crew saved Sept. 21, 1782	<i>Queen</i> transport, on Trafalgar Point, 300 souls perished Jan. 14, 1800
<i>Rumiles</i> , 74 guns, off Newfoundland, crew saved Sept. 21, 1782	<i>Mastiff</i> gun brig, lost on the Cooke Sands Jan. 19, 1800
<i>Ector</i> frigate, in the Atlantic Ocean, crew saved Oct. 5, 1782	<i>Republic</i> , 64 guns, off Ushant March 10, 1800
<i>Ville de Paris</i> , of 104 guns, one of admiral Rodney's prizes, the <i>Glorieux</i> , of 74 guns, lost in the West Indies Oct. 5, 1782	<i>Queen Charlotte</i> , 110 guns (which see) March 17, 1800
<i>Superb</i> , 74 guns, wrecked in Tallicherry roads, East Indies Nov. 5, 1783	<i>Queen</i> East Indiaman, by fire, on coast of Brazil July 9, 1800
	<i>Mariborough</i> , 74 guns, near Belle-Ile, crew saved Nov. 4, 1800
	<i>Invisible</i> , 74 guns, near Yarmouth, capt. John Rennie and the crew, except 126 souls, perished March 16, 1801
	<i>Maryate</i> , Margate-hoy, near Reculver, 23 persons perished Feb. 10, 1802
	<i>Assistance</i> , 50 guns, off Dunkirk, crew saved March 29, 1802
	<i>Bangalore</i> East Indiaman, in the Indian Sea April 12, 1802
	<i>Melville</i> , Dutch East Indiaman, off Dover Nov. 22, 1802
	<i>Active</i> West Indiaman, in Margate Roads Jan. 10, 1803
	<i>Hindustan</i> East Indiaman, went to pieces on the Culvers Jan. 11, 1803
	<i>La Determinee</i> , 24 guns, in Jersey Roads, many drowned March 26, 1803
	<i>Resistance</i> , 86 guns, off Cape St. Vincent May 31, 1803
	<i>Lady Hobart</i> packet, on an island of Ice June 28, 1803
	<i>Seine</i> frigate, 44 guns, off Schelling, in Holland July 31, 1803
	<i>Antelope</i> , capt. Wilson, off the Pelaw Islands Aug. 9, 1803

WRECKS OF SHIPPING, *continued*

<i>Victory</i> Liverpool ship, at Liverpool, 87 dro-ned	Sept. 30, 1808	<i>Mastika</i> frigate, on the Haak Sand, 12 persons perished	Jan. 22, 1812
<i>Ceres</i> frigate, 22 guns, on the coast near Yar- mouth	Nov. 16, 1808	<i>British Queen</i> packet, from Ostend to Margate, wrecked on the Godwin Sands, and all on board perished	Dec. 17, 1814
<i>Neutilus</i> East Indiaman, on the Ladronez Nov. 18, 1808	Nov. 18, 1808	<i>Bengal</i> East Indiaman, lost in the East Indies	Jan. 19, 1815
<i>Fanny</i> , in the Chinese Sea, 46 souls perished	Nov. 29, 1808	<i>Duchess of Wellington</i> at Calcutta, by fire	Jan. 21, 1816
<i>Suffrante</i> sloop-of-war, 16 guns, off Cork har- bour	Dec. 25, 1808	<i>Seahorse</i> transport, near Tramore Bay 865 per- sons, chiefly soldiers of the 59th Regiment, and most of the crew, drowned	Jan. 30, 1816
<i>Apollo</i> frigate, on coast of Portugal	April 1, 1804	<i>Lord Malville</i> and <i>Boadicea</i> transports, with up- wards of 200 of the 82nd Regiment, with wives and children, lost near Kinsale, almost all perished	Jan. 31, 1816
<i>Cumberland Packet</i> , on the coast of Antigua	Sept. 4, 1804	<i>Harpooner</i> transport, near Newfoundland, 100 persons drowned	Nov. 10, 1816
<i>Romney</i> , 50 guns, on Haak Bank, Texel, Nov. 13, 1804	Nov. 13, 1804	<i>William and Mary</i> packet in the English Chan- nel, many drowned	Oct. 24, 1817
<i>Venerable</i> , 74 guns, at Turbay, lost 8 men, Nov. 24, 1804	Nov. 24, 1804	<i>Queen Charlotte</i> East Indiaman, at Madras all on board perished	Oct. 24, 1818
<i>Severn</i> , on a rock, near Gronville	Dec. 21, 1804	<i>Ariel</i> , in the Persian Gulf, 79 souls perished	March 18, 1820
<i>Doris</i> frigate, on the Diamond rock, Quiberon Bay	Jan. 12, 1805	<i>Earl of Moira</i> , on the Burbo Bank, near Liver- pool 40 drowned	Aug. 3, 1821
<i>Abry</i> East Indiaman, on the Bill of Port- land the captain and more than 800 persons, passengers and crew perished	Feb. 6, 1805	<i>Blenden Hall</i> , on Inaccessible Island, many perished	July 23, 1821
<i>Nolas</i> transport, on the coast of Newfoundland	Oct. 23, 1805	<i>Jutawa</i> , East Indiaman, on the Koutish Knock, 40 drowned	Dec. 20, 1821
<i>Essex</i> transport, off Newfoundland, 840 per- ished	Oct. 21, 1805	<i>Thames</i> Indiaman, off Beachey Head, several drowned	Feb. 3, 1822
<i>Aurora</i> transport, on the Goodwin Sands, 800 perished	Dec. 31, 1805	<i>Drake</i> , 10 guns, near Halifax, several drowned, June 30, 1822	June 30, 1822
<i>King George</i> packet, from Park-gate to Dublin, lost on the Hoyle bank 125 persons, pas- sengers and crew, drowned	Sept. 21, 1806	<i>Ellemers</i> steam packet, 11 souls perished, Dec. 14, 1822	Dec. 14, 1822
<i>Athena</i> , 64 guns, near Tunis, 347 souls perished	Oct. 27, 1806	<i>Alert</i> Dublin and Liverpool packet, 70 souls perished	March 24, 1825
<i>Glasgow</i> packet, off Farm Island, several drowned	Nov. 17, 1806	<i>Robert</i> , from Dublin to Liverpool, 60 souls perished	May 10, 1828
<i>Felix</i> , 12 guns, near Santander, 70 souls lost, Jan. 22, 1807	Jan. 22, 1807	<i>Fanny</i> , in Jersey Roads, lord Harley and many drowned	Jan. 1, 1828
<i>Blenheim</i> , 74 guns, admiral sir T Troubridge, and Java, 32 guns, foundered near Isle of Rodrigues, East Indies	Feb. 1, 1807	<i>Striving</i> steamer, on the Ardgoor shore, Scot- land	Jan. 17, 1828
<i>Ajuz</i> , 74 guns, by fire, off the island of Tene- dos, 250 perished	Feb. 14, 1807	<i>Venus</i> packet from Waterford to Dublin, near Gorey 9 persons drowned	March 19, 1828
<i>Blanche</i> frigate, on the French coast, 45 men perished	March 4, 1807	<i>Nerby</i> from Newry to Quebec, with 860 pas- sengers, cast away near Harbay, about 40 persons were drowned	April 16, 1830
<i>Ganges</i> , East Indiaman, off the Cape of Good Hope	May 29, 1807	<i>St. George</i> steam packet, wrecked off Donny- dale, Isle of Man	Nov. 19, 1830
<i>Prince of Wales</i> Park-gate packet, and <i>Rockdale</i> transport, on Dunlary point, near Dublin, nearly 800 souls perished	Nov. 19, 1807	<i>Rothsay Castle</i> , near Beaumaris (See <i>Rothsay Castle</i>)	Aug. 17, 1831
<i>Boreas</i> man-of-war, upon the Hannuola Rock in the Channel	Nov. 23, 1807	<i>Lady Sherbrooke</i> , from Londonderry to Quebec, lost near Cape Ray, 273 souls perished, 33 only were saved	Aug. 19, 1831
<i>An-on</i> , 44 guns, wrecked in Mount's Bay, 60 lives lost	Dec. 29, 1807	<i>Experiment</i> , from Hull to Quebec, wrecked near Calais	April 16, 1832
<i>Agatha</i> , near Memel, lord Royston and others drown'd	April 7, 1808	<i>Earl of Wemyss</i> , near Wells, Norfolk the cabin filled, and 11 ladies and children were drowned, all on deck escaped	July 18, 1833
<i>Astris</i> frigate, 22 guns, on the Anagada coast, May 23, 1808	May 23, 1808	<i>Amphitrite</i> ship, with female convicts to New South Wales, lost on Boulogne Sands, out of 131 persons, three only were saved, Aug. 30, 1833	Aug. 30, 1833
<i>Frith</i> passage-boat, in the Frith of Dornoch, 40 persons drowned	Aug. 18, 1809	<i>United Kingdom</i> , W Indiaman, with rich cargo, run down by the <i>Queen of Scotland</i> steamer off Northfleet, near Gravesend	Oct. 15, 1833
<i>Posteum</i> , 18 guns, foundered on passage from Halifax crew perished	Aug. 31, 1809	<i>Waterwitch</i> steamer, on the coast of Wexford, 4 drowned	Dec. 18, 1833
<i>Strius</i> , 36 guns, and <i>Magicienne</i> , 36 guns, wrecked when advancing to attack the French, off Isle of France	Aug. 23, 1810	<i>Lady Munro</i> , from Calcutta to Sydney, of 90 persons on board, not more than 20 were saved	Jan. 9, 1834
<i>Satellite</i> sloop-of-war, 16 guns upset, and all on board perished	Dec. 14, 1810	<i>Camden</i> cutter run down off Dover by the <i>Castor</i> frigate, 18 persons drowned	Aug. 27, 1834
<i>Minotaur</i> of 74 guns, wrecked on the Haak Bank, 860 persons perished	Dec. 22, 1810	<i>Apollo</i> steamer, run down by the <i>Monarch</i> , near Northfleet	Sept. 3, 1837
<i>Edis</i> , East India ship, on the coast of Dunkirk, Dec. 27, 1810	Dec. 27, 1810	<i>Killarney</i> steamer, off Cork, 29 persons pe- rished	Jan. 20, 1838
<i>Pendora</i> sloop-of-war, off Jutland, 30 persons perished	Feb. 18, 1811	<i>Forfarshire</i> steamer, from Hull to Dundee, 38 persons drowned. Owing to the courage of	
<i>Amethyst</i> frigate, of 36 guns, lost in the Sound	Feb. 18, 1811		
<i>Pomona</i> , 28 guns, on the Needle rocks, crew saved	Oct. 14, 1811		
<i>Saldanha</i> frigate, on the Irish coast, 300 perished	Dec. 4, 1811		
<i>St. George</i> of 36, and <i>Defence</i> of 74 guns, stranded on the coast of Jutland, and all souls perished except 18 seamen	Dec. 24, 1811		

WRECKS OF SHIPPING, continued

- Grace Darling and her father, 15 persons were saved. (See *Forfarshire*) Sept. 5, 1838
- Protector* E. Indianman, at Bengal of 178 persons on board, 170 persons perished, Nov. 21, 1838
- William Huskisson* steamer, between Dublin and Liverpool 28 passengers saved by capt. Clegg, of the *Huddersfield* Jan. 11, 1840
- Poland* from New York, struck by lightning May 16, 1840
- Lord William Bentinck*, off Bombay 58 recruits, 20 officers, and 7 passengers perished the *Lord Castlereagh* also wrecked, most of her crew and passengers lost June 17, 1840
- H.M.S. *Fury*, captain Hewitt sailed from Harwich on a surveying cruise, and was lost next day in a violent gale, off the coast of Norfolk Nov. 13, 1840
- City of Bristol* steam packet, 35 souls perished Nov. 18, 1840
- Thames* steamer, captain Gray from Dublin to Liverpool, wrecked off St. Ives, the captain and 55 persons perished Jan. 4, 1841
- Governor Finner* from Liverpool for America, run down off Holyhead by the *Nattingham* steamer out of Dublin, 122 persons perished Feb. 19, 1841
- Andia* from London to Liverpool, lost on the Horne Sand Feb. 26, 1841
- President* steamer from New York to Liverpool, with many passengers on board, sailed on March 11, encountered a terrific storm two days afterwards, and has never since been heard of March 13, 1841
- [In this vessel were, Mr Tyrone Power, the comedian, a son of the duke of Richmond, &c.]
- William Browne*, by striking on the ice, 16 passengers who had been received into the long boat were thrown overboard by the crew to lighten her April 19, 1841
- Isabella*, from London to Quebec, struck by an iceberg May 9, 1841
- Solway* steamer on her passage between Belfast and Port Carlisle, crew saved Aug. 26, 1841
- Ananda*, off Metis, 29 passengers and 13 of the crew lost Sept. 26, 1841
- James Cooke* of Limerick, coming from Sligo to Glasgow Nov. 21, 1841
- Vicount Melbourne*, E. Indianman Feb. 5, 1842
- Madara*, West India steam packet, on Turk's Island May 12, 1842
- Abercrombie Robinson* and *Waterloo* transports in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope of 830 persons on board the latter vessel, 189 principally convicts, perished Aug. 28, 1842
- Spitfire*, war steamer, on the coast of Jamaica Sept. 10, 1842
- Reliance*, East Indianman, from China to London, off Merlemont, near Boulogne, of 116 persons on board, seven only were saved Nov. 18, 1842
- Hamilton*, on the Gunfleet sands, near Harwich 11 of the crew perished Nov. 15, 1842
- Conqueror* East Indianman, homeward bound, near Boulogne, crew and passengers lost Jan. 18, 1843
- Josie Logan* East Indianman, on the Cornish coast, many lives lost Jan. 16, 1843
- Solway*, royal mail steamer near Corunna, 28 lives lost, and the mail April 7, 1843
- Queen Victoria* East Indianman, from Bombay to Liverpool, off the Rodriguez April 7, 1843
- Outcharine* trader blown up off the Isle of Pines most of the crew were massacred by the natives, or afterwards drowned April 12, 1843
- Andia Thompson*, near Madras, part of crew saved May 23, 1843
- H.M.S. *Fantome* of 16 guns, off Montevideo June 25, 1843
- Albert* troop ship, from Halifax, with the 64th Regiment on board, which was miraculously saved July 13, 1843
- Pegasus* steam packet, from Leith, off the Fern Islands, of 50 persons, 7 only were saved July 19, 1843
- [Mr. Elton, a favourite actor, was among the sufferers]
- Missouri* United States steam frigate, by fire Aug. 27, 1843
- Queen* steamer from Bristol, with many passengers on board, nearly the whole saved Sept. 1, 1843
- Phœnix*, in a terrific snow-storm, off the coast of Newfoundland, many lives were lost Nov. 26, 1843
- H.M. frigate *Wilberforce*, on the coast of Africa Feb. 2, 1844
- Eberfeldt* iron steam-ship, from Brielle Feb. 22, 1844
- Manchester* steamer from Hull to Hamburg, off the Vogel Sands, near Cuxhaven, about 80 lives lost June 16, 1844
- Margaret*, Hull and Hamburg steamer, many lives lost Oct. 24, 1845
- Opprey*, H. M. sloop of war, off New Zealand March 11, 1846
- Great Britain* iron steam-ship, grounded in Dundrum Bay (See *Great Britain*) Sept. 23, 1846
- [Recovered by Brunel, &c. Aug. 27, 1847]
- John Lloyd* by collision, in the Irish sea, several lives lost Sept. 25, 1846
- Tweed* West India mail packet, about 90 souls perished Feb. 19, 1847
- Edmund* emigrant ship from Londonderry to Quebec of 240 persons on board, nearly all were drowned April 28, 1847
- Ocean Monarch*, by fire (See *Ocean Monarch*) Aug. 14, 1848
- Caleb* *Grismukaw* emigrant ship, by fire, 400 persons miraculously escaped Nov. 12, 1849
- Royal Adelaide* steamer off Margate (See *Royal Adelaide*) March 30, 1850
- Mary Florence*, from London to Aden, June 8, 1850
- Orion* steam ship, off Portpatrick (See *Orion*) June 18, 1850
- Manchester*, *Aradine*, and *Norad*, three Indianmen, July or August, date unknown 1850
- Rosalind*, from Quebec, a number of the crew drowned Sept. 9, 1850
- La Polka* steamer, off St. Heller's, Jersey, crew and passengers saved Sept. 16, 1850
- Edmund*, emigrant ship, with nearly 200 passengers from Limerick to New York (of whom more than one half perished) wrecked off the western coast of Ireland Nov. 12, 1850
- Amazon* West India mail steamer (See *Amazon*) Jan. 4, 1851
- Birkenhead* troop-ship (See *Birkenhead*) Feb. 26, 1852
- Marianna* Austrian ship, from Venice to Trieste, escorting the *Volta*, the latter having the emperor of Austria on board. A violent bore separated the vessels, the *Volta* succeeded with great difficulty in reaching Rovigno, but the *Marianna* was wrecked, and every soul perished March 4, 1852
- Victoria* steam packet (See *Victoria* steam-packet) Nov. 8 and 9, 1852
- Lily*, stranded and blown up by gunpowder, on the Gulf of Man, by which more than 20 persons lost their lives Dec. 24, 1852
- St. George* steamer (See *St. George*) Dec. 24, 1852
- Queen Victoria* steam-ship (See *Queen Victoria*) Feb. 15, 1853
- Independence* with a host of passengers, on the coast of Lower California, and which afterwards took fire, 140 persons were drowned or burnt to death, a few escaping, who underwent the most dreadful additional sufferings on a barren shore Feb. 14, 1853
- Duke of Sutherland* steamer from London to Aberdeen wrecked on the back of the pier 3 A

WRECKS OF SHIPPING, continued.

- at Aberdeen, and the captain (Hoekins) and many of the crew and passengers perished, April 2, 1853
- Rebecca*, on the west coast of Van Diemen's Land. The captain (Shepherd) and many lives lost April 29, 1853
- William and Mary*, an American emigrant ship, near the Bahamas. She struck on a sunken rock, about 170 persons perished, May 3, 1853
- Aurora*, of Hull, about 35 lives lost, sailed for New York, April 26, and foundered, May 20, 1853
- Downey*, Australian emigrant vessel. Struck on a reef near Torres Straits. The captain (Bibby) and six lives lost Aug 3, 1853
- Annie Jane*, of Liverpool an emigrant vessel, driven on shore on the Barra Islands on west coast of Scotland, about 348 lives lost, Sept. 29, 1853
- Harwood*, brig, by collision with the *Prudent* steamer, near the Mouse light near the Nore foundered with six of the crew, who perished, Oct. 5, 1853
- Dalhousie*, foundered off Beachey Head. The captain (Butterworth), the passengers, and all the crew (excepting one), about 60 persons in all, perished. The cargo was valued at above 100,000*l*. Oct. 19, 1853
- Marshall*, screw steamer, in the North Sea, ran into the barque *Woodhouse* about 48 persons supposed to have perished Nov 23, 1853
- Typhoon*, emigrant ship, driven on the rocks off Lambay Island, north of Howth, about 380 lives lost Jan 20, 1854
- Arctic*, U.S. mail-steamer, by collision in a fog, with the *Feda*, French steamer, off New foundland, above 300 lives lost Sept. 27, 1854
- Favourite*, in the channel, on her way from Bremen to Baltimore, came into violent contact with the American barque, *Esper* off the Start, and immediately went down, 201 persons were drowned April 29, 1854
- Lady Nugent*, troop ship, sailed from Madras, May 16, 1854 foundered in a hurricane 350 rank and file of the Madras light infantry, officers and crew, in all 400 souls perished, May, 1854
- Forerunner*, African mail-steamer, struck on a sunken rock off St. Lorenzo, Madeira, and went down directly afterwards, with the total loss of ship and mails, and 14 lives Oct. 25, 1854
- Nile*, from screw-steamer, struck on the Godavry rock, St. Ives' Bay, and all on board perished Nov 30, 1854
- City of Glasgow*, a Collins' steamer, with 480 persons on board, disappeared in 1854
- In the storm which raged in the Black Sea, Nov 13-16, 1854, eleven transports were wrecked and six disabled. The new steam ship *Princes* was lost with 144 lives, and a cargo worth 500,000*l*. Indispensable to the army in the Crimea. The loss of life in the other vessels is estimated at 840
- George Caniney*, Hamburg and New York packet, near the mouth of the Elbe, 96 lives lost, and *Stately*, English schooner, near Newwreck, in a great storm Jan. 1, 1855
- Mercury*, screw-steamer, by collision with a French ship passengers saved Jan 11, 1855
- James Boyd*, bark, in a storm off Margate Sands, 28 lives lost Jan. 20, 1855
- Will o' the Wisp*, screw-steamer, on the Burn Rock, off Lambay, all on board, 18 lives lost Feb 9, 1855
- Morna*, steamer, on rocks near the Isle of Man, 21 lives lost Feb. 25, 1855
- John*, emigrant vessel on the Mandles rocks off Falmouth, 300 lives lost May 1, 1855
- Josephine Willie*, packet ship, lost by collision with the screw steamer *Mangerion* in the channel, about 70 lives lost Feb. 3, 1856
- John Rutledge*, from Liverpool to New York, ran on an iceberg and was wrecked, many lives lost Feb 20, 1856
- Many vessels and their crews totally lost^a Jan. 1-8, 1857
- Violet*, royal mail-steamer, lost on the Goodwins many persons perished Jan 5, 1857
- Tyne*, royal mail-steamer, stranded on her way to Southampton from the Brasils Jan. 18, 1857
- St. Andrew*, screw steamer, totally wrecked near Latakia, loss, about 145,000*l*. Jan 29, 1857
- Charlemagne*, iron clipper, wrecked by the coast of Canton, passengers saved, loss, about 110 000*l*. March 30, 1857
- H M S. Raleigh*, 50 guns, wrecked on south east coast of Macao April 14, 1857
- Catherine Adamson*, Australian vessel, wrecked, twenty five miles from Sydney, twenty lives lost about June 8, 1857
- H M S. Transit*, wrecked on a reef in the Straits of Banca July 10, 1857
- Dunbar*, clipper, wrecked on the rocks near Sydney, 121 persons and cargo, valued at 22,000*l* lost, one person only saved, who was on the rocks thirty hours Aug 20, 1857
- Sarah Sands*, an iron screw steamer, sailed from Portsmouth for Calcutta, in August, 1857, 300 soldiers on board. On Nov 11, the cargo (government stores) took fire. By the exertions of colonel Moffat and captain Castle, the master of the vessel, who directed the soldiers and the crew, the flames were subdued, although a barrel of gunpowder exploded during the conflagration. A new danger then arose—the prevalence of a strong gale—water was shipped heavily where the port quarter had been blown out. Nevertheless, after a fearful struggle, the vessel arrived at the Mauritius, Nov 21, without losing a single life Nov 11-21, 1857
- Windsor*, emigrant ship, struck on a reef near the Cape de Verde Islands Dec. 1, 1857
- Ava*, Indian mail steamer, with ladies and others from Lucknow on board, wrecked near Ceylon Feb 16, 1858
- Eastern City*, burnt about the equator on her way, to Melbourne, by great exertions all on board were saved Aug 23, 24, 1858
- Austria*, steam emigrant ship, burnt in the middle of the Atlantic. Of 388 persons on board only sixty seven were saved. This disaster was due to great carelessness (see *Austria*) Sept. 18, 1855
- St. Paul*, capt. Pennard, from Hong Kong to Sydney, with 237 Chinese emigrants, wrecked on the island of Boesel, Sept. 30, 1858. The captain and 8 of the crew left the island in search of assistance and were picked up by the *Prince of Denmark*, schooner. The French steamer *Syde* was despatched to the island and brought away one Chinese, Jan. 26, 1859
- All the rest were massacred and devoured by the natives.

^a A large American vessel, *Northern Belle*, was wrecked near Broadstairs. The American Government sent 21 silver medals and \$70*l*. to be distributed among the heroic boatmen of the place who saved the crew Jan. 5-6, 1857

Pemona, an American ship, captain Merrihew, 448 persons on board, from Liverpool to New York, was wrecked on Blackwater Bank, through the master mistaking the Blackwater for the Tuskar Light, only 24 persons saved, April 27, 1859

WRECKS OF SHIPPING, *continued.*

Oss, steamer, wrecked off the Lizard, fourteen
lives lost Jan. 23, 1850
Eastern Monarch, burnt at Spithead, out of 500,
eight lives lost The vessel contained invalid
soldiers from India, who, with the crew, be-
haved admirably June 2, 1850
Alma, steamer, grounded on a reef near Aden,
Red Sea, about 35 miles from Mocha all per-
sons saved, after 3½ days' exposure to the

sun, without water, they were rescued by
H. M. S. *Cyclops* sir John Bowring, who was
on board, lost valuable papers June 12, 1850
Royal Charter, screw steamer, captain Taylor,
totally wrecked off Moofra, on the Anguinea
coast 480 lives lost. The vessel contained
gold amounting in value to between 700,000*l.*
and 800,000*l.*, much of this has been re-
covered Oct. 26, 1850

WRITING Pictures were undoubtedly the first essay towards writing The most ancient remains of writing which have been transmitted to us are upon hard substances, such as stones and metals, used by the ancients for edicts, and matters of public notoriety Athotes, or Hermes, is said to have written a history of the Egyptians, and to have been the author of the hieroglyphics, 2112 B.C. *Usher* Writing is said to have been taught to the Latins by Europa, daughter of Agenor king of Phœnicia, 1494 B.C. *Thucydides*. Cadmus, the founder of Cadmea, 1493 B.C. brought the Phœnician letters into Greece. *Vossius* The commandments were written on two tables of stone, 1491 B.C. *Usher* The Greeks and Romans used waxed table books, and continued the use of them long after papyrus was known.* See *Papyrus*, *Parchment*, *Paper* Astle's "History of Writing" was first published in 1784

WROXETER, in Shropshire, the Roman city *Uriconum* Roman inscriptions, ruins, seals, and coins were found here in 1752 Some new discoveries having been made, a committee for further investigation met at Shrewsbury on Nov 11, 1858 Excavations were commenced in Feb 1859, which were continued till May Large portions of the old town were discovered; also specimens of glass and pottery, personal ornaments and toys, household utensils and implements of trade, cinerary urns, and bones of man and of the smaller animals With the view of continuing these investigations a committee was formed in London in Aug 1859

WURTZBURG, in Bavaria. This territory was formerly a bishopric, and its sovereign was one of the greatest ecclesiastical princes of the empire, but it was given as a principality to the elector of Bavaria, in 1803, and by the treaty of Presburg, in 1805, it was ceded to the archduke Ferdinand of Tuscany, whose electoral title was transferred from Salzburg to this place In 1814, however, this duchy was again transferred to Bavaria, in exchange for the Tyrol, and the archduke Ferdinand was reinstated in his Tuscan dominions.

WURTZCHEN See *Bautzen*.

X.

XACCA, the mythological founder of idolatry in the Indies and eastern countries the history of his life reports, than when his mother was *enchanté* with him, she dreamt that she brought forth a white elephant, which is the reason the kings of Siam, Tonquin, and China have so great a value for them The Brahmins affirm that Xacca has gone through a metamorphosis 80,000 times, and that his soul has passed into so many different kinds of beasts, whereof the last was a white elephant they add that, after all these changes, he was received into the company of the gods.

XANTHICA, a festival observed by the Macedonians in the month called Xanthicus (our April) It was then usual to make a lustration of the arm; with great solemnity and pomp, the soldiery were freed from restraint, and had mimic battles, and the people indulged in great excesses and licentiousness, instituted 392 B.C.

XANTHUS, in Lycia, Asia Minor, was besieged by the Romans under Brutus, 42 A.C. After a great struggle, and the endurance of great privations, the inhabitants, resolved not to survive the loss of their liberty, set fire to their city, destroyed their wives and children, and perished in the conflagration. The conqueror wished to spare them, but though he offered rewards to his soldiers if they brought any of the Xanthians into his presence, only 150 were saved, much against their will *Plutarch*.

XENOPHON See *Retreat of the Greeks*.

* "I would check the petty vanity of those who alight good penmanship, as below the notice of a scholar, by reminding them that Mr Fox was distinguished by the clearness and firmness, Mr Professor Porson by the correctness and elegance, and sir William Jones by the ease and beauty of the characters they respectively employed."—*Br Parr*

XERES DE LA FRONTERA (S.W. Spain) The *Asta Regia* of the Romans, and the seat of the wine trade in Spain, of which the principal wine is that so well known in England as Sherry, an English corruption of Xeres. The British importations of this wine are now immense, in the year 1850 they reached to 3,826,785 gallons, and in the year ending Jan. 5, 1852, they amounted to 3,904,978 gallons, exceeding the quantity imported from any other country, not excepting the wines of Portugal. Xeres is a handsome and large town, of great antiquity, and very populous. At the battle of Xeres in July 711, Roderic, the last Gothic sovereign of Spain, was defeated and slain by the Saracens, commanded by Tarik and Muza.

XERXES' CAMPAIGN Xerxes having crossed the Hellespont (the strait which joins the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora) by a bridge,* entered Greece in the spring of 480 B.C., with an army which, together with the numerous retinue of servants, eunuchs, and women that attended it, amounted (according to some historians) to 5,283,220 souls. Herodotus states the armament to have consisted of 3000 sail, conveying 1,700,000 foot, besides cavalry and the mariners and attendants of the camp. This multitude was stopped at Thermopylae (*which see*) by the valour of 300 Spartans under Leonidas, Aug. 7 9, 480 B.C. The fleet of Xerxes was defeated at Artemisium and Salamis, Oct. 20, 480 B.C., and he hastened back to Persia, leaving behind Mardonius, the best of his generals, with an army of 300,000 men, who was defeated and slain at Plataea, Sept. 22, 479 B.C. The survivors of the war, famine, and pestilence, followed Xerxes home. He was assassinated by Artabanus, 465 B.C.

XIMENA (S. Spain), the site of a battle between the Spanish army under the command of general Ballasteros, and the French corps commanded by general Regnier, Sept. 10, 1811. The Spaniards, after a hard struggle, defeated their adversaries, but the loss was very great on both sides in killed and wounded.

Y.

YARD The precise origin of our yard is uncertain. It is, however, likely that the word is (as some authorities state) from the Saxon term *gyrd* or *girth*, being anciently the circumference of the body, until Henry I decreed that it should be the length of his arm. It was directed that the old standard yard of 1760, in the custody of the clerk of the house of commons, should continue to be the standard unit of extension, or lineal, superficial, and solid measures, statute 5 Geo IV June 17, 1824. See *Standard*.

YARMOUTH, GREAT (Norfolk), was a royal demesne in the reign of William I, as appears from Domesday book. It obtained a charter from John, and one from Henry III. In 1348, a plague here carried off 7000 persons, and that terrible disease did much havoc again in 1579 and 1664. The theatre was built in 1778, and Nelson's pillar, a fluted column, 140 feet in height, was erected in 1817. The suspension chain-bridge over the river Bure was built by Mr R. Cory, at an expense of about 4000*l*. Owing to the weight of a vast number of persons who assembled on this bridge to witness an exhibition on the water, it suddenly gave way, and seventy nine lives, mostly those of children, were lost, May 2, 1845. The railway to Norwich was opened in 1844.

YEAR. The Egyptians, it is said, were the first who fixed the length of the year. The Roman year was introduced by Romulus, 753 B.C., and it was corrected by Numa, 713 B.C., and again by Julius Cæsar, 45 B.C. See *Calendar*. The solar or astronomical year was found to comprise 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 51 seconds, and 6 decimals, 265 B.C. The sidereal year, or return to the same star, is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 11 seconds. A considerable variation prevailed generally among the nations of antiquity, and still partially prevails, with regard to the commencement of the year. The Jews dated the beginning of the sacred year in the month of March, the Athenians in the month of June, the Macedonians on the 24th Sept., the Christians of Egypt and Ethiopia on the 29th or 30th of August, and the Persians and Armenians on the 11th of that month. Nearly all the nations of the Christian world now commence the year on the 1st of January. Charles IX.

* It was formed by connecting together ships of different kinds, some long vessels of fifty oars, others three-banked galleys, to the number of 360 on the side towards the sea, and 318 on that of the Archipelago; the former were placed transversely, but the latter, to diminish the strain of their cables, in the direction of the current, all secured by anchors and cables of great strength. On extended cables between the lines of shipping were laid flat-bound rafts, over these a layer of unwrought wood, and over the latter was thrown earth on each side was a fence, to prevent the horses and beasts of burthen from being terrified by the sea, in the passage from shore to shore. This wonderful work was completed, it is said, in one week, B.C. 480.

of France, in 1564, published an arrêt, the last article of which ordered the year for the time to come to be constantly and universally begun, and written on and from January 1 See *New Style, Platonic Year, Sabbathcal Year, French Revolutionary Calendar* *

YEAR IN ENGLAND The English began their year on the 25th of December, until the time of William the Conqueror This prince having been crowned on Jan. 1, gave occasion to the English to begin their year at that time, to make it agree with the then most remarkable period of their history *Slow* But though the historical year began on the day of the Circumcision, yet the civil or legal year did not commence till the day of the Annunciation, namely, the 25th of March Until the act for altering the style, as late as 1752 (see *Style*), the year did not legally and generally commence in England until the last mentioned day In Scotland, at that period, the year began on the 1st of January This difference caused great practical inconveniences, and January, February, and part of March sometimes bore two dates, as we often find in old records, 1745 1746, or 1745 6, or 174½ Such a reckoning often led to chronological mistakes, for instance, we popularly say "the revolution of 1688," as that great event happened in February of the year 1688, according to the then mode of computation but if the year were held to begin, as it does now, on the 1st of January, it would be the revolution of 1689

YEAR, LUNAR, the space of time which comprehends twelve lunar months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, was in use among the Chaldeans, Persians, and ancient Jews. Once in every three years was added another lunar month, so as to make the solar and the lunar year nearly agree. But though the months were lunar, the year was solar, that is, the first month was of thirty days, and the second of twenty nine, and so alternately, and the month added triennially was called the second Adar The Jews afterwards followed the Roman manner of computation

YEAR OF OUR LORD See *Anno Domini*

YEAR OF THE REIGN From the time of William the Conqueror, A D 1066, the year of the sovereign's reign has been given to all public instruments. The king's patents, charters, proclamations, and all acts of parliament, have since then been generally so dated. The same manner of dating is used in most of the European states for all similar documents and records.

YEAR AND A DAY A space of time in law, that in many cases establishes and fixes a right, as in an estray, on proclamation being made, if the owner does not claim it within the time, it is forfeited The term arose in the Norman law, which enacted that a beast found on another's land, if unclaimed for a year and a day, belonged to the lord of the soil. It is otherwise a legal space of time

YELLOW FEVER. This dreadful pestilence made its appearance at Philadelphia, where it committed great ravages, A D 1699 It appeared in several islands of the West Indies in 1732, 1739, and 1745 It raged with unparalleled violence at Philadelphia, in Oct 1762, and most awfully at New York, in the beginning of August 1791 This fever again spread great devastation at Philadelphia in July, 1793, carrying off several thousand persons. *Hardie's Ann* It again appeared in Oct. 1797, and spread its ravages over the northern coast of America, Sept 1798 It re appeared at Philadelphia in the summer of 1802, and broke out in Spain, in Sept. 1803 The yellow fever was very violent at Gibraltar in 1804 and 1814, in the Mauritius, July 1815, at Antigua, in Sept. 1816, and it raged with dreadful consequences at Cadiz, and the Isle of St. Leon, in Sept. 1819 A malignant fever raged at Gibraltar in Sept. 1828, and did not terminate until the following year

YEOMEN OF THE GUARD, a peculiar body of foot guards to the king's person, instituted at the coronation of Henry VII Oct. 30, 1485, which originally consisted of fifty men under a captain They were of a larger stature than other guards, being required to be over six feet in height, and were armed with arquebuses and other arms The band was increased by Henry's successors to one hundred men, and seventy supernumeraries, and when one of the hundred died, it was ordered that his place should be supplied out of the seventy They were clad after the manner of king Henry VIII *Ashmole's Inst.* This is

* The year in the northern regions of Siberia and Lapland is described in the following calendar, given by a traveller — "June 23 Snow melts. July 1 Snow gone. July 9 Fields quite green. July 17 Plants at full growth. July 25 Plants in flower Aug 2 Fruits ripe. Aug 10 Plants shed their seed. Aug 18. Snow" The snow then continues upon the ground for about ten months, from August 18th of one year to June 22nd of the year following, being 309 days out of 365, so that while the three seasons of spring, summer, and autumn are together only fifty-six days, or eight weeks, the winter is of forty-four weeks' duration in these countries.

said to have been the first permanent military band instituted in England. John, earl of Oxford, was the first captain in 1486 *Beaton's Pol. Index*.

YEW-TREE (*Taxus*) The origin of planting yew-trees in churchyards was (these latter being fenced) to secure the trees from cattle, and in this manner preserve them for the encouragement of archery. A general plantation of them for the use of archers was ordered by Richard III. 1483. *Stow's Chron.* Near Fountains abbey, Yorkshire, were lately seven yew-trees called the Seven Sisters, supposed to have been planted before A.D. 1088, the circumference of the largest was thirty-four feet seven inches round the trunk. In 1851, a yew-tree was said to be growing in the churchyard of Greaford, North Wales, whose circumference was nine yards nine inches, being the largest and oldest yew-tree in the British dominions, but it is affirmed on traditional evidence that there are some of these trees in England older than the introduction of Christianity. The old yew-tree mentioned in the survey taken of Richmond palace in 1649, is said to be still existing.

YEZDEGIRD, or PERSIAN ERA It was formerly universally adopted in Persia, and is still used by the Parsees in India, and by the Arabs, in certain computations. This era began on the 26th of June A.D. 632, when Yezdegrid was elected king of Persia. The year consisted of 365 days only, and therefore its commencement, like that of the old Egyptian and Armenian year, anticipated the Julian year by one day in every four years. This difference amounted to nearly 112 days in the year 1075, when it was reformed by Jelaledin, who ordered that in future the Persian year should receive an additional day whenever it should appear necessary to postpone the commencement of the following year, that it might occur on the day of the sun's passing the same degree of the ecliptic.

YOKE. The yoke is spoken of as a type of servitude throughout Scripture. The ceremony of making prisoners pass under it was practised by the Sannites towards the Romans, 321 B.C. See *Caudine Forks*. This disgrace was afterwards inflicted by the Romans upon their vanquished enemies. *Dufresnoy*.

YORK. The *Eboracum* of the Romans, and one of the most ancient cities of England. Here Severus held an imperial court, A.D. 207, and here also Constantine kept his court, and his son Constantine the Great was born, in 274, and proclaimed emperor in 306. York was burnt by the Danes, and all the Normans slain, 1069. The city and many churches were destroyed by fire, June 3, 1137. York received its charter from Richard II. and the city is the only one in the British kingdoms, besides London and Dublin, to whose mayors the prefix of *lord* has been granted. The Guildhall was erected in 1446. The castle was built by Richard III. 1484, and was rebuilt 1701. The corporation built a mansion house for the lord mayor, 1728. The famous York petition to parliament to reduce the expenditure and redress grievances was gotten up, Dec. 1779. This act was followed by various political associations in other parts of England.

DUKES OF YORK

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| 1385. Edmund Plantagenet (fifth son of king Edward III.), created duke Aug. 6, died 1402. | 1605. Charles Stuart, afterwards Charles I. |
| 1406. Edward (his son), was degraded by Henry IV. in 1399, but restored in 1414, killed at Agincourt, 1415, succeeded by his nephew, | 1642. James Stuart (his second son), afterwards James II. |
| 1415. Richard (son of Richard, earl of Cambridge, who was beheaded for treason in 1415), became regent of France in 1425, quelled the rebellion in Ireland in 1449, claimed the throne, and was appointed protector in 1454, his office was annulled, and he began the civil war in 1455, and was slain after his defeat at Wakefield in 1460. | 1716. Ernest (brother of George I.), died 1728. |
| 1460. Edward (his son), afterwards king Edward IV. | 1760. Edward (brother of George III.), died 1767. |
| 1474. Richard (his second son), said to have been murdered in the Tower, 1483. | 1784. Frederic (son of George III.), born, Aug. 16, 1763, marries princess Frederica of Prussia, Sept. 29, 1791, commands the British forces at Antwerp, April 8, 1793, present at the siege of Valenciennes, May 29, defeated at Dunkirk, Sept. 7, at Boisle-dun, Sept. 14, and at Bortel, Sept. 17, appointed commander-in-chief, 1798, defeated near Alkmaar, Sept. 19 and Oct. 6, 1799, accused by colonel Wardle of abuse of his patronage, he resigns, Jan. 27, 1800, becomes again commander-in-chief, 1811, strongly opposes the Catholic claims, 1826, dies Jan. 8, 1837. |
| 1494. Henry Tudor, afterwards king Henry VIII. | |

YORK, ARCHBISHOPRIC OF The most ancient metropolitan see in England, being it is said, so made by king Lucius, about A.D. 180, when Christianity was first, although, partially, established in England. The bishop, Eborius, was present at the council of Arles, A.D. 314. The see was overturned by the Saxons, was revived by pope Gregory on their conversion, and Paulinus was made archbishop about A.D. 625. York and Durham were long the only two sees in the north of England, until Henry I. erected a bishopric at Carlisle and Henry VIII. another at Chester. York was the metropolitan see of the Scottish bishops, but during the time of archbishop Nevil, 1464, they withdrew their obedience, and

had archbishops of their own. Much dispute arose between the two English metropolitans about precedence, as by pope Gregory's institutions it was thought he meant, that whichever of them was first confirmed, should be superior appeal was made to the court of Rome by both parties, and it was determined in favour of Canterbury. The archbishop of York was allowed to style himself primate of England, while the archbishop of Canterbury styles himself primate of *all* England. The province of York now contains the dioceses of York, Carlisle, Chester, Durham, Sodor and Man, Manchester, and Ripon (*which see*) York has yielded to the church of Rome eight saints, and three cardinals, and to England twelve lord chancellors, two lord treasurers, and two lord presidents of the north. It is rated in the king's books, 39 Henry VIII 1546, at 1609*l* 1*8s* 2*d*. per annum. *Beaton.*

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK SINCE 1500

1501. Thomas Savage, died Sept. 3, 1507	1660. Accepted Frewen, died March 23, 1664.
1508. Christopher Bainbrigg, poisoned at Rome, July 14, 1514	1664. Richard Sterne, died June 18, 1683.
1514. Thomas Wolsey died Nov. 29, 1530	1683. John Dolben, died April 11, 1699
1531. Edward Lee, died Sept. 13, 1544.	[<i>See vacant two years.</i>]
1545. Robert Holgate, deprived March 23, 1554	1688. Thomas Lamplugh, died May 6, 1691
1555. Nicholas Heath, deprived.	1691. John Sharp, died Feb. 2, 1714.
1561. Thomas Young, died June 26, 1568.	1714. Sir William Dawes, died April 30, 1734.
1570. Edmund Grindal, translated to Canterbury, Jan. 10, 1576	1734. Launcelot Blackburn, died March 23, 1745.
1577. Edwin Sands or Sandys, died July 10, 1588.	1743. Thomas Herring, translated to Canterbury, Oct. 1747
1589. John Piers, died Sept. 23, 1594.	1747. Matthew Hutton, translated to Canterbury, March 1757
1593. Matthew Hutton, died Jan. 16, 1606	1757. John Gilbert, died 1761
1606. Tobias Matthew, died March 29, 1628.	1761. Robert Hay Drummond, died Dec. 10, 1776.
1628. George Mountaigne, died Oct. 24, 1628.	1777. William Markham died Nov. 3, 1807
1628. Samuel Harsnet, died May 25, 1631	1808. Edward Venables Vernon, died Nov. 5, 1847
1632. Richard Neyle, died Oct. 31, 1640	1847. Thomas Mungrave, <i>present</i> archbishop, 1860.
1641. John Williams, died March 25, 1650	
[<i>See vacant ten years.</i>]	

YORK CATHEDRAL. This majestic fabric was erected at different periods, and on the site of former buildings, which have again and again been destroyed by fire. The first Christian church erected here, which appears to have been preceded by a Roman temple, was built by Edwin, king of Northumbria, of wood, in A.D. 625, and of stone about the year 635. It was damaged by fire in 741, and was rebuilt by archbishop Albert, about 780. It was again destroyed by fire in the year 1069, and rebuilt by archbishop Thomas. It was once more burnt down in 1137, along with St. Mary's Abbey, and 39 parish churches in York. Archbishop Roger began to build the choir in 1171, Walter Gray added the south transept in 1227, John de Romayne, the treasurer of the cathedral, built the north transept in 1260. His son, the archbishop, laid the foundation of the nave in 1291. In 1330, William de Melton built the two western towers, which were finished by John de Birmingham in 1342. Archbishop Thoresby, in 1361, began to rebuild the choir, in accordance with the magnificence of the nave, and he also rebuilt the lantern tower. And thus by many hands, and many contributions of multitudes on the promise of indulgences, this magnificent fabric was completed. It was first set on fire by Jonathan Martin, a lunatic, and the roof of the choir and its internal fittings destroyed, Feb. 2, 1829, the damage estimated at 60,000*l*, was repaired in 1832. An accidental fire broke out, which in one hour reduced the belfry to a shell, destroyed the roof of the nave, and much damaged the edifice, May 20, 1840.

YORK AND LANCASTER, WARS OF *See Ross*

YORK (Upper Canada) In the war between America and Great Britain, the United States' forces made several attacks upon the province of Upper Canada, and succeeded in taking York, the seat of the government, April 27, 1813, but it was soon afterwards again retaken by the British.

YORK TOWN (Virginia, United States) Lord Cornwallis had taken possession of York town in Aug. 1781, but after sustaining a disastrous siege, he was obliged to surrender his whole army, consisting of about 7000 men, to the allied armies of France and America, under the command of general Washington and count Rochambeau, Oct. 19, 1781. This mischance was attributed to sir Henry Clinton, who had not given the garrison the necessary succour they expected, and it mainly led to the close of the war.

YTTRIUM, a rare metal. The earth yttria was discovered by professor Gadolin in a mineral at Ytterby, in Sweden, 1794. The metal was first obtained by Wöhler in 1828. It is of a dark grey colour, and brittle.

YVRES (now IVRY, N-W France), where a battle was fought, March 2, 1596, between Henry IV of France, aided by his chief nobility, and the generals of the Catholic league,

over whom the king obtained a complete victory. This success enabled Henry to blockade Paris, and reduce that capital to the last extremity by famine, but the duke of Parma, by orders from Philip of Spain, marched to the relief of the league, and obliged the king to raise the blockade.

Z.

ZAMA (near Carthage, N Africa), the scene of the battle between the two greatest commanders in the world at the time, Hannibal and Scipio Africanus. The victory was won by Scipio, and was decisive of the fate of Carthage, it led to an ignominious peace the year after, which closed the second Punic war. The Romans lost about 2000 killed and wounded, while the Carthaginians lost, in killed and prisoners, more than 40,000, some historians make the loss greater, B.C. 202.

ZANTE. One of the Ionian Islands, *which see*.

ZANZALEENS. This sect rose in Syria, under Zanzalee, A.D. 535, he taught that water baptism was of no efficacy, and that it was necessary to be baptised with fire, by the application of a red hot iron. The sect was at one time very numerous.

ZE, ZOW, ZIERES. For *ye, you, and yours*. The letter *z* was retained in Scotland, and was commonly written for the letter *y* so late as the reign of queen Mary, up to which period many books in the Scottish language were printed in Edinburgh with these words, A.D. 1543.

ZELA (N.-E. Asia Minor). Where Julius Cæsar defeated Pharnaces, king of Pontus, son of Mithridates. Cæsar, in announcing this victory, sent his famous despatch to the senate of Rome, in these words "*Veni, vidi, vici*"—"I came, I saw, I conquered" (said, by Tacitus, to be the shortest despatch on record), so rapidly and easily was his triumph obtained. This battle ended the war, Pharnaces escaped into Bosphorus, where he was slain by his lieutenant Asander, Pontus was made a Roman province, and Bosphorus given to Mithridates of Pergamus, 47 B.C.

ZELL, CASTLE OF, in Hanover. The prison of the queen Matilda of Denmark, sister to George III. of England. A new ministry in Denmark, headed by the dowager queen, were opposed in their policy by the reigning queen Matilda, and counts Brandt and Struensee, now favourites at court. The king had displaced several of the queen-dowager's friends, and in revenge upon Matilda, to whom these ministers paid great attention, she insinuated that the queen had conspired to have an intrigue with Struensee. This unfounded charge was steadily persisted in, and in the end the unfortunate Matilda was doomed to be imprisoned for life.* His Britannic Majesty so far interfered as to send a small squadron of ships to convey the unhappy princess to Germany. The castle of Zell was appointed for her residence, and here she died at four-and-twenty years of age, denying in her last moment that she had ever been unfaithful to the king. She embarked at Elsinore, May 10, 1773, and died in 1775.

* It was resolved to surprise the king in the middle of the night, and force him to sign an order for committing the ministers to separate prisons, and to accuse them of a design to dethrone and poison the king, and report a criminal correspondence of the queen with her favourite. This design was executed on the night of Jan. 16, 1773, when a masked ball was given at the palace. The queen had danced most of the evening with Struensee, and had retired to her chamber about two in the morning. About four, the queen-dowager and her party entered the king's chamber, and informed him that the queen, with Struensee, his brother, and Brandt, were at that moment busy in drawing up an act of renunciation of the crown, which they would immediately after compel him to sign, and they therefore demanded their arrest. Christian, through importunities and threats, consented, after some remonstrance to this scandalous requisition, and count Rantau was despatched to the queen's apartments, at this untimely hour, to execute the king's orders. She was conveyed to the castle of Cronenburg and Brandt and Struensee were also seized in their beds, imprisoned, and put in irons. The queen-dowager and her adherents now assumed the government. Struensee was threatened with torture, and to avoid it, after repeated examinations, confessed that he had conducted a criminal intrigue with Matilda, and at length he and Brandt were beheaded, April 28, 1773. The evidence against the queen consisted in a number of circumstances, all of them susceptible of an innocent explanation, sworn to by her attendants who were employed as spies. It is true that her own signature affixed to a confession was alleged against her, but this signature proves nothing but the baseness of her enemies, and their malice. Soback, who was sent to interrogate her at Cronenburg, was received by Matilda with indignation, when he spoke of her connection with Struensee. When he showed Struensee's confession to her, he artfully intimated that the fallen minister would be subjected to a cruel death if he was found to have falsely criminated the queen. "What!" exclaimed Matilda, "do you think if I were to confirm his declaration, I should save the life of that unfortunate man?" Soback answered with a low bow. The queen took a pen, wrote the first syllable of her name, and fainted away. Soback completed the signature, and bore away the fatal document in triumph. Struensee's confession was obtained by threats of torture, facilitated by some hope of life, and influenced by a knowledge that the proceedings against the queen could not be carried beyond a divorce.

ZENO, SECT OF See *Stoics*

ZENOBIA, Queen of the East. See *Palmyra*.

ZENTA, in Hungary, the scene of a battle fought between the Germans under prince Eugene against the Turks, and memorable for the prodigious overthrow of the latter, Sept. 11, 1697. This victory of the Austrian arms led to the peace of Carlowitz, negotiated in 1698, and ratified in January 1699.

ZINC The ore of zinc, calamine, was known to the Greeks, who used it in the manufacture of brass. It is said to have been known in China, however, and is noticed by European writers as early as A D 1231, though the method of extracting it from the ore was unknown for nearly five hundred years after. The metal zinc is first mentioned by Paracelsus (who died in 1541). A mine of zinc was discovered on lord Ribblesdale's estate, Craven, Yorkshire, in 1809. Zincography was introduced in London shortly after the invention of lithography became known in England, in 1817. See *Lithography*. Zinc is much used in voltaic batteries, and its application in manufactures has greatly increased of late years. It is often called Spelter.

ZIZYPHUS VULGARIS This shrub was brought to these countries from the south of Europe, about A D. 1640. The *Zizyphus Paliurus* shrub, better known as the *Christ's Thorn*, was first brought from Africa before 1596. See *Flowers*.

ZIRCONIUM The metallic base of the earth Zirconia, which was discovered by Klaproth in 1789, from this Berzelius obtained the metal in 1824. Zirconia is found in the sand of the rivers of Ceylon. The metal exists in the form of a black powder.

ZODIAC The obliquity of the zodiac was discovered, its twelve signs named, and their situations assigned them in the heavens, by Anaximander, about 560 B.C. The Greeks and Arabians borrowed the zodiac from the Hindoos, to whom it has been known from time immemorial. See *William Jones*.

ZOLLVEREIN (*Customs' Union*.) The name given to the German commercial union, of which Prussia is the head. It began in 1818, and was gradually joined by nearly all the German states, except Austria. On Feb 19, 1853, an important treaty of commerce and navigation, between Austria and Prussia, to last from Jan 1854 till Dec. 1865, was signed, to which the other states of the Zollverein gave in their adhesion on April 5, 1853.

ZOOLOGY The animal kingdom was divided by Linnæus into six classes, viz. — *Mammalia*, which includes all animals that suckle their young, *Aves*, or birds, *Amphibia*, or amphibious animals, *Pisces*, or fishes, *Insecta*, or insects, *Vermes*, or worms, A D 1741. From this period the science of zoology has had many distinguished professors, the most illustrious of whom was the baron Cuvier, who died in Paris, May 13, 1832. His great work, *Règne Animal*, was published in 1816. He distributed the animals into four great divisions, the *Vertebrata* (ribbed), the *Mollusca* (soft bodied), the *Articulata* (jointed), and the *Radiata* (the organs disposed round a centre). In 1858, the great zoologist, professor Owen, made known his system of arranging the class *Mammalia* according to the nature of their brains. The Zoological Society of London (originally the Zoological Club) was founded in 1826, and their gardens in the Regent's Park were opened in April, 1827. The society was chartered March 27, 1829. See *Aquarium*, *Hippopotamus*, and *Giraffe*. On the demolition of Exeter Change, in 1829, the menagerie of Mr Cross was temporarily lodged in the King's Mews, whence it was removed to the Surrey Zoological Gardens, 1832 (which see). The Zoological Gardens of Dublin were opened in the same year.

ZORNDORFF, in Prussia, where a battle was fought between the Prussian and Russian armies, the former, commanded by the king of Prussia, obtained a victory over the forces of the czarina, whose loss amounted to 21,529 men, while that of the Prussians did not exceed 11,000, Aug 25 and 26, 1758.

ZOUAVES AND FOOT CHASSEURS. When the French established a regency at Algiers, they hoped to find the employment of native troops advantageous, and selected the *Zouavans*, a congregation of Arab tribes, famous for daring and skilful courage. In time numbers of red republicans, and other enthusiastic Frenchmen, joined the regiments, adopting the costume, &c., and eventually the Africans disappeared from the ranks, and no more were added, they having been frequently guilty of treachery. The French Zouaves formed an important part of the army in the Crimean war, 1854-5.

ZUINGLIANS. The followers of the reformer Ulrich Zuinglius, who while he officiated at Zurich, declaimed against the church of Rome and its indulgences, and effected the same

separation for Switzerland from the papal dominion, which Luther did for Saxony. He procured two assemblies to be called, by the first he was authorised to proceed, and by the second, the ceremonies of the Romish church were abolished, 1519. Zuinglius, who began as a preacher, died in arms as a soldier, he was slain in a skirmish against the popish opponents of his reformed doctrines, in 1531. The followers of Zuinglius were also called Sacramentarians.

ZURICH was admitted to be a member and made head of the Swiss confederacy, A.D. 1351. Zurich was the first town in Switzerland that separated from the church of Rome. See *Zuinghians*. A grave-digger of Zurich poisoned the sacramental wine, by which eight persons lost their lives, and many others were grievously injured, Sept. 4, 1776. The French were defeated here, losing 4000 men, June 5, 1799. The Imperialists were defeated by Massena, the former losing 20,000 men killed and wounded, Sept. 25, 1799. See *Switzerland*. On June 24, 1859 the Austrians were defeated by the allied French and Sardinian army at Solferino. —Preliminaries of Peace were signed at Villa Franca by the emperors of Austria and France on July 12 following. A conference between the representatives of the powers concerned having been appointed, the first meeting took place on August 8. After many delays a treaty was signed on Nov. 10, and ratified Nov. 12. Lombardy was ceded to Sardinia, the formation of an Italian Confederation, under the presidency of the pope, was determined on, and the rights of the ex-sovereigns of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma were reserved. The meeting of a European congress to consider the Italian question, appears at present very uncertain (Feb. 1860).

ZULPICH. See *Tolbac*.

ZUTPHEN, in Holland. At a battle here in 1586, between the Spaniards and the Dutch, the amiable sir Philip Sidney, author of the "Arcadia," was killed. He was serving with the English auxiliaries, commanded by the earl of Leicester.

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Wrede, gen. Hannu
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engraving, Greenwich obser-
vatory, monument, St. Paul's,
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Wurmser, gen., Castiglione
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Wyld, H., globes
Wyndin de Worde, angling,
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Xavier François, Jesuits
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Xenophon, anatomy, couriers,
cymbals, retreat of the Greeks
Xerxes, Persia, Mycale, Salamis,
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Y

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Yeh, commissioner, China, 1857
Yonge, sir Geo., Shalburne ad-
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York, bishop, Ely
York, cardinal, Scotland, 1807

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 Yorks, Charles, att.-gen., lord
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 Yorks, sir Philip, att.-gen., king's
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 Yorks, Mr Redhead, trial, 1795
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Zuccato, painting
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 Zoutman, admiral, naval battles
 Zumpfe, M., piano-forte
 Zurbano, gen., Spain

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

PAGE

8. ABERDEEN ADMINISTRATION line 6, read Al
 derley
 43. ARMY By 22 & 23 Vict c 42 (1859), provision
 was made for a reserve force, not to exceed
 20,000 men, who had been in her majesty's
 service
 Orders were issued, which virtually abolished
 flogging in the army First class soldiers
 must be degraded to the second class before
 they can be liable to that degrading punish-
 ment, Nov 9, 1859
 52. ATTORNEY GENERAL 1852, for Colchester read
 Chelmsford.
 66. BASTARDS for 1272 read 1236.
 75. BATTLES 1837, St. Eustace, for Dec. 19 read
 Dec. 14
 105. BRAD for Dangleish read Daughlish.
 147. CHARLES ET GEORGES for 1858 read 1857
 178. COLOSSUS for Charles read Charos.
 214. DERBY ADMINISTRATION line 4, for earl read
 marquess of Salisbury
 237. EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY Lord Brougham
 elected chancellor, Nov 1, 1849
 247. ENGLAND Lord Macaulay dies, Dec. 28, 1859,
 buried in Westminster-abbey, Jan. 9, 1860
 250. ENVELOPES Machinery for manufacturing these
 useful and elegant articles was patented by
 Mr George Wilson in 1844, and by Messrs.
 E. Hill and Warren De la Rue, in 1846
 279. FRANCE General amnesty to political offenders,
 Aug 17, 1859
 Violent attacks of the French press against
 England repressed, Nov 1859
Le Pape et le Congrès published, 50,000 sold
 in a few days, Dec. 1859
 Count Walewski, the foreign minister re-
 signs, M Thouvenel succeeds him, Jan 1860
 The Emperor announces a free-trade policy,
 Jan. 5, 1860.

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- Commercial treaty with England, signed
 Jan 23 1860
L'Univers suppressed for publishing the
 pope's letter to the Emperor, Jan. 1860
 327. HISTOLOGY (from *hista*, a web), the science
 which treats of the tissues which enter into
 the formation of animals and vegetables,
 mainly prosecuted by the aid of the micro-
 scope. Professor Quekett's Lectures on Histo-
 logy, were published in 1853 and 1854.
 345. INDIA see *Oude* The insurgents in Nepaul
 defeated and dispersed by the Ghoorkas, and
 the campaign ended, Dec. 24, 1859
 356. ITALY The pope condemns the pamphlet *Le
 Pape et le Congrès*, Dec 31, 1859
 The emperor Napoleon recommends the pope
 to give up the legations, Dec 31, 1859
 The pope refuses, and denounces the em-
 peror, Jan 1860
 375. KONIEH for 1833 read 1832.
 396. LONDON Estimated population (1860), 2,000,000
 419. MANTINEA for 303 read 363 A. C
 433. METEOROLOGY The Meteorological Department
 of the Board of Trade, under admiral Fitzroy,
 commenced the publication of *Observations*
 in 1857
 510. PLANETS M Lescarbault discovered a planet
 (between Mercury and the sun), on March 26,
 1859
 518. POLAND 1831, for Winsk read Minsk, and
 omit the reference.
 522. POPULATION line 6 from bottom, read Austria
 without army, with army about 38,340,000
 540. PRUSSIA The regent announces that "the
 Prussian army will be in future the Prussian
 nation in arms," Jan 13, 1860
 587. SARDINIA Count Cavour returns to office, and
 forms a ministry, Jan 21, 1860

